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VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1895-8.

CONTAINING A
DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA,
WITH REFERENCES TO THE
STATISTICS OF THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

BY
JAMES JEMISON FENTON,

Government Statist of Victoria.

TWENTY-SECOND ISSUE.



BY AUTHORITY.



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PRICE 2s. 6d.

1901.

(RECAP)

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1895-98



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Pigs.

20,948
13,290
14,420
18,108
18,942
16,762
20,397
24,232
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ons.					Lava Stock.			
	Vinea.		Green Forage. ^a	Other Tillage. ^a	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep	Pigs.
	Acres.	Wine, Gallons.	Acres.	Acres.				
1,882	775	*	...	693	26,290	47,640	748,536	20,948
3,049	779	*	...	512	26,636	46,748	777,861	13,290
3,319	675	*	...	...	29,379	50,416	881,861	14,420
1,856	784	*	...	...	33,502	54,058	899,494	18,108
1,013	713	*	...	594	30,691	52,057	797,156	18,942
1,750	614	*	...	...	32,801	56,158	869,325	16,762
1,856	718	*	...	9,668	32,411	60,617	1,109,860	20,397
1,454	660	*	...	6,942	34,568	63,719	1,231,717	24,232
1,334	527	*	...	970	31,755	63,009	1,267,912	22,530
1,959	607	*	...	739	31,325	65,473	1,259,797	16,898
1,295	725	*	...	3,851	32,884	64,558	1,315,155	18,512
1,050	687	81,750	208	16,876	37,111	71,102	1,547,061	20,039
1,677	624	59,488	191	17,887	34,392	70,408	1,702,719	24,280
1,718	649	98,350	1,075	26,657	38,360	88,254	1,809,071	24,655
1,157	672	124,240	856	39,234	41,100	93,544	1,909,940	23,627
1,914	894	135,888	268	42,142	41,390	93,822	2,112,393	25,083
1,694	1,088	205,632	329	46,464	42,806	119,571	2,366,681	27,079
1,495	1,023	194,881	161	55,497	44,384	130,970	2,524,913	28,985
1,534	1,004	166,664	238	69,265	40,812	133,690	1,962,212	25,930
1,904	1,218	160,776	214	83,473	44,973	162,886	1,685,500	24,417
1,039	1,643	77,484	359	42,848	45,747	173,747	2,220,642	26,233
1,455	1,864	75,814	254	67,559	50,001	187,214	2,132,311	28,396
1,757	2,217	79,550	430	58,590	58,506	200,091	2,295,832	27,015
1,500	2,294	75,693	4,858	25,521	57,527	199,793	2,248,976	31,154
1,464	2,654	89,099	4,278	44,418	62,222	244,971	2,210,742	31,809
1,297	2,961	113,799	3,154	47,846	62,442	245,907	2,244,880	39,284
1,078	3,245	86,802	2,997	56,431	65,920	297,075	2,282,306	55,953
1,430	...	...	1,565	40,250	22,612	106,308	1,490,746	59,628
1,144	...	...	94,234	93,608	23,208	110,450	1,724,953	51,468
1,217	...	...	103,167	100,168	23,473	118,694	1,731,723	47,664
1,907	...	...	103,855	124,459	23,622	124,459	1,768,785	60,681
1,331	...	...	120,376	111,950	22,195	126,882	1,818,125	55,652
1,499	...	...	118,478	108,580	24,107	126,276	1,838,831	39,595
1,008	...	...	118,690	107,201	24,593	129,317	1,835,970	38,610
1,883	...	...	134,656	112,003	25,267	127,187	1,783,611	48,029
1,957	...	...	137,681	102,438	27,805	130,526	1,847,479	49,660
1,513	...	...	149,571	96,091	25,857	122,504	1,845,455	47,827
1,421	...	...	153,382	115,827	26,840	130,525	1,831,069	55,774
1,587	...	...	189,376	107,177	27,188	128,834	1,720,027	57,303
1,872	...	...	185,434	105,457	28,610	138,642	1,648,627	67,395
1,158	...	...	198,935	115,040	29,684	148,665	1,609,046	73,118
1,901	...	...	185,899	137,602	29,528	147,092	1,547,242	52,408
1,290	37	...	180,350	148,335	29,238	142,019	1,430,065	43,227
1,859	30	800	192,919	125,752	29,778	150,004	1,551,429	58,632
1,021	30	*	202,557	174,363	31,165	162,440	1,619,256	81,716
1,164	29	*	209,697	156,552	31,312	167,788	1,664,118	73,520
1,544	...	...	228,786	147,342	31,976	170,085	1,623,338	59,267
1,889	32	*	218,726	160,883	31,587	169,141	1,535,047	51,592
1,227	...	...	222,117	160,576	34,835	177,038	1,727,200	65,620
1,345	30	...	214,586	53,125	31,580	162,801	1,523,846	70,142
1,344	...	...	203,306	45,476	29,547	157,730	1,650,567	55,301
1,849	...	...	228,041	52,695	29,898	157,486	1,588,611	43,520
1,448	240,771	60,369	29,797	148,558	1,493,638	45,274
1,23	291,868	51,250	31,189	160,204	1,672,068	74,451

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10 INCLUSIVE.

May.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.	Year..
ons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.	
...	1836
...	1837
...	1838
...	1839
...	1840
900	1,440	...	...	...	1841
300	10	...	...	...	1842
661	10	...	...	...	1843
459	35	20	...	100	1844
640	163	...	214	1845
303	1,993	...	2,600	1846-7
891	1,863	...	1,300	1847-8
625	3,020	...	6,306	1848-9
640	6	...	...	5,220	1849-50
971	4,621	1850-51
692	6,447	1851-2
287	4,500	1852-3
918	85	596	...	9,680	1853-4
627	60	1,665	...	9,600	1854-5
285	331	4,365	...	9,372	1855-6
151	651	6,353	...	10,936	1856-7
476	717	4,629	...	5,761	1857-8
543	873	3,579	...	7,740	1858-9
643	463	4,473	...	13,966	1859-60
211	1,257	7,979	...	12,129	1860-61
497	2,552	16,972	...	47,568	1861-2
680	4,324	16,345	...	91,893	1862-3
840	5,913	15,656	16,954	120,894	1863-4*
731	3,450	13,027	16,160	110,042	1864-5
101	3,328	18,063	31,686	176,959	1865-6
243	2,015	17,264	12,305	84,778	1866-7

9,995,551 2,791 16,354 2,818,491 1,426,166 13,604,166

No. 3.—A

Colony.	Shipping Inwards and Outwards.		Miles open at the end of each year.		AGRICULTURE.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Railway. ⁴	Telegraph line (poles)	Total Cultivation. ⁵	Wheat.	
					Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
VICTORIA.	4,413	1,519,015	458	2,295	964,996	349,976	4,752,289
	4,222	1,569,619	605	2,467	1,011,776	332,936	4,850,165
	4,394	1,673,885	617	2,629	1,126,831	321,401	4,978,914
	4,236	1,657,088	719	2,743	1,231,105	401,417	5,279,730
	4,411	1,874,985	950	2,885	1,420,502	564,564	7,018,257
	4,292	1,913,427	1,052	2,970	1,609,278	691,622	6,060,737
	4,167	1,940,222	1,125	3,155	1,688,275	707,188	9,398,858
	4,191	2,179,899	1,199	*	1,997,943	977,285	9,727,369
	4,248	2,411,902	1,247	*	1,821,719	926,729	8,714,377
	4,168	2,690,884	1,355	*	2,040,916	969,362	8,751,454
	4,087	2,964,331	1,562	*	2,215,923	1,104,392	15,570,245
	3,975	3,151,587	1,663	*	2,323,493	1,096,354	10,433,146
	4,273	3,260,158	1,676	*	2,405,157	1,020,082	9,170,538
	4,631	3,735,387	1,743	*	2,417,582	1,052,685	12,100,036
	4,853	3,858,243	1,880	*	2,576,405	1,232,943	13,328,765
	5,354	4,307,883	2,018	*	2,564,742	1,217,191	8,647,709
	5,741	4,599,178	2,199	3,967	2,627,262	1,178,735	11,495,720
	4,933	4,363,341	2,471	6,958	2,652,768	1,145,163	12,751,295
	5,091	4,715,109	2,764	7,170	2,687,575	1,332,683	13,679,268
	4,521	4,456,254	2,904	7,112	2,970,115	1,342,504	14,814,645
	3,776	4,029,738	2,958	7,105	3,019,009	1,469,359	15,255,200
	4,128	4,291,459	3,003	7,141	2,980,299	1,373,668	11,445,878
	3,817	4,348,686	3,104	7,091	2,884,514	1,412,736	5,669,174
	3,782	4,566,230	3,106	6,977	3,097,998	1,580,613	7,091,029
	3,770	4,865,372	3,113	6,947	3,260,312	1,657,450	10,580,217
	4,051	4,956,737	3,113	6,599	3,877,922	2,154,163	19,581,304
	4,055	5,341,455	3,127	6,747	3,820,505	2,165,693	15,237,948
NEW SOUTH WALES.	4,373	1,762,478	397	*	456,825	166,647	2,238,414
	4,385	1,990,894	401	*	464,957	166,912	2,148,394
	4,670	2,168,187	437	*	451,139	133,610	1,958,640
	4,578	2,127,725	554	*	513,840	145,609	2,391,979
	4,662	2,237,981	643	6,000	546,556	176,687	2,445,507
	4,856	2,459,504	733	7,078	613,642	233,253	3,439,326
	4,787	2,540,724	736	7,517	635,641	233,368	3,613,266
	4,151	2,432,779	849	7,955	706,498	252,540	3,708,737
	4,357	2,786,500	1,041	8,515	645,068	221,888	3,405,966
	4,777	3,296,665	1,313	9,013	733,583	247,361	4,042,395
	5,361	4,006,237	1,365	9,315	789,082	289,757	4,345,437
	5,945	4,660,958	1,665	9,755	852,017	275,250	4,203,394
	5,184	4,133,077	1,777	10,351	868,093	264,867	2,733,133
	5,439	4,258,604	1,935	10,816	977,664	337,730	5,868,844
	5,721	4,322,758	2,081	10,721	1,048,305	389,390	4,695,849
	5,927	4,765,419	2,206	10,690	999,204	304,803	1,450,503
	5,483	5,321,179	2,252	10,732	1,164,475	419,758	6,570,335
	5,666	4,761,872	2,263	11,231	1,498,835	333,233	3,649,216
	5,121	5,694,236	2,263	13,879	1,179,621	356,666	3,963,668
	5,027	5,647,184	2,269	14,090	1,372,007	452,921	6,817,457
	5,830	5,193,328	2,435	14,282	1,509,404	593,810	6,502,175
	5,563	5,738,554	2,585	14,727	1,688,542	647,483	7,041,378
	5,211	5,860,038	2,615	14,847	1,649,462	596,684	5,195,312
	5,432	6,189,760	2,615	15,058	2,043,733	866,112	8,853,445
	5,465	6,744,431	2,724	15,469	2,198,231	993,350	10,560,111
	5,579	6,919,928	2,775	15,933	2,555,329	1,319,503	9,286,216
	5,418	6,995,551	2,791	16,354	2,818,491	1,426,166	13,604,166

s.					LIVE STOCK.			
	Vines.		Green Forage. *	Other Tillage. *	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	Acres.	Wine, Gallons.	Acres.	Acres.				
198	5,222	562,713	213,069	89,474	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336
61	4,937	577,493	254,329	102,145	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	137,941
13	5,081	755,000	308,405	121,609	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765
60	4,765	481,588	362,554	110,271	194,768	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578
51	4,419	457,535	390,330	103,205	203,150	1,169,576	10,117,867	183,391
28	4,434	410,333	401,427	126,299	210,105	1,184,843	9,379,276	177,373
07	4,284	574,143	305,790	192,020	216,710	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733
81	4,980	484,028	264,611	226,025	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936
96	4,923	539,191	241,947	172,502	278,195	1,286,677	10,267,265	239,926
5	5,732	516,763	290,438	187,451	280,874	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917
43	7,326	723,560	286,866	204,921	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525
46	9,042	760,752	332,859	216,686	293,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347
18	9,775	1,003,827	334,399	246,513	304,098	1,290,790	10,681,837	239,837
49	10,310	986,041	284,186	318,146	308,553	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,957
22	11,195	1,167,874	164,457	403,924	315,000	1,333,873	10,623,985	243,461
17	12,750	1,206,442	192,540	368,734	323,115	1,370,660	10,818,575	245,818
85	15,662	1,578,590	155,596	419,044	329,335	1,394,209	10,882,231	249,673
79	20,686	2,008,493	245,332	428,621	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457
06	24,483	1,554,130	184,184	444,371	440,696	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780
49	28,052	1,694,745	247,719	541,782	439,596	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339
55	30,275	1,490,184	240,835	508,042	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162
47	30,307	1,909,972	217,847	401,785	431,547	1,833,900	13,180,943	337,588
61	30,365	2,226,999	206,190	352,006	*	*	*	*
56	27,934	2,822,263	195,625	319,399	*	*	*	*
35	27,701	1,919,389	138,425	456,486	*	*	*	*
99	27,568	1,882,209	169,962	581,721	*	*	12,300,000	*
93	27,550	933,282	170,523	575,898	*	1,899,752	*	*
45	4,526	575,985	36,399	26,860	334,462	2,794,327	18,990,595	240,680
40	4,308	684,258	40,589	29,711	346,691	2,856,699	22,797,416	219,958
68	4,459	831,749	50,634	29,159	357,696	3,134,086	25,353,924	199,950
61	4,457	799,709	61,516	30,715	366,703	3,131,013	25,269,755	173,604
76	4,184	708,431	65,073	30,360	328,150	2,746,385	21,521,662	191,677
07	4,237	684,733	60,249	34,615	336,468	2,771,583	25,479,484	220,320
63	4,266	733,576	64,644	35,503	360,038	2,914,210	30,062,910	256,026
74	4,800	602,007	102,301	44,561	395,984	2,580,040	35,398,121	308,205
32	4,028	513,688	75,825	39,401	398,577	2,597,348	36,591,946	213,916
21	4,448	543,596	92,606	44,435	328,026	1,859,985	36,114,814	154,815
42	2,660	589,604	107,994	47,263	326,964	1,640,753	37,915,510	189,050
12	4,584	441,612	140,529	49,212	337,172	1,425,130	31,660,321	211,656
72	5,247	555,470	156,710	53,161	344,697	1,317,315	37,820,906	208,697
88	5,840	601,897	165,820	48,977	361,663	1,367,844	39,169,304	209,576
97	6,745	666,382	212,721	51,462	390,609	1,575,487	46,965,152	264,111
11	7,072	805,813	228,808	55,183	411,368	1,622,907	46,503,469	248,583
29	7,867	688,685	245,319	58,667	430,777	1,741,592	50,106,768	238,585
34	8,044	842,181	422,977	328,819	444,163	2,091,229	55,986,431	284,453
22	8,281	913,107	365,501	69,864	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,416	253,189
34	8,264	931,542	405,704	76,833	484,309	2,221,459	58,080,114	249,522
62	7,375	748,949	345,918	81,850	493,231	2,269,852	56,980,688	240,860
73	7,577	731,683	415,607	90,509	518,181	2,465,411	56,977,270	273,359
71	7,519	885,673	367,695	88,827	487,943	2,150,057	46,508,363	221,597
02	8,061	794,256	458,488	93,013	510,636	2,226,163	48,318,790	274,581
53	8,083	864,514	438,203	87,181	498,034	2,085,096	43,952,897	207,738
87	8,078	845,232	429,136	87,852	491,553	2,029,516	41,241,004	247,061
50	8,278	739,668	454,370	84,072	482,200	1,967,081	36,213,514	239,973

Colony.	Shipping Inwards and Outwards.		Miles open at the end of each year.		AGRICULTURE.		
	cassels.	Tons.	Railway. ⁴	Telegraph line (poles)	Total Cultivation. ⁵	Wheat.	
					Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
NEW ZEALAND.	.443	571,144	145	2,389	376,156	132,428	3,391,634
	.678	784,829	209	2,632	549,844	105,674	2,974,339
	.866	834,547	542	3,156	607,138	90,804	2,863,619
	.744	786,514	718	3,170	787,824	141,614	4,054,377
	.660	789,177	954	3,307	959,528	243,406	6,336,369
	.812	884,983	1,070	3,434	1,134,185	264,577	6,070,599
	.802	949,692	1,171	3,605	1,237,501	270,198	7,610,012
	.516	819,716	1,258	3,706	1,029,764	324,933	8,147,705
	.527	833,621	1,287	3,824	1,319,460	365,715	8,297,890
	.564	899,836	1,465	3,974	1,389,747	390,818	10,270,591
	.656	1,002,491	1,480	4,074	1,412,300	377,706	9,827,136
	.724	1,063,430	1,570	4,264	1,348,235	270,043	6,866,777
	.566	1,032,700	1,654	4,463	1,265,975	173,891	4,242,285
	.432	990,903	1,809	4,625	1,372,219	253,025	6,297,638
	.438	983,337	1,841	4,646	1,440,055	357,359	9,424,059
	.384	1,057,913	1,865	4,992	1,465,319	362,153	8,770,246
	.543	1,195,886	1,912	4,874	1,560,605	335,861	8,448,506
	.489	1,312,474	1,956	5,060	1,636,179	301,460	5,723,610
	.481	1,244,322	2,011	5,349	1,565,231	402,273	10,257,738
	.375	1,331,323	2,036	5,479	1,543,359	381,245	8,378,217
	.252	1,258,070	2,108	5,513	1,455,954	242,737	4,891,695
	.223	1,262,350	2,168	6,049	1,386,637	148,575	3,613,037
	.208	1,321,897	2,190	6,245	1,547,568	245,441	6,843,768
	.181	1,241,756	2,190	6,510	1,656,912	258,608	5,926,523
	.187	1,362,232	2,185	6,726	1,684,443	315,801	5,670,017
	.242	1,531,048	2,222	7,485	2,015,186	399,034	13,073,416
	.213	1,619,049	2,251	7,417	1,811,053	269,749	8,581,898

					LIVE STOCK.			
Dns.	Vines.		Green Forage.*	Other Tillage.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep	Pigs.
	Acres.	Wine, Gallons.	Acres.	Acres.				
1,187					*	*	*	*
1,202						11,704,853	123,921	

ria; (not returned) in New South Wales; 34,899 acres in Queensland; 822,013 acres in South Australia

JAMES J. FENTON, Government Statist of Victoria.

PREFACE.

Soon after the publication of the issue for 1894 the Government directed the attention of the Department to several matters of importance extraneous to its ordinary routine work, and the staff—already weakened by the retirement or death of several of its old experienced officers, and suffering from the effects of retrenchment which retarded the filling of important vacancies—proved unequal to the task of continuing the annual publication of this work, although fairly keeping pace with the demands for the greater volume of information, compiled on improved methods, contained in the *Statistical Register*, and the largely increased demands made by numerous correspondents. It was only by dint of great exertion by all concerned—aided by a small supernumerary staff—that the present volume, covering the period 1894–8, has at length been completed. The next issue is intended to cover the period 1899–1900, and subsequently every effort will be made to resume the annual publication of the work.

Some of the principal extraneous matters referred to above, and dealt with by the Department, are as follow :—

Compilation of elaborate tables in connexion with the proposed imposition of Land and Income Taxes ; Reports on the Conversion and Consolidation of the Public Debt, and on the Commutation of Pensions ; Computation of Interest Tables in connexion with Loans to Farmers and others ; the preparation of voluminous returns in connexion with the Federation Question, and attendance at Conferences thereon.

Added to this, several elaborate series of tables were prepared at various times at the request of Royal Commissions or Boards.

The compilation of information for five years instead of one has necessitated a complete revision of the forms of all the more important tables. The main body of this issue now consists of 1,959 paragraphs, covering 1,132 pages, besides appendices extending over 185 pages, as compared with 1,748 paragraphs covering 928 pages, and an appendix extending over only 47 pages in the edition for 1894. In fact, the whole work has been minutely revised, and much new information added ; whilst in many cases the figures are brought down to various periods in 1899.

The difficulties of reviewing the facts and figures of the period were, moreover, greatly intensified by the extraordinary political activity which has recently prevailed in the colony, resulting in legislation affecting

such subjects as Retrenchment, Direct Taxation, Industrial—more especially Factory—Employment, Bonuses to Industries, and the opening up of markets abroad—so successful in the rapid development of the now important Victorian Butter Industry, the Safeguarding of Trust Funds, Loans Consolidation, Establishment of Sinking Funds, Old-age Pensions, &c., &c.

In the first instance, the present work was published in five sections, as follow :—Section I., Parts, *Constitution and Government*; Section II., Parts, *Finance and Vital Statistics*; Sections III., Parts, *Interchange and Accumulation*; Section IV., Parts, *Production and Defences*; Section V., Parts, *Law, Crime, and Social Condition*, followed by general table of contents, folding sheets, index, and map.

The work is preceded, for the first time, by a complete Table of Contents, which will enable the reader to more readily follow the plan of the work and find any subject desired. This is in addition to the usual index printed at the end of the work.

Part I. (Constitution and Government) has not only been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, but it also contains a resumé of the federal movement up to the submission of the Commonwealth Constitution Bill, as drawn up by the Convention, to the people of Australia; a comparison of Australia with other leading Federations, and a consideration of the financial interests involved.

Part III. contains, in addition to the usual particulars, a short account of the retrenchment effected in 1892-3 and subsequent years, and the consequent reductions made in various branches of the Public Service; details of Revenue and Expenditure in various British and foreign countries, for comparison with those in Australia; a full account of the Income Tax imposed in 1895, illustrated by a series of statistical tables; additional tables indicating the incidence of Customs and Excise taxation, not only in the Australasian colonies, but also in other countries. The tables, and paragraphs referring to Finances of Municipalities have been considerably elaborated, with a view of showing more clearly the true resources and position of those important bodies. Much new matter is also added concerning Loans, new Sinking Funds, and the important question of the Conversion and Consolidation of the Public Debt.

In Part IV. will be found references to the unnecessary coinage of gold, the profit to be derived from Australian Silver Coinage, the flotation of Joint Stock Companies, and to the question of how far the Probate Returns may be relied on as an indication of the diffusion of wealth.

In Part V., besides other additions and improvements, an interesting comparison, for a period of five years, of the Imports and Exports, and duty received, on each article of merchandize, will be found on pages 426-75 ; also statements for four periods of the Imports and Exports of principal articles from and to different countries, on pages 508-17 ; and much fuller information concerning index numbers, than that contained in the previous issue, on pages 519-24.

Some interesting results bearing on the Fertility of Married Women at Various Ages, and some new aspects of the Statistics of Illegitimacy and Ante-marital Concubinage, will be found in Part VI., which also contains special tables showing the Death Rates from Phthisis and Cancer at Various Age-groups at successive census periods.

The provisions of the new Land Act are fully described in Part VII. The following matters, amongst others, are also specially treated of in this part :—Improved Methods of Collecting Agricultural Statistics ; Sugar Production and Consumption in Various Countries ; tables showing the Consumption of Wheat, compiled on a new and more reliable basis ; the Production, Consumption, and Value of Live Stock, Dairy Produce, Wool, and other Pastoral Produce.

A statement, specially compiled for this work, showing the Distribution of Intestate Estates according to the Victorian Law and Practice, appears in Section IX., and will probably prove of general interest.

Part X. contains references to several new matters of interest affecting the social welfare of the State, such as the Reports of the "Unemployment" and "Habitual Drunkards" Boards of Inquiry ; Factory Legislation and its Results ; Old-age Pensions ; and the Amount of Public Subscriptions for Charitable Purposes.

Attention is drawn to a special article in Appendix E, showing a Decrease of Crime in Victoria in spite of the introduction of the system of secular education.

The other appendices furnish later information respecting State and Municipal Revenue and Expenditure than that contained in the body of the work, and contain the usual Tables of Australasian Statistics ; Tables of Trade Index Numbers, now shown for Imports as well as Exports ; and the Complete Tariffs of the Australasian Colonies. The latter will probably become of historical value, seeing that the separate Tariffs of six of the colonies, since federated, will soon be replaced by one uniform Tariff for the whole of Australia, including Tasmania.

The usual three Statistical Summaries are given on two folding sheets, the information being brought down to later dates than those shown in the body of the work.

JAMES J. FENTON,
Government Statist.

ERRATA. ---

Page 891, paragraph 1475, third last line—

Read “nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ ” *instead of* “over $2\frac{1}{2}$ ” millions; also “ $1\frac{1}{2}$ ” *instead of* “2” millions; and in last line read “3” *instead of* “ $3\frac{1}{2}$ ” millions.

In table attached thereto substitute the following figures for the Total column, viz.:—

£		£
2,237,958	for	2,675,390
1,987,191	„	2,351,990
2,395,962	„	2,735,460
1,737,143	„	2,004,450
1,729,510	„	1,952,510
3,012,704	„	3,274,280

Page 985, table to paragraph 1633—

Substitute the following figures in the third and last columns, relating respectively to the value of Pastoral Produce, and the Total Values, dating from 1894 to 1898, viz.:—

	£		£		£		£
In 1894 read	7,058,267	for	7,057,710	and	14,952,505	for	14,951,948
1895 „	7,907,396	„	7,896,335	„	17,064,934	„	17,053,873
1896 „	7,648,585	„	7,663,065	„	17,901,298	„	17,915,778
1897 „	6,362,661	„	6,391,583	„	16,674,289	„	16,703,211
1898 „	7,217,699	„	7,216,919	„	17,381,813	„	17,381,033

CONTENTS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES.

No. 1. General.

No. 2. Agricultural.

No. 3. Australasian.

Errata Page vi

PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

	Paragraph
Introductory Remarks	1
Area, &c.	3
Climate	7
Principal Events	8
Constitution and Government	9
Executive and Parliament	9
Electors and Elections	16
Parliaments in Australasian Colonies	27
Federal Council	33
Conferences of Premiers	41
Federation Movement	43
Enabling Act	46
Elections of Delegates	47
Meetings of Convention, 1897-8	49
The Commonwealth Bill 1898 as adopted	50
Referendum	54
Alterations desired by New South Wales	55
Comparison with four leading Federations	56
Revenue and Expenditure of Colonies	57
Effect on Sugar Duty	61
Loss of Intercolonial Duties	62
Revenue of Colonies from Customs and Excise	63
Position of Western Australia	64
Distribution of Surplus	65
Comparative Yields under various Tariffs	66
Consumption of locally-produced Articles	68
Relative Consumption of various Articles in different Colonies	70
Governors of Victoria	72
Ministries	74
Parliaments	76
Governors of Australasian Colonies	78

PART II.—POPULATION.

Population of Victoria	79
" Australasian Colonies	88
" Chinese and Aborigines in Australasian Colonies	92
" Urban and Rural Districts	99
" Greater Melbourne	100
" Australasian Capital Cities and Principal Towns	104
Birthplaces of the People	109
Religions of the People	115
Ages of the People	121
Occupations of the People	129

	Paragraph
Ages of the People	121
Occupations of the People	129
British Dominions—Area and Population	142
Foreign Countries— " "	144
Proportions of Sexes in various Countries	147
The World—Area and Population	148
Mining Population in Victoria	153
Immigration and Emigration	155
Municipalities—Area, Population, Property, Revenue, &c., of	173
" Ratings in	183
" Number and value of properties of various sizes in	187
" Increase or decrease in value of real estate in	194
Naturalization	199

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1895-8.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. Victoria is situated at the south-east extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 88,309 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria. Area of Victoria.

2. The southernmost point in Victoria, and, consequently, in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude $39^{\circ} 8' S.$, longitude $145^{\circ} 26' E.$; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$, longitude $140^{\circ} 58' E.$; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude $37^{\circ} 31' S.$, longitude $149^{\circ} 59' E.$; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58' E.$, and extends from latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$ to latitude $38^{\circ} 4' S.$, or 242 geographical miles.

3. The area of the Australian continent is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area, added to the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million Areas of Australian Colonies

one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different colonies :—

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Victoria ..	...	...	...	...	87,884
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	309,175
Queensland .....	...	...	...	...	668,224
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	903,425
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	975,920
Total Australia ...					2,944,628
Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	26,375
New Zealand .....	...	...	...	...	104,471
Total Australasia					3,075,474

4. It will be noticed that Victoria is by far the smallest colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest of the group except Tasmania. If the whole continent were to be divided into 100 equal parts, the area of Victoria would embrace 3 such parts, that of New South Wales 10, that of Queensland 23, that of South Australia 30, and that of Western Australia 31. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, little more than an eighth of that of Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

5. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,528 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,883 square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

6. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian Colonies, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth :—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.						
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Victoria ...	Melbourne ...	37	49	53	144	58	32
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	33	51	41	151	12	23
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...	27	28	0	153	1	36
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	34	55	34	138	35	4
Western Australia ...	Perth ...	31	57	24	115	52	42
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...	42	53	25	147	19	57
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...	41	16	25	174	46	38

Positions of
Austral-
asian
capitals

7. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more Climate. suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the Continent of Australia. In the thirty-nine years ended with 1897, the maximum temperature in the shade was 111.2° Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27°, viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4°. Upon the average, on four days during the year, the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and, generally, on about three nights during the year, it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (i.e., since 1857) was 178.5°, viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the thirty-four years ended with 1897, 29.94 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.48 inches.*

8. The following are the dates of some of the principal events Principal events. connected with the discovery and history† of Victoria :—

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.—("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gipps-land.)
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by Bass, sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant; Portland Bay; the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands; Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on 2nd February, and by the vessel on 15th February.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.

* For further information respecting the meteorological observations, not only for Melbourne, but also for other parts of the colony, see concluding portion of part "Vital Statistics," post. A chapter on "Meteorology and Climate" was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

† A detailed statement of the Discovery and Early History of the Territory now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5, page 10 et seq.

1826. ... Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This intention, if ever seriously entertained, having been abandoned by the French, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. Nov. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Sept. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1838. Sept. 12th.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians, and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph *ante*.)
1841. March 2nd.—Second census. Population enumerated, 11,738, viz., 8,274 males and 3,464 females.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1846. March 2nd.—Third census. Population enumerated, 32,879, viz., 20,184 males and 12,695 females.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. February 6th.—“Black Thursday.”—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Some lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.
- „ March 2nd.—Fourth census. Population enumerated, 77,345, viz., 46,202 males and 31,143 females.
- „ July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.

1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. April 26th.—Fifth census. Population enumerated 236,798, viz., 155,887 males and 80,911 females.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Dec. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. March 29th.—Sixth census. Population enumerated, 410,766, viz., 264,334 males and 146,432 females.
- „ August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Nov. 24th.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. Dec. 17th.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1861. April 7th.—Seventh census. Population enumerated, 540,322, viz., 328,651 males and 211,671 females.
- „ October ... Conference, attended by representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, met in Melbourne for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in the collection and compilation of their annual statistics.
1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1871. April 2nd.—Eighth census. Population enumerated, 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females.
- „ May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1875. January 15th.—Conference in Hobart Town, convened for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in statistical collection and compilation, held its first meeting. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania attended. Conference closed 26th January.
1876. Nov. 2nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
1878. Dec. 28th.—The Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, and Professor C. H. Pearson, member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, with Mr. H. H. Hayter as secretary, started for England on a mission from the Victorian to the Imperial Government, the object being to endeavour to induce the latter to amend the *Victorian Constitution Act* in regard to certain matters (affecting chiefly the relations between the two Houses of the Legislature) in which the Constitution had been found to be unworkable. The mission, which was only partially successful, returned to Victoria about the middle of 1879.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 30th April, 1881.

1881. April 3rd.—Ninth census of Victoria, and first simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 862,346, viz., 452,083 males and 410,263 females; in all the Australasian Colonies, 2,815,924, viz., 1,526,121 males and 1,289,803 females.
- „ Nov. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, number of members increased to 42, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
- „ Dec. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favour or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.
1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.
1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May.
1888. January 18th.—Hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Australia. Governors, Ministers, Members of Parliament, and corporation officials of all the Australasian Colonies, together with a large number of citizens, proceeded to Sydney to join in celebrating the occasion.
- „ February 1st.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced, by means of vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental, and Orient services running alternately.
- „ August 1st.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 31st January, 1889.
- „ August 28th.—First meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Sydney.
- „ Dec. 22nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vict. No. 995. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84, and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1008.
1890. February 6th.—Australasian Federation Conference, at which representatives from the seven principal Australasian Colonies were present, held its first meeting. It was unanimously agreed that the best interests of the Australian Colonies would be promoted by their early union under one Legislative and Executive Government; and that the Legislatures of the respective colonies should be invited to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, consisting of delegates empowered to report upon a scheme for a Federal Constitution. Conference closed 14th February.

- 1890. March 3rd.**—Conference convened for the purpose of arranging for the collection and compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 upon a uniform principle, held its first meeting in Hobart, under the presidency of the Government Statist of Victoria. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand attended. Conference closed 18th March.
- 1891. March 2nd.**—National Australasian Convention held in Sydney, at which a Draft Bill "To constitute the Commonwealth of Australia" was framed and adopted. The Convention also recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia as framed by the Convention. Delegates from the seven principal Australasian Colonies were present at the meetings of the Convention, which closed on the 9th April.
- „ April 5th.**—Tenth census of Victoria, and second simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 1,140,405, viz., 598,414 males and 541,991 females; in all the Australasian Colonies 3,881,347, viz., 2,082,394 males and 1,798,953 females.
- „ October 1st.**—The Australasian Colonies entered the Universal Postal Union.
- 1892. March 17th.**—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government. They resigned, with a promise of compensation, on the 7th June. Resignations accepted, 13th June.
- 1893. April and May.**—Financial panic in Melbourne. After four banks, and a number of other financial institutions had stopped payment, the Government proclaimed five bank holidays, viz., from the 1st to the 5th May, both inclusive, in order to afford time for the position to be considered, but this did not prevent the suspension of five more of the associated banks. Most of the banks, and a few of the other financial institutions, were afterwards reconstructed. The panic extended to New South Wales and Queensland, and several banks in those colonies suspended operations.
- 1894. March 3rd.**—Number of representatives at Federal Council of colonies having responsible government increased from two to five, by Her Majesty's Order in Council.
- 1895. January —** Conference at Hobart of the Premiers of Australia and Tasmania, at the instance of the Premier of New South Wales, to further consider the subject of Federation; at which it was agreed to commit the duty of framing a Federal Constitution to a Convention strictly chosen by the electors, and a draft Enabling Bill was adopted to give effect to this object.
- 1896. March ...** Federal Enabling Act passed in Victoria, and similar measure likewise passed by New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.
- 1897. March 4th.**—Election of Delegates—ten for each colony—to the Australasian Federal Convention, held in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania; and in South Australia on the 6th.
- 1897. March 22nd.**—Australasian Federal Convention opened in Adelaide, at which the following colonies were represented:—Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The first session closed on 23rd April. The second session opened in Sydney on the 2nd and closed on 24th September. The third session opened

in Melbourne on the 20th January, and closed on the 16th March, 1898. At this Convention a Draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia was framed and adopted for submission to a popular referendum of the various States represented.

1898. June 3rd.—Referendum submitted to the electors in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, and in South Australia on the following day, for the acceptance or rejection of the Draft Bill drawn up by the Convention. The Bill was accepted by large majorities in three of the colonies, and by a majority of 5,000 in New South Wales; but as the statutory number of 80,000 affirmative votes required in New South Wales (*viz.*, 80,000) was not reached (71,600 being recorded) the Bill was considered as rejected by that colony.
1899. January 28th.—Conference of the Premiers of all the Australian Colonies and Tasmania held in Melbourne, to consider the amendments suggested in the Draft Commonwealth Bill by the Parliament of New South Wales, at which a compromise was arrived at, subject, of course, to the approval of the various Parliaments.
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PART I.—CONSTITUTION * AND GOVERNMENT.

9. In Victoria the Executive power is in the hands of a Governor Executive. appointed by the Crown, who acts on the advice of a responsible Ministry of not more than ten members holding paid offices, consisting of a Premier chosen by the Governor from representatives of the dominant section of the Legislative Assembly for the time being, and nine other members selected by the Premier, usually, but not necessarily, from amongst the members of both Houses of Parliament. A Ministry continues in power only so long as it retains the confidence of Parliament.

10. The legislative authority is vested in two Houses of Parlia- Parliament. ment, viz., the Upper House or Legislative Council, consisting of 48 members returned for fourteen provinces, each member being elected for six years; and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly, which consists of 95 members, elected for three years (unless dissolved sooner by the Governor), returned for 84 districts or electorates. The qualification for the Upper House is as follows:—*For members*, a minimum age limit of 30 years, and the possession of freehold property of an annual rateable value of £100; *for electors*, the possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or being the lessee, assignee, or occupying tenant of property of an annual rateable value of not less than £25. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, doctors, ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, and officers in the army and navy also have votes for the Legislative Council. For the Lower House, the minimum age for members is 21 years, and there is no property qualification; whilst a vote is allowed to every natural-born or naturalized male of the age of 21 years or upwards, untainted by crime, who is on any Municipal Ratepapers' Roll †; or who, not being on such roll, is a freeholder of property of the capital value of £50 or the annual value of £5; or who is resident in the colony twelve months and in the district one month. Persons on the Municipal Ratepayers' Rolls, and freeholders not enrolled as ratepayers, have each the privilege of obtaining one vote in each province or district (as the case may be) in which they are rated for or own property of the requisite value. Hence it follows that an owner and his occupying tenant can both be enrolled as voters in respect to the same property—the former being entitled to be placed on the General and the latter on the Ratepayers' Roll. ‡ Women § are not eligible as members of or electors for either House of Parliament.

11. Foreigners cannot become members of the Upper House unless Foreigners must be naturalized. they have been naturalized and resident in the colony for ten years; or of the Lower House unless naturalized for five years, and resident for two years. They are, however, qualified to vote at elections of members of the Upper House after having been naturalized for three years, and

* For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 et seq.

† In Melbourne and Geelong both the owner and the occupier are entitled to be enrolled as ratepayers; but in all other municipalities either the occupier (who has the prior right) or the owner (but not both) is so entitled. There is no minimum limit as to the value of a property for which an occupier can be enrolled, but owners of unoccupied land of an annual rateable value of less than £10 cannot be enrolled as ratepayers.

‡ See paragraph 16 post.

§ A Bill for the enfranchisement of women was passed by the Lower, but rejected by the Upper, House in 1896.

resident for one year, and for the Lower House after having been naturalized, and resident twelve months.

Persons
incapable of
becoming
members.

12. Judges; ministers of religion; persons holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument (except Responsible Ministers); persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into on behalf of Her Majesty; uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents; and persons attainted of treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, are incapable of being elected or continuing to be members of either House of Parliament; neither can the same person be a member of the two Houses at the same time.

Salaries of
Ministers.

13. *The Constitution Act*, as amended by an Act passed in 1895,* provides for the sum of £10,400† being set aside annually for the payment of ten Ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly.

Members
may not
accept
offices of
profit.

14. No person who is a member of either House of Parliament or has not ceased to be one for a period of six months may accept any office or place of profit under the Crown, except the office of Responsible Minister, Judge of the Supreme Court, Agent-General, President or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Should he do so, he is liable to forfeit the sum of £50 for every week he may hold such office or place, together with full costs of suit to any person who may sue for the same.

Payment of
members.

15. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but every member of the Legislative Assembly, who is not in receipt of any official salary or annual payment from the State, is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties at the rate of £300‡ per annum out of the consolidated revenue.

Electors.

16. The names of ratepayers in municipal districts are placed on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly—also on those of the Legislative Council if qualified—without action on their own part, but non-ratepayers, including freeholders, residing in another electorate and not enrolled as ratepayers, wishing to vote for either House of Parliament, must take out “electors’ rights,” which are issued free of charge in respect to the Assembly, but for which a fee of Sixpence is charged in respect to the Council. These “rights” must be renewed every three years. In 1891 an Act§ was passed with a view of more closely scrutinizing the electoral rolls for the Legislative Assembly, and of expunging therefrom the names of all persons not entitled to vote, including criminals, drunkards, &c.

Plural
voting.

17. Persons on the Ratepayers’ Roll, and freeholders on the General Roll, for several provinces or electoral districts may vote in all such at the same election, but no one may vote more than once in the same

* Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Schedule I.; and 54 Vict. No. 1075.

† Originally £14,000 for nine Ministers.

‡ In pursuance of general schemes of retrenchment brought in and given effect to by the Government, this was reduced by 5 per cent., or to £2385, in the financial year 1892-3, and by a further 5 per cent., or to £2270, making 10 per cent. in all, in 1893-4. In 1896 the amount was reduced to £240, but restored to the original sum, viz. £300, in 1897.

§ Purification of Rolls Act 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1242). This Act has been further amended by *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1898* (No. 1801).

province or electoral district, although he may have several properties rated independently therein.*

18. Of the electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each. Six of the electoral provinces for the Council are represented by 4 members each, and 8 by 3 members each. Members to each district.

19. There are two Rolls of Electors for each House of Parliament—the Ratepayers' and the General. For the Legislative Assembly, the former is compiled from Municipal Lists prepared annually between the 23rd and 29th October, and the latter from General Lists prepared immediately after the 1st November; both rolls are revised in February, and are printed and come into operation on 1st April. For the Legislative Council, the Ratepayers' Roll is compiled after 12th November, but does not undergo revision; and the General Roll is prepared after 1st December, is revised in January, and comes into operation on 12th February. A Supplementary General Roll for the Assembly is also commenced immediately after 1st May, revised in August, and completed by 1st September; whilst that for the Council is compiled after 1st June, and comes into operation on 12th August. Ratepayers are enrolled as a matter of course, but other persons can only be enrolled by taking out rights. The numbers of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1897 and 1898 are shown in the following table:— Electors on the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1897 AND 1898.

Description of Roll.				Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
				1896-7.	1897-8.	1896-7.	1897-8.
Ratepayers' Roll	...	...	...	132,556	129,525	203,361	205,888
General Roll	...	...	...	1,019	1,020	50,794	46,672
Total	...	...	...	133,575	130,545	254,115	252,560

20. According to the return to an order of the Legislative Assembly dated 3rd August, 1898, the approximate number of non-residential voters on the Ratepayers' Rolls for the Legislative Assembly was 27,445, or about 13 per cent. of the total enrolment for 1897-8. It has also been ascertained that the freeholders on the General Roll numbered 917, or 2 per cent. of the whole, who, it may fairly be assumed, also appeared at least once on the Ratepayers' Roll, leaving a balance of 45,755 distinct voters on the General Roll. It would thus appear that the total number of distinct electors for the Lower House in the whole colony was 224,198. It should be explained that as a measure of the plural vote the above number (27,445), if correct, would be somewhat excessive, for a ratepayer may be enrolled twice or oftener for different divisions of an electoral district, although entitled to vote only once for that district; but it is probable that the number of non-residential voters is understated owing to the indefinite and inaccurate character of many of the names and addresses, on which the information was based. Distinct Electors on Ratepayers' Rolls.

* A Bill for the abolition of plural voting was under the consideration of Parliament in 1898, but did not become law.

Electoral
provinces,
electors,
Legislative
Council.

21. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their estimated populations at the end of 1896, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1897-8:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND
VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Provinces.			Estimated Population, 1896.	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls, 1897-8.
Melbourne	...	...	104,287	4	14,077
North Yarra	...	...	107,450	3	9,298
South Yarra	...	...	128,609	4	13,101
Southern	...	...	96,431	3	10,173
South-Western	...	...	60,296	3	7,194
Nelson	...	...	50,308	3	5,409
Western	...	...	53,287	3	6,435
North-Western	...	...	89,723	4	11,745
Northern	...	...	73,317	4	8,231
Wellington	...	...	76,886	4	8,452
North-Central	...	...	48,543	3	5,341
North-Eastern	...	...	78,249	3	8,996
Gippsland	...	...	78,198	4	9,158
South-Eastern	...	...	91,705	3	12,935
Total	...	...	1,137,289*	48	130,545

22. At the elections for the Legislative Council which have taken place since 1870, the proportion of electors who have recorded their votes in provinces where the election was contested has varied from 56·70 in 1884 to 35·67 in 1893, and averaged 48·78.† All the elections since 1893—except the elections for the South Yarra Province in 1895 and the North-Western in 1896, the proportion of electors who recorded their votes being 33·68 and 48·31 respectively—were uncontested.‡

Electoral
Districts,
Legislative
Assembly.

23. The general election for the Legislative Assembly was held on the 14th October, 1897, and 82 of the 95 seats were contested. Returns have been received from all the districts, and these show that 70 per cent. of the electors in contested districts recorded their votes. At the previous general election, which took place on the 20th September, 1894, the proportion of electors in contested districts who voted was 71 per cent. The following table shows for each electoral district the estimated population in 1896, number of members, total number of

* Exclusive of the population in ships and vessels.

† For particulars, see issue of this work for 1894, paragraph 22.

‡ There was also, subsequently, a contested election for the Gippsland Province in 1896, the proportion of electors who recorded their votes being 30·99 per cent.

electors, and number and proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the general election referred to :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population, 1896.	Number of Members.	At the General Election, 14th October, 1897			
			Number of Electors—			
			On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		Percentage of Number on the Rolls
				Total Number.		
Albert Park	12,142	1	2,784	2,187		76·76
Anglesey	18,614	1	8,581	2,505		70·94
Ararat	9,185	1	1,770	1,272		71·86
Ballarat East	14,410	1	5,888	2,796		88·88
Ballarat West	26,224	2	5,660	4,268		78·55
Barwon	9,856	1	2,401	1,815		75·59
Benalla and Yarrawonga	11,820	1	2,729	2,025		74·20
Benambra	8,837	1	2,060	1,888		67·87
Bogong	10,208	1	1,988	*		*
Borong	14,226	1	2,497	1,654		66·28
Bourke East	10,664	1	2,587	1,829		72·09
Bourke West	10,055	1	1,902	1,366		71·81
East Bourke Boroughs	41,879	2	8,871	6,287		70·80
Brighton	15,619	1	8,441	2,484		70·44
Carlton	15,574	1	8,626	2,758		76·06
Carlton South	11,992	1	2,810	1,691		78·20
Castlemaine	14,295	2	3,885	2,798		82·65
Ciunnes and Allandale	9,870	1	1,748	*		*
Collingwood	25,869	2	5,059	3,961		78·29
Creswick	8,017	1	1,941	1,607		82·79
Dandenong and Berwick	15,284	1	8,572	2,126		59·51
Daylesford	9,867	1	1,814	1,244		68·57
Delatite	12,579	1	2,528	1,640		64·87
Donald and Swan Hill	19,128	1	6,000	2,484		40·56
Dundas	10,064	1	2,265	*		*
Dunolly	8,851	1	2,048	*		*
Eaglehawk	9,880	1	2,020	1,516		75·04
Eastern Suburbs	21,688	1	4,904	3,580		78·00
Emerald Hill	12,241	1	2,521	1,908		75·68
Essendon and Flemington	22,972	1	5,108	3,298		64·46
Evelyn	15,066	1	8,410	1,597		46·88
Fitzroy	25,955	2	6,091	4,040		66·82
Footscray	16,966	1	8,776	2,868		62·71
Geelong	23,710	2	5,391	3,669		68·05
Gippsland Central	12,462	1	2,907	1,897		65·25
Gippsland East	12,920	1	8,028	1,684		55·61
Gippsland North	10,551	1	1,985	1,274		64·18
Gippsland South	11,898	1	2,644	1,531		57·14
Gippsland West	17,178	1	4,205	2,442		58·07
Grant	8,685	1	2,847	*		*
Grenville	14,582	2	8,727	2,882		77·82
Gunbower	10,490	1	2,786	2,099		76·71
Hawthorn	19,868	1	4,119	3,096		75·16
Horsham	10,450	1	1,906	1,302		68·81
Jolimont and West Richmond	12,265	1	2,452	1,822		74·80
Kara Kara	9,818	1	2,809	*		*
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield	8,584	1	2,127	1,494		70·28

* No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND
VOTES POLLED—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population, 1896.	Number of Members.	At the General Election, 14th October, 1897 Number of Electors—		
			On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Korong	9,528	1	2,244	*	*
Kyneton	9,681	1	2,154	1,670	77·58
Lowan	12,821	1	2,429	1,490	61·34
Maldon	7,459	1	1,781	1,489	80·79
Mandurang	9,950	1	2,025	1,585	78·27
Maryborough	10,148	1	2,806	*	*
Melbourne	8,627	1	8,996	2,751	68·84
Melbourne East	19,321	2	4,322	3,190	73·80
Melbourne North	15,716	1	2,938	2,860	80·32
Melbourne South	10,704	1	2,469	1,781	72·13
Melbourne West	11,918	1	2,324	1,861	80·07
Mornington	20,821	1	4,395	2,181	49·62
Normanby	9,456	1	1,878	*	*
Numurkah and Nathalia	10,895	1	2,092	*	*
Ovens	8,657	1	1,954	*	*
Polwarth	11,910	1	3,128	2,454	78·45
Port Fairy	6,921	1	1,936	1,454	75·10
Port Melbourne	10,917	1	2,538	1,947	76·71
Portland	8,812	1	1,743	1,184	67·92
Prahran	14,243	1	2,851	2,167	76·00
Richmond	26,241	2	5,372	3,786	70·47
Ripon and Hampden	11,964	1	2,656	1,867	70·29
Rodney	20,945	2	4,881	3,190	65·36
Sandhurst	25,340	2	5,099	3,912	76·72
Sandhurst South	10,096	1	2,218	1,625	73·26
Shepparton and Euroa	10,432	1	2,162	1,539	71·18
South Yarra	14,868	1	2,491	1,991	79·92
St. Kilda	17,617	1	3,838	*	*
Stawell	10,056	1	2,216	*	*
Talbot and Avoca	7,550	1	1,883	1,841	71·25
Toorak	20,764	1	4,000	3,063	76·57
Villiers and Heytesbury	10,403	1	2,384	1,786	74·91
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	12,122	1	3,559	2,656	74·62
Warrenheip	8,329	1	1,803	1,426	79·09
Warrnambool	9,038	1	1,912	1,499	78·39
Williamstown	12,850	1	3,231	2,324	71·92
Windermere	5,966	1	1,500	1,252	83·46
Deduct for uncontested district	...	...	254,155	...	...
	...	...	29,168	...	...
	1,187,289†	95	224,987†	158,225	70·33

NOTE.—The number of electors on the rolls on the 3rd June, 1896, was 202,560.

24. At elections for the Legislative Assembly, close upon two-thirds of the electors have generally recorded their votes in contested districts; whereas in elections for the Legislative Council, the proportion has been rarely much above half, as has been already shown.

* No contest.

† In contested districts only.

‡ Exclusive of the population in ships and vessels.

Electors
who voted,
Legislative
Assembly.

The following are the proportions who voted at the last thirteen general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested :—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1897.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866	55·10	1883	64·96
1868	61·59	1886	64·70
1871	65·02	1889	66·58
1874	61·00	1892	65·12
1877	62·29	1894	70·99
1880 (February) ...	66·56	1897	70·33
1880 (July)	65·85		

25. The estimated population of Victoria on the 31st December, 1897, was 1,176,248, and there being 48 members and 130,545 electors for the Upper House, there is one member to every 24,505 of the population, and one elector to every 9·01 persons. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly and 252,560 electors for that House, there is now one member to every 12,382 of the population, and one elector to every 4·66 persons.

Proportion
of members
and electors
of both
Houses to
population

26. The proportion of members to electors is one to every 2,720 for the Upper House, and one to every 2,659 for the Lower House.

Proportion
of members
to electors.

27. All the Australasian Colonies now possess Responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament. In four of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other three they are nominated by the Governor in Council. In the elective Upper Chambers the members retire periodically by rotation—annually in Tasmania, every two years in Victoria (with a few exceptions) and Western Australia, and every three years in South Australia. In the nominee chambers there is no maximum limit to the number of members, but there is a minimum limit of 21 in New South Wales, and 10 in New Zealand; whilst the life tenure is subject to certain restrictions. Thus, in New South Wales, a member may resign, and he vacates his office by being absent for two successive sessions without leave; by becoming a citizen of a foreign State; by becoming bankrupt or insolvent; by becoming a public contractor or defaulter; or by being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime; and in New Zealand, if a member of this House is absent without leave for more than one session, or makes an acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign State, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant. In the latter colony, two of the Council members are Maoris; and in 1891 the term of office for future members was reduced from life to seven years. Of the persons nominated in Queensland, four-fifths must not be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's sea or land forces

Austral-
asian
Colonies—
Upper
Houses.

on full or half pay, or retired officers on pension. The following is a statement for 1897-8 of the number of members of and districts for that House, and the manner and term of appointment in each colony; also the number of electors in the four colonies in which the appointment is by election:—

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS, 1897-8.

Colony	Number of Members.	Number of Districts.	Manner of Appointment.	Term of Appointment.	Number of Electors.
Victoria ...	48	14	Elected	Six years	130,545
New South Wales	58	...	Nominated	Life	...
Queensland ...	41	...	Nominated	Life	...
South Australia ..	24	4	Elected	Nine years	45,137
Western Australia	24	8	Elected	Six years	...
Tasmania ...	18	15	Elected	Six years	9,359
New Zealand ...	{ 28 20 }	...	Nominated	{ Life Seven years }	...

NOTE.—A complete account of the system of Upper House representation in the different Australasian Colonies will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 77 *et seq.*

Lower
Houses

28. The members of the Lower House are elected for a term of five years in Queensland, four years in Western Australia, and three years in all the other colonies—unless sooner dissolved by the Governor. Women have been accorded the franchise for the Lower House in New Zealand in 1893, and in South Australia in 1894, but they are not yet eligible to become members; and the principle of “one man one vote” has been in force in South Australia from 1858, in New Zealand from 1889, and in New South Wales from 1893. In New Zealand four of the members are Maoris, chosen by 23,221 Maori electors. The following table shows the numbers of members, districts, and electors in 1897-8 for the Lower House in each colony:—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS, 1897-8.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Number of Districts.	Number of Electors.
Victoria ...	95	84	252,560
New South Wales ...	125	125	324,338*
Queensland ...	72	61	81,892
South Australia ...	54	27	137,783†
Western Australia ...	44	44	30,140
Tasmania ...	37	29	31,613
New Zealand‡ { Europeans	70	62	339,230†
{ Maoris	4	4	21,486†

NOTE.—A complete account of the system of Lower House representation in the different Australasian Colonies will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 88 *et seq.* Since then, however, important changes have taken place in New South Wales; and in New Zealand, women as well as men are now eligible to become electors for the Lower House.

* About 13 per cent. of these (on rolls) were not entitled to vote.

† Including female electors, who numbered 60,000 in South Australia, and 142,806 (Europeans) in New Zealand.

‡ The figures in these lines are for December, 1896.

29. In the following table a summary is given, for each Australasian colony, of the estimated population on the 31st December, 1897; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament in 1897-8; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member; also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony:—

LOWER HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—
POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Colony.	Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1897.*	Lower House, 1897-8.					Last General Election.	
		Number of—		Inhabitants to each—		Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted in contested Districts.
		Mem- bers.	Electors.	Member.	Electors.			
Victoria ...	1,176,248	95	252,560	12,382	4·66	2,659	1897	70·33
New South Wales	1,323,460	125	324,333†	10,588	4·08	2,595	1898	56·41 †
Queensland ...	484,700	72	81,892	6,732	5·91	1,137	1896	77·98
South Australia...	363,044‡	54	137,783§	6,723	2·64	2,551	1896	{ 66·24 m. 66·65 f.
Western Australia	161,908	44	30,140	3,679	5·37	685	1897	52·68
Tasmania ...	171,718	37	31,613	4,641	5·43	854	1897	60·20
New Zealand ¶	713,045	70	339,230§	10,202	2·1	4,853	1896	{ 75·90 m. 76·44 f.
	39,854	4	21,486||	9,963	1·85	5,371		

NOTE.—The figures for New Zealand are for the year 1896.

30. Electoral Rolls are made up annually in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania; quarterly in Western Australia; every two months in Queensland; decennially in South Australia—the latest being in 1891; and just before an election in New Zealand. In all cases, however, there is at least one annual revision. The method of enrolling electors varies in the different colonies. Thus in Victoria and Tasmania every male ratepayer is entitled to be enrolled by virtue of his name appearing on the Municipal Ratepayers' Rolls, and has the advantage of one vote in each district in which he is so enrolled, but persons with only manhood and residential or freehold qualification (but not on Ratepayers' Rolls) have to take out rights; in New South Wales every elector must take out a right; in Queensland must make application in writing; and in South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand must make a claim, accompanied by a declaration, setting forth in all cases his (or her) qualifications.

Electoral Rolls in Australasian Colonies.

31. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, all but about 1 per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called *cities*, *towns*, and *boroughs*, and the latter *shires*. They are regulated under the Local Government Act (54 Vict. No. 1112), as amended by Act 55 Vict. No. 1243, each municipality being a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The councils of

Local government—Municipalities.

* Except in case of New Zealand, for which the figures relate to 31st December, 1896.

† Nearly 13 per cent. of the electors on the roll in New South Wales were not entitled to vote. Allowing for this, the percentage who voted at the last election was 64½.

‡ Including Northern Territory.

§ Including female electors as follows:—60,000 in South Australia, and 142,305 in New Zealand.

|| Adult Maori population of both sexes.

¶ The first line is for European and the second for Maori representation.

municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with subsidies received from the State, form their chief sources of income. Their functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also, under proper by-laws, to regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.*

Other
corporations.

32. Other functions of a special character have been delegated to boards or trusts, of which the following are the more important :—Melbourne Harbor Trust, constituted to provide for the maintenance and improvement of the Port of Melbourne; Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, for the water supply and sewerage of the metropolis; Melbourne Tramways Trust, for the construction, on behalf of the municipalities, of cable and other tramways in Melbourne and suburbs, which have been leased to a company for a term of years; two fire brigade boards; and Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, for the conservation, distribution, and supply of water in country districts.*

Federal
Council Act.

33. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia† “for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective Legislatures,” passed the Imperial Parliament and became law on the 14th August, 1885. This Act provides for the constitution of a Council, composed of two representatives—but only one member in the case of a Crown colony—of such of the Australasian Colonies (being not less than four) as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have force therein with legislative authority in respect to the matters set out in paragraphs (a) to (g) of section 15 of the Act, any matters referred by Order in Council of Her Majesty at the request of the Legislatures of the Colonies, and such other matters mentioned in paragraph (i) of the same section as may be referred to the Council by the Legislatures of any two or more colonies; power being reserved to Her Majesty, at the request of the Legislatures of the Colonies, from time to time, to increase the number of representatives for each colony.‡ The number of representatives was under this provision increased from two to five, by Order of the Queen in Council, dated 3rd March, 1894, at the request of the Legislatures represented at the fifth session of the Council, with a view to the extension of its efficiency and usefulness. All Acts of the Council have the force of law in all the Colonies in which the Federal Council Act is in operation, excepting Acts dealing with subjects which have to be referred to the Council by Acts of two or more Colonies (under sec. 15 (i)); in which cases the Acts of the Council extend only to the Colonies by whose Legislatures the matters have been referred to the Council, and such other Colonies as may afterwards adopt the same. A meeting of the Council must be held at least once every two years.

* A full account of the municipal system of government existing in Victoria, also of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Fire Brigades Boards, was given in the issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraphs 36 to 50.

† *Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885* (48 and 49 Vict. cap. 60).

‡ A full account of the objects and powers of the Federal Council was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraphs 51 to 59.

34. The Federal Council has held seven sessions since its inauguration. The first session was opened on the 25th January, 1886; the second on the 16th January, 1888; the third on the 29th January, 1889; the fourth on the 20th January, 1891; the fifth on the 26th January, 1893; the sixth on the 30th January, 1895; and the seventh on the 26th January, 1897. All the sessions were held in Hobart, and were opened by the Governor of that colony. The eighth meeting is to be held in Melbourne.* At the sixth and seventh sessions, representatives attended from the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia. At the sixth session, when the enlarged Council met for the first time, Victoria was represented by the following honorable members:—George Turner, M.L.A., Premier and Treasurer; Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C., Solicitor-General; J. M. Davies, M.L.C.; Sir J. B. Patterson, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.; and A. Deakin, M.L.A.; and at the seventh session by the following members:—Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., Premier and Treasurer; Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C., Solicitor-General and Minister of Health; Alfred Deakin, M.L.A.; Sir John McIntyre, M.L.A.; Sir Henry John Wrixon, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. South Australia was represented only at the third, and Fiji only at the first, session; Western Australia was not represented at the fourth session; whilst New South Wales and New Zealand have not up to the present time joined the Council. The sixth session was closed on the 8th February, 1895, and the seventh on the 1st February, 1897.

Dates and places of sessions of Federal Council.

35. At the sixth session no Bills were brought forward, owing to a Conference of Australasian Premiers being held about the same time to consider a basis for the complete federation of the colonies; but resolutions were adopted affirming the desirability of (1) defining the status, and of granting facilities for the winding up of companies carrying on business in two or more colonies, and rendering uniform the laws relating to banking; (2) the immediate establishment of an effectual system of quarantine; (3) adopting a more economic method of raising public loans, to be secured by the Australasian Governments jointly, or by some Federal authority, inviting subscriptions to future issues; and (4) taking early steps with a view to the holding of a second Federation Convention on the lines of the Bill drawn up by the first Convention. An address to the Queen was also adopted, praying for the appointment of an Australasian Representative on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Bench, in view of the special features often presented by Australasian appeals.

Proceeding of sixth session of Federal Council.

36. In accordance with this prayer, an Imperial Act was subsequently passed, and assented to by Her Majesty on the 6th July, 1895, providing for the appointment of Colonial Judges on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Act provides that any present or former Chief Justice or Judge of the Supreme Court in any of the Australian Colonies, Canada, the Cape, Natal, or any other colony (that might be named by Her Majesty in Council), who is a member of the Privy Council, shall be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the number not to exceed five at any one time. Chief Justice Way, of South Australia, was the first Australian Judge so appointed, and he proceeded to England in March, 1897, to assume the duties of his office.

First Australian Judge appointed to Privy Council Bench.

* This meeting was opened on the 25th January, 1893, whilst these pages were in the press.

Proceedings
of seventh
session.

37. At the seventh session two Acts were passed, and resolutions were carried in favour of a further address being presented to the British Government, in support of one adopted in 1891, bearing on the necessity for protecting British trade interests in the New Hebrides, and in favour of the assimilation of the law relative to succession duties upon personal property, in order to prevent duties upon such property being levied more than once. A debate also took place on the question of the desirability of placing the Council on an elective basis, which was opposed by one section which deemed it inadvisable to deal with the constitution of the Council—pending the holding of the Australasian Convention; and, the voting being equal, the motion was declared by the President to have been negatived according to the Standing Orders.

Expenses of
Federal
Council.

38. According to a return laid before the Council at its seventh session, the expenses of the sixth session were £547, being for the most part the cost of reporting and printing the proceedings. The amount was provided for by *pro ratâ* contributions from the colonies represented, as follow:—Victoria, £348; Queensland, £130; Western Australia, £23; Tasmania, £46. The expenses of the seventh session amounted to £627, distributed thus:—Victoria, £378; Queensland, £152; Tasmania, £53; and Western Australia, £44.

Referring
Acts.

39. Three Referring Acts have been passed by Victoria with a view to legislative authority being exercised by the Federal Council in respect to the thirteen subjects named in the subjoined list; the first Act, referring the first five items, being passed on the 25th November, 1889; the second, referring the sixth and seventh items, on the 19th January, 1893; and the third, referring the remaining items, on the 24th December, 1896. So far as can be ascertained, Queensland has referred the subjects numbered one to eight, both inclusive; Western Australia the subjects numbered three and four, and six to thirteen, both inclusive; and Tasmania the subjects numbered four and seven.

1. The laws relating to Letters Patent.
2. The Naturalization of Aliens of European descent.
3. The status of Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.
4. The recognition in other colonies of orders and declarations of the Supreme Court of any colony in matters of lunacy.
5. Compelling the production to the Supreme Court of any colony of any documents or of any property of any kind, the production whereof may be required for the purposes of any proceedings in the Supreme Court of any other colony.
6. The discipline and government of the garrisons established or to be established and maintained at Thursday Island or King George's Sound or any other place within the Australasian Colonies at the joint expense of those colonies or any of them.
7. The enforcement by the Supreme Court of one colony of any process of the Supreme Court of another colony directed to compelling the production in such last-mentioned court of any unproved will or testamentary document in the possession of any person resident in such first-mentioned colony, and which said will or testamentary document devises or bequeaths property situate in the colony from the Supreme Court whereof such process issues, and is required by the executors or trustees appointed by such will or other testamentary document, and who are resident in such last-mentioned colony, for the purpose of obtaining probate of such will or testamentary document or registering the same in such last-mentioned colony.
8. The establishment of an effectual system of Federal Quarantine.
9. The definition of the status of companies in colonies other than the colony in which they have been constituted; and the facilitating of the winding-up of

companies carrying on business in more than one colony, and the dealing with and giving effect to schemes of arrangement and compromise between any such company and its creditors.

10. The securing as far as possible of the uniformity throughout Australasia of laws relating to banking.

11. The trial and punishment in one colony of offenders against the law of any other colony.

12. The notification of infectious disease to local authorities, as provided for by the *Imperial Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889*.

13. The providing of precautions against and remedial measures for tuberculosis or any disease in animals.

40. The Council, since its constitution, has passed Acts with the following objects, viz.:—

Acts passed
by Federal
Council.

For shortening the language used in Acts of the Federal Council of Australasia. No. 1 of 1886.

To facilitate the proof throughout the Federation of Acts of the Federal Council and of Acts of the Parliaments of the Australasian Colonies, and of Judicial and Official Documents, and of the signatures of certain public officers. No. 2. of 1886.

To authorize the Service of Civil Process out of the Jurisdiction of the Colony in which it is issued. No. 3 of 1886.

To make provision for the enforcement within the Federation of Judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Colonies of the Federation. No. 4 of 1886.

To regulate the Pearl-Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian Waters adjacent to the Colony of Queensland. No. 1 of 1888.

To regulate the Pearl-Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian Waters adjacent to the Colony of Western Australia. No. 1 of 1889.

To facilitate the recognition in other Colonies of Orders and Declarations of the Supreme Court of any colony in matters of Lunacy. No. 1 of 1891.

To make provision for the discipline and government of the garrisons established at King George's Sound and Thursday Island, at the joint expense of the Australian Colonies, or some of them. No. 1 of 1893.

To provide for the naturalization within the Australasian Colonies or some of them, of persons of European descent naturalized in any of such colonies. No. 1 of 1897. (Referred to Council by Victoria and Queensland.)

The enforcement, in certain cases, within the Australasian Colonies or some of them, of Orders of the Supreme Courts of such colonies for the production of testamentary instruments. (Australasian Testamentary Process Act.) No. 2 of 1897. (Referred by Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania.)

41. Almost concurrently with the session of the Federal Council in 1896, there was held in Hobart, at the instance of the Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, a Conference of the Premiers of all the Australasian Colonies except New Zealand, for the purpose of further considering the subject of federation. At the Conference resolutions were passed affirming federation to be the great and pressing question of Australasian politics; declaring the desirability of committing the duty of framing a Federal Constitution to a Convention directly chosen by the electors in the several colonies; proposing the submission of the Constitution so framed to the electors for a direct vote as to its acceptance or rejection, with the stipulation that, if so accepted by three or more colonies, it should be transmitted to the Queen by the Parliaments of such colonies with a petition for the necessary legislative enactment. An Enabling Bill for this purpose, drafted by Messrs. Turner and Kingston, the Premiers of Victoria and South Australia, was subsequently submitted to the Conference, and, after amendment, agreed to as the draft of a type of Bill suitable for giving effect to the resolutions of the Conference.

Conference
of
Premiers,
1895.

Conference
of
Premiers,
1896, 1897,
and 1898.

42. Further annual Conferences of Premiers were held in Sydney on the 4th March, 1896, in Hobart on the 2nd February, 1897, and in Melbourne on the 7th March, 1898. At the first of these all the colonies except Western Australia and New Zealand; at the second, all the colonies; and at the third, all except New Zealand were represented. The principal business transacted at the various meetings was as follows :—

CONFERENCE OF 1896.

FEDERAL DEFENCE.—Resolved that—(1.) Federation is essential to any complete scheme of Australasian defence. (2.) It is desirable, however, in the meantime, that the military laws of the several colonies should enable the Local Forces to serve in any part of Australia and Tasmania, for the purpose of defence against foreign aggression. (3.) That uniformity in matters of drill, uniform, arms, equipment, and also pay when on active service, should be secured as soon practicable. (4.) That the establishment of a “cordite” factory in Australia is a matter of urgent importance. (5.) That periodical meetings of the Commandants should be held for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the forces.

OCEAN LIGHT SERVICE.—The recommendations made by the Maritime Conference, held in Hobart, in August, 1894, were adopted, and a Bill to give effect to them was ordered to be drawn up; but in regard to the recommendation that the cost of the “Ocean Light Service” should be defrayed by the colonies on the basis of population, the representatives of Victoria reserved the right to communicate their decision at a later period.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.—Resolved, that it is desirable to extend without delay the provisions of the Chinese Restriction Acts to all coloured races. Queensland assented, subject to the right of continuing for the present the provisions of the “Pacific Island Labourers Act” of that colony.

QUARANTINE.—The recommendations agreed upon at the recent meeting of medical officers at Melbourne were adopted by the representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, subject to the following modifications :—

- (1.) No ship to be relieved from payment of quarantine expenses.
- (2.) The Federal experts to be at liberty to perform other public duties.
- (3.) Federal experts to be nominated by the colonies wherein they are to serve and approved by the contracting Governments, or a majority thereof.
- (4.) Paragraph 16 to be excised.

Tasmania hesitated to adopt the foregoing resolution, but would gladly come in under the Australian agreement if New Zealand also entered.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.—Resolved—That the Colonies of Australasia represented at the Conference do not take advantage of the stipulation provided in Article XIX of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Japan of 16th July, 1894.

FEDERATION.—Resolved—That the deliberations of this Conference have made the urgent necessity for a federation of the Colonies more than ever apparent.

The enactment by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, of the Federal Enabling Bill drafted at the Hobart Conference of 1895, constitutes a substantial advance upon a satisfactory basis. It is an additional source of gratification to the Conference to learn from the Representatives of Queensland that the Queensland Government intend to introduce a similar Bill immediately after the meeting of the new Parliament.

CONFERENCE OF 1897.

Resolutions.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM.—In favour of closer commercial relations between the mother country and the Australasian colonies on a basis of mutual advantage.

QUARANTINE.—That a system of federal quarantine be established, the federal stations being Albany, Thursday Island, and Adelaide. (New Zealand and Tasmania also agreed to join with Hobart and Auckland as quarantine stations, if they concurred in the agreement drafted by Queensland.)

CODIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL LAW.—That in regard to the Codification of Commercial Law of United Kingdom and all colonies, the best course to adopt is to deal with each subject of commercial law by separate Bill, which would expedite the work, and enable the colonies to adopt the portions of the code as passed, with such modifications as the circumstances of the different colonies might require.

NATURALIZATION.—That, except as regards restricted races, the naturalization laws of the colonies should be assimilated, with a view to the recognition of the naturalization certificates of each colony throughout Australasia, and that a Bill should be prepared for the purpose by South Australia.

LEGISLATION *re* EXPORTS OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.—That it is desirable that uniform legislation should forthwith be adopted to prohibit the export of live stock, meat, dairy produce, wine, and fruit not officially certified as of good quality and fit for export. (New South Wales dissenting.)

RESERVATION OF COLONIAL BILLS.—That a Bill for securing to the local Parliaments increased powers of legislation without reservation be prepared by Victoria and South Australia for enactment by the Imperial Government.

JUDICIAL NOTICE OF LAWS OF OTHER COLONIES.—That a Bill be prepared by Victoria providing for judicial notice being taken of laws of other colonies in legal proceedings.

LIGHT-HOUSES.—That the question of the erection of a light-house at the Snares be made the subject of an agreement to be submitted by New Zealand to the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania for their consideration.

MERCHANDISE MARKS.—That the legislation of the various colonies in respect of Merchandise marks should forthwith be assimilated on the lines of the most recent Imperial legislation, and that New South Wales prepare a Bill to give effect to this resolution.

SUMMONING WITNESSES FROM OTHER COLONIES.—That the necessary steps be taken by Victoria to obtain an alteration in an Imperial Act to provide for the punishment of witnesses disobeying a summons from another colony.

UNIFORM STATISTICS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—That uniformity of practice should be adopted by the various colonies of Australasia as to the preparation of statistics of imports and exports.

COMPANY LAW.—That the assimilation of the Company law of Australasia is desirable, and that New Zealand prepare a Bill to give effect to this.

OFFICIAL PRECEDENCE.—That the following table of precedence be recommended to the Secretary of State for adoption:—

- The Governor, or Officer administering the Government.
- The Lieutenant-Governor.
- The Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Australian Station, if of the rank of an admiral.
- The Chief Justice.
- The Premier.
- Other members forming the Cabinet, in order of precedence among themselves.
- The President of the Legislative Council.
- The Speaker of the House of Assembly or Representatives.
- Other members of the Executive Council and ex-members of the Executive Council duly authorized to use the prefix of "Honourable," according to seniority of title of right to use the same.
- The Puisne Judges.
- The members of the Legislative Council.
- The members of the House of Assembly or Representatives.
- The Officer Commanding the local forces.

All other persons to occupy positions prescribed by local table of precedence.

The wives of the foregoing to enjoy the precedence of their husbands. South Australia intimated its intention to prescribe locally the position of the officer commanding the local forces.

That the proposal of the Secretary of State for conferring the permanent title of "Honorable" after ten years' service in the Legislative Council be not accepted, and that the Secretary of State be respectfully requested to allow the previously existing rule to continue in its uniform application to all British colonies. (Queensland, New Zealand, and New South Wales dissenting.)

The Conference also signified its deep sense of the honour conferred upon the Australasian colonies by the invitation to the Premiers to visit England to join in the commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession.

CONFERENCE OF 1896.

Resolutions.

COLOURED RACES IMMIGRATION.—That the colonies which have not already done so, pass an Act on the lines of the Natal Act (on the understanding that the same shall be vigilantly enforced), and agree that if, after trial of that Act, any difficulties shall still arise in any one colony, then the colonies will join in such further legislation as may be necessary. (Queensland did not join in this resolution.)

Re DENUNCIATION OF GERMAN AND BELGIAN TREATIES, AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY.—That any Federal Tariff should give a preference to articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. In default of an early Federal Tariff, the Premiers will recommend to their respective Cabinets to alter the Tariffs of the different colonies, so as to give a substantial preference to the United Kingdom and to such colonies.

That if Great Britain and Canada will contribute each one-third of the cost, the four colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania will favorably consider the proposal for a Pacific cable, and the provision of the remaining one-third of the contribution. (South and Western Australia dissented, being disposed to prefer the Cape route, stopping at Perth.)

DEFENCES.—That the Port Darwin defence scheme being assented to by the colonies, South Australia contribute on population basis to the initial expenses of the Thursday Island defences, and to their maintenance from the present time; the other colonies of the Australian continent agreeing to make up the deficiency now existing in the maintenance fund, upon the amounts necessary being voted by the respective parliaments. (Queensland dissenting.)

That all the colonies, except South Australia, agree, for the present, not to give notice of termination of existing arrangement in regard to the Australasian Auxiliary Squadron.

QUARANTINE.—That the agreement in respect to Federal Quarantine submitted by the Queensland Government be approved by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia, subject to any necessary modifications.

(Tasmania also agreed to join, if New Zealand would do so, with Auckland and Hobart as quarantine stations.)

AMMUNITION FACTORY.—That, if the Government of Victoria does not elect within three months to establish a Government Small Arms Ammunition Factory, then the Government of New South Wales may hold itself at liberty to establish such a factory in that colony for the manufacture of ammunition from cordite.

The colonies undertook to favorably consider the question of taking supplies from the Government factory, if established, with the reservation, on the part of Victoria, that if the factory be in New South Wales the Victorian Government, having an agreement with the Colonial Ammunition Company for the next sixteen years, cannot make any arrangement for taking supplies from the New South Wales factory.

EVIDENCE ACT.—That the Australasian Colonies Evidence Bill prepared by Victoria be adopted, subject to any alterations that may subsequently be found necessary.

NEW CALEDONIA AND NEW HEBRIDES.—That urgent representations be again made to France through the Imperial authorities to take action to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to the natives of the New Hebrides, so that the

disabilities under which British traders in those islands at present labour may be removed; and that if such action be not taken within a reasonable period, the British Government should remove the restrictions on British subjects, as they are unduly and improperly handicapped thereby.

SILVER COINAGE.—That the Conference consents to the Governments of those colonies, which now have or may hereafter have a branch of the Royal Mint in their territory, making application to the Imperial authorities for the necessary authority for the coinage of silver at the respective branch mints, on conditions similar to those on which silver is coined in England.

Other Business.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC.—The President reported that the resolution of the last Conference of Premiers on this subject had been communicated to the Imperial authorities through the proper channel, and that a reply had been received to the effect that Her Majesty's Government are fully alive to the importance of British interests in the Pacific, and will gladly welcome the assistance and co-operation of the colonies in conserving and promoting them.

43. Towards the end of 1889, at the instance of the late Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, negotiations were opened between the various Australasian Colonies, with the view of bringing about a Federal Union of the whole in "one powerful Australian nation," the result being that a conference of representatives of the various colonies interested was held in Melbourne in the early part of 1890, when resolutions were adopted affirming the desirability of Federation, and binding the members of the conference to induce the Legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.*

Australasian
Federation
Conference,
1890.

44. Delegates to such a Convention—six from each colony—were soon after elected by the Parliaments of all the Australasian Colonies, and the Convention was held in Sydney in March and April, 1891, at which a Draft Bill to establish an Australian Commonwealth was drawn up and agreed to.*

National
Australasian
Convention.

45. Although the labours of this Convention were greatly appreciated, and the Bill adopted was universally admitted to have been ably framed, and, as events subsequently proved, needed but little (if any) improvement in its main features, no immediate action was taken owing to objections being raised to certain of its provisions; and consequently the question remained in abeyance for several years. At length, a fresh movement to accomplish the desired object commenced by the holding of a popular unofficial Conference at Corowa, New South Wales, in May, 1894, at which a resolution affirming the desirability of a speedy Federal Union was enthusiastically carried. This Conference served to arouse public interest and enthusiasm, which led to the holding of another Conference of leading Australasian statesmen and citizens at Bathurst, New South Wales, in November, 1896, at which the question was discussed in all its bearings, and a resolution unanimously adopted in favour of each colony electing members to a Convention which

Conferences
at Corowa
and
Bathurst.

* Particulars respecting the holding of this Convention, together with resolutions adopted and the subsequent steps taken, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraphs 77 to 82.

should frame a Constitution to be submitted by referendum to the people of the several colonies represented at the Convention for acceptance or rejection.

Federal
Enabling
Act.

46. The next step was the drawing up of a Draft Federal Enabling Bill at the Conference of Premiers held early in 1895, as already described.* Such a Federal Enabling Act was passed in Victoria in March, 1896; and similar measures were also enacted in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia; but Queensland and New Zealand held aloof. The Victorian Act, to which the others closely corresponded, provided for the holding of an Australasian Federal Convention, consisting of ten delegates from each colony, empowered to frame a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Federal Constitution under the Crown for enactment by the Imperial Parliament; for the representation of Victoria thereat; and for submitting the Constitution so framed direct to the electors for acceptance or rejection. Any person eligible for membership of either House of Parliament and nominated by 100 electors was eligible as a candidate, and all electors for the Legislative Assembly were qualified to vote for delegates. The day for the election was to be fixed by proclamation, and was, if possible, to be the same as that selected in other colonies. After elections should have been held in three or more colonies a meeting of the Convention was to be convened for such time and at such place as a majority of the Governors should decide, or, if equally divided, as the Governor of the senior colony should decide. A quorum was fixed at one-half of the total number of members. It was further provided that, after framing a Constitution the Convention should adjourn to a place to be fixed by it, and for a period not less than 60 nor more than 120 days thereafter. In the meantime the Draft Bill was to be submitted for the consideration of the Convention on its reassembling, when the Bill as originally framed was to be finally adopted with any amendments which might be agreed to. The remuneration of delegates was fixed at £3 per sitting. As soon as practicable after the close of the Convention, the Bill was to be referred to the direct vote of electors qualified to vote for Members of the Legislative Assembly, each elector being allowed only one vote, a majority of votes to decide the question; but if less than 50,000 affirmative votes were recorded it was to be considered as equivalent to the rejection of the Bill. If two colonies besides Victoria should accept the Bill both Houses may adopt a joint address to the Queen praying that the Bill be passed into law.

Electors who
voted for
delegates.

47. In Western Australia, the delegates were elected by the Members of Parliament, but in all the other colonies by those entitled to vote for the Lower House of Parliament, each colony being constituted a single electorate. The elections were held in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, on the 4th March, 1897, and in South Australia, on the 6th March. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of electors who voted on that occasion, from which it will be seen that a little more than one-half of the electors voted in

* See paragraph 41 ante.

New South Wales ; 3 in every 7 in Victoria ; nearly 1 in every 3 in South Australia ; and 1 in every 4 in Tasmania :—

ELECTION OF DELEGATES FOR AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION HELD ON 4TH MARCH, 1897.

Colony.	Electors who voted.		Total voters.	
	Formally.	Informally.	Number.	Percentage of electors on the rolls.
Victoria	99,112	4,820	103,932	43½
New South Wales ...	139,870	2,797	142,667	51½
South Australia ... ..	...	...	42,738	30·9
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	7,582	25

48. The following are the names of the delegates elected for the various colonies. The representatives for Victoria and Tasmania were each allowed £3 per sitting ; those of New South Wales, travelling expenses only ; those for South Australia, £2 2s. per diem ; those for Western Australia, £3 3s. per diem :—

DELEGATIONS FROM COLONIES.

Victoria.

The Honorable Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (Premier).
 John Quick, Esquire, LL.D.
 The Honorable Alfred Deakin, M.L.A.
 The Honorable Alexander James Peacock, M.L.A. (Chief Secretary).
 The Honorable Isaac Alfred Isaacs, M.L.A. (Attorney-General).
 William Arthur Trenwith, Esquire, M.L.A.
 Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G. (Speaker Legislative Assembly).
 The Honorable Simon Fraser, M.L.C.
 The Honorable Sir William Austin Zeal, K.C.M.G. (President Legislative Council).
 Henry Bourne Higgins, Esquire, M.L.A.

New South Wales.

Edmund Barton, Esquire, Q.C.
 The Honorable George Houstoun Reid, M.L.A. (Premier).
 The Honorable Joseph Hector Carruthers, M.L.A. (Secretary for Lands).
 William McMillan, Esquire, M.L.A.
 William John Lyne, Esquire, M.L.A.
 The Honorable James Nixon Brunker, M.L.A. (Colonial Secretary).
 The Honorable Richard Edward O'Connor, M.L.C., Q.C.
 The Honorable Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, K.C.M.G. (Speaker Legislative Assembly).
 James Thomas Walker, Esquire.
 Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire.

South Australia.

The Honorable Charles Cameron Kingston, Q.C., M.P. (Premier).
 The Honorable Frederick William Holder, M.P. (Treasurer).
 The Honorable John Alexander Cockburn, M.D., M.P. (Minister of Education and Agriculture).
 The Honorable Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, K.C.M.G. (President of the Legislative Council).
 The Honorable John Hannah Gordon, M.L.C.

Josiah Henry Symon, Esquire, Q.C.
 The Honorable Sir John William Downer, Q.C. K.C.M.G., M.P.
 Patrick McMahon Glynn, Esquire, B.A., LL.B.
 The Honorable James Henderson Howe.
 Vaiben Louis Solomon, Esquire, M.P.

Tasmania.

The Honorable Sir Phillip Oakley Fysh, K.C.M.G., M.H.A. (Treasurer).
 The Honorable Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon, K.C.M.G., M.H.A. (Premier).
 The Honorable Henry Dobson, M.H.A.
 The Honorable John Henry, M.H.A.
 The Honorable Neil Elliott Lewis, M.H.A.
 The Honorable Nicholas John Brown, M.H.A.
 The Honorable Charles Henry Grant, M.L.C.
 The Honorable Adye Douglas (President Legislative Council).
 The Honorable William Moore, M.L.C. (Chief Secretary).
 Matthew J. Clarke, Esquire, M.H.A.

Western Australia.

The Honorable Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (Premier, Colonial Secretary, and Colonial Treasurer).
 The Honorable Sir James George Lee Steere, Knt., (Speaker Legislative Assembly).
 George Leake, Esquire, M.L.A.
 * The Honorable Frederick Henry Piesse, M.L.A. (Commissioner of Railways).
 The Honorable John Winthrop Hackett, M.L.C.
 * William Thorley Loton, Esquire, M.L.A.
 Walter Hartwell James, Esquire, M.L.A.
 Albert Young Hassell, Esquire, M.L.A.
 * Robert Frederick Scholl, Esquire, M.L.A.
 * The Honorable John Howard Taylor, M.L.C.
 Note.—Between the meetings held at Melbourne and Adelaide, the Premiers of the various colonies were created Privy Counsellors with the title of "Right Honorable"; and Mr. Edmund Barton became an M.L.C. The following members attended as representatives for Western Australia at Sydney and Melbourne in place of those marked with an asterisk (*):—
 The Honorable Henry Briggs, M.L.C.
 The Honorable Frederick Thomas Crowder, M.L.C.
 The Honorable Harry Whittall Venn, M.L.A.
 The Honorable Andrew Marriott Henning, M.L.C.

Meeting of
 the Con-
 vention.

49. A majority of Governors having decided on Adelaide as the place of meeting, proclamations were issued by the Governors of the five colonies fixing the time and place of the first meeting, and, in accordance therewith, the Convention was opened at Adelaide on 22nd March, 1897, and continued in session until 23rd April, when it was adjourned *pro forma* until 5th May, and then further adjourned until 2nd September, at Sydney. Constitutional, Finance, and Judiciary Committees having been appointed, the Convention, after considering their reports, formulated and approved of a draft Bill, which was in due course submitted to the legislatures of the colonies represented for consideration, and for any suggested amendments as provided in the Enabling Acts. The draft Constitution was considered by both Houses of each of the colonies represented, and various amendments were proposed by each colony; and in New South Wales the minimum number of affirmative votes required to constitute the acceptance of the Bill by the electors was increased from 50,000 to 80,000. The second session opened in Sydney on the 2nd and closed on the 24th

September, 1897, when consideration was given to the various amendments proposed by the various legislatures, and amendments were made up to clause 70 of the Bill. The final session was held in Melbourne, and occupied from the 20th January to the 16th March, 1898. At this meeting the remaining clauses were disposed of, the whole Bill was reviewed, and the draft of the Bill to constitute the Commonwealth was finally adopted for submission by referendum to the people of the various colonies represented at the Convention.

50. The following are the leading features of the draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia as finally adopted by the Australasian Federal Convention, at Melbourne, on the 16th March, 1898:—

Leading features of the Commonwealth Bill of 1898.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE BILL.

Constitution indissoluble, and to come in force by Imperial Proclamation.

The Parliament is to consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Governor General appointed to act for the Queen.

Parliament.

Senate to consist of six members from each State; number may be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the States be maintained. Qualification of electors of Senate and of the Senators to be same as that of House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

Senate.

House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate; and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. Each elector to vote only once. Qualifications of a member—(a) 21 years of age, (b) to be an elector or entitled so to be, (c) resident three years, (d) natural born or naturalized five years.

House of Representatives.

The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, &c. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, State departments transferred, other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

Powers of Parliament.

Money Bills not to originate in, nor to be amended by the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment: Equal power in all other matters. Tacking Bills prohibited.

Money Bills.

Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in lower House and rejected in Senate a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by three-fifths of members present and voting at joint sitting, disputed Bill to become law.

Dead-locks.

A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill or return it, and recommend amendments.

Executive.

Executive power vested in Queen and exercisable by Governor-General in Council who may appoint Ministers of State.

State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts, naval and military, defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed.

Departments transferred.

High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction.

Judicature.

Collection of Customs to pass. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which period the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties as well as bounties in the production or export of goods.

Finance and Trade.

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

Right of States to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation reserved.

Water rights.

Inter-State Commission appointed to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State.

Inter-State Commission.

State Debts.	Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.
Protection to States.	Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.
Federal Capital.	Seat of Government to be fixed by the Parliament, and to be within federal territory.
Alteration of Constitution.	Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of both Houses; then to be submitted to electors, and if in a majority of States a majority of electors voting approve, also majority of all electors approve then the change may be made.

Main provisions of Commonwealth Bill of 1898.

51. The following is a digest of the main provisions of the draft Commonwealth Bill of 1898 :—

DIGEST OF MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE DRAFT COMMONWEALTH BILL, 1898.

Indissoluble.	The Preamble recites that the colonies adopting the Constitution have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown, and makes provision for the admission of other Australasian colonies afterwards.
Title.	<i>The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.</i>
Proclamation.	The Queen may declare that on a certain day not later than one year after the passing of the Act the colonies adopting the Constitution shall be united under the name of "The Commonwealth of Australia," and the Constitution shall take effect from the day so appointed.
Repeal.	Repeal of <i>Federal Council Act 1885</i> and <i>Colonial Boundaries Act 1895</i> .
The Parliament.	The Parliament to consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives; a Governor-General to be appointed to exercise Her Majesty's powers, and to have power to prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the House of Representatives.
The Senate.	There must be a session of the Parliament at least once a year. The Senate is to consist, until otherwise provided, of six members for each original State directly chosen by the people of the State, voting as one electorate until otherwise provided. The number may afterwards be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the original States shall be maintained, and so that no original State shall have less than six Senators. Senators to be chosen for six years. The qualification of electors of a Senator is the same as that for electors of the House of Representatives (see <i>post</i>), and each elector can vote only once. The qualifications of a Senator to be the same as those of a Member of the House of Representatives (see <i>post</i>). The President to be chosen by Senate, and may be removed by Senate. The President is entitled to vote in all cases, and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative. Quorum—One-third of the whole number of the Senators.
House of Representatives.	The House of Representatives is to be composed of members directly chosen by the people; and the number of members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of Senators. The number of members for the several States shall be in proportion to the population of each State, thus introducing "proportional representation" as distinguished from "equal representation" for the Senate. A proviso is added that five members at least shall be chosen for each original State. The House may continue for three years from its first meeting; but may be dissolved sooner. Subject to Constitution, Parliament may diminish or increase number of members. The qualification of electors shall, until Parliament otherwise provides, be in each State that of electors of the more numerous House (i.e., the popular House) of the Parliament of the State. Each elector shall vote only once. The qualifications of a member are :—(a) he must be twenty-one years of age; (b) and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of the House of

Representatives, or a person qualified to become an elector ; (c) resident for three years within Commonwealth ; (d) a natural-born, or for five years a naturalized subject of the Queen.

The House shall choose a Speaker, and may remove him by a vote of the House. Speaker not to vote unless members equal, then casting vote.

Quorum—One-third of number of members.

A member of one House is ineligible for the other.

Persons incapable of sitting as a Senator or M.H.R.—

Both
Houses.

- I. Under allegiance, &c., to a foreign power.
- II. Attainted of treason, or convicted for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer.
- III. Undischarged insolvent.
- IV. Holding any office of profit under the Crown, or in receipt of pension payable during pleasure of Crown out of revenue of Commonwealth.
- V. Having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth, otherwise than as a member of a company of over 25 persons.

And if a member become subject to any of such disabilities, take the benefit of insolvency law, or take any fee or reward for services rendered to the Commonwealth, or for services rendered in the Parliament to any person or State, his seat will become vacant.

Disputed elections shall be determined by the House in which question arises.

Allowance to members of both Houses of £400 per annum.

Power of each House to make rules as to its powers, privileges, &c., and the conduct of its business.

Powers of
Parliament.

The Parliament has power to make laws with respect to—

- I. Trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States.
- II. Taxation, but not to discriminate between States or part of States.
- III. Bounties on production or export of goods. Bounties to be uniform.
- IV. Borrowing money on credit of Commonwealth.
- V. Postal, &c., services.
- VI. Naval and military defence, and control of forces.
- VII. Light-houses, &c.
- VIII. Astronomical and meteorological observations.
- IX. Quarantine.
- X. Fisheries.
- XI. Census and statistics.
- XII. Currency, coinage.
- XIII. Banking.
- XIV. Insurance.
- XV. Weights and measures.
- XVI. Bills of exchange.
- XVII. Insolvency.
- XVIII. Copyrights, patents, trade marks.
- XIX. Naturalization and aliens.
- XX. Trading and financial corporations.
- XXI. Marriage.
- XXII. Divorce and matrimonial matters, including parental rights and custody of infants.
- XXIII. Invalid and old-age pensions.
- XXIV. Service of process.
- XXV. Recognition of Commonwealth laws, &c.
- XXVI. Special laws for people of any race.
- XXVII. Immigration and emigration.
- XXVIII. The influx of criminals.
- XXIX. External affairs.
- XXX. Relations with Pacific Islands.
- XXXI. Acquisition of property.
- XXXII. Control of railways for naval and military purposes.

xxxiii. Acquisition of State railways.

xxxiv. Railway construction and extension with consent of State.

xxxv. Conciliation and arbitration.

xxxvi. Matters in respect of which this Constitution makes provision until Parliament otherwise provides.

xxxvii. Matters referred to the Parliament by the States.

xxxviii. Exercise of any powers which can now be exercised by the British Parliament or by the Federal Council.

xxxix. Matters incidental to the execution of any powers vested.

Exclusive powers of the Parliament with respect to—

i. The seat of Government and all places acquired for public purposes.

ii. Matters relating to any department of public service the control of which is transferred to Commonwealth.

iii. Other matters declared by Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

Money Bills. Laws appropriating revenue or imposing taxation shall not originate in the Senate.

The Senate may not amend laws imposing taxation, appropriating revenue or moneys for the annual services, nor any law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people. The Senate may, however, return to the House of Representatives any such proposed law requesting the omission or amendment of any items.

In all other matters the Senate shall have equal power with the other House.

Appropriation and Taxation Bills shall deal only with such appropriation or only with taxation. This prohibits the practice known as "tacking."

Laws imposing Customs duties to deal with Customs only; and Excise, Excise only.

Dead-locks. If a Bill pass the House of Representatives and be rejected by the Senate, and if after three months it again pass the former House and the Senate again reject it as passed, both Houses may be dissolved simultaneously; but such dissolution shall not take place within six months of the expiry of the former House. If after the dissolution the popular House again pass the Bill and the Senate again reject it as passed, a joint sitting of both Houses may be held; and any amendments made by one House and not agreed to by the other shall be deemed carried if affirmed by three-fifths of the members present and voting at the joint sitting, and if the Bill so amended be likewise affirmed by three-fifths of the members it shall be deemed passed.

A money vote not to be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has been recommended by the Governor-General in the same session.

Royal assent to Bills. A Bill, having passed both Houses, shall be presented to the Governor-General who shall either assent in the Queen's name, withhold his assent, or reserve the Bill for the Queen's pleasure; or he may return any Bill to the House and recommend amendments, and the House may deal with the recommendation.

The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor's assent.

The Executive Government. A Bill reserved not to have any force unless Queen's assent made known within two years.

Executive power vested in the Queen and exercisable by Governor-General with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

The Governor-General may appoint Ministers of State, who are to hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council. Until otherwise provided, the Ministers shall not exceed seven in number, and an annual sum not exceeding £12,000 is provided for their salaries.

The appointment of civil servants is vested in the Governor-General in Council, and may be delegated to some other authority.

The Customs and Excise Departments shall be transferred on the establishment of Commonwealth, and the following departments on a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General in Council:—Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Naval and Military Defence, Light-houses, Light-ships, Beacons and Buoys, Quarantine.

In respect of matters which pass to the Commonwealth, all powers of the Governor of a colony shall be vested in the Governor-General.

Judicial power vested in the High Court of Australia, and other Courts created. High Court to consist of a Chief Justice and so many other justices as Parliament provides, but not less than two. The Judicature.

Judges appointed by Governor-General in Council, and not to be removed except on an address from both Houses for removal on the ground of misbehaviour or incapacity. Remuneration fixed by Parliament, but not to be diminished during term of office.

Jurisdiction of High Court to hear appeals from all judgments, &c.—

- I. Of justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court.
- II. Of any other Federal Court or Supreme Court of a State.
- III. Of the Inter-State Commission as to questions of law.

And in such cases the judgment shall be final and conclusive.

The Queen may grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council, but the Parliament may limit the matters in respect of which such leave may be granted, but no appeal to Privy Council in any matter involving the interpretation of this Constitution, or that of a State, unless public interests of some other part of Queen's dominions are involved.

Original jurisdiction of High Court in all matters—

- I. Arising under any treaty.
- II. Affecting consuls or representatives of other countries.
- III. In which the Commonwealth is a party.
- IV. Between States, residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State.
- V. Mandamus, injunction, &c., against an officer of the Commonwealth.

Additional jurisdiction may be given by Parliament in matters—

- (a) Arising under Constitution, or involving its interpretation.
- (b) Arising under any laws made by the Parliament.
- (c) Relating to same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

Trial for offence by jury, and to be held in State where offence committed.

Provision is made to protect the rights of civil servants of any State who are transferred to the service of the Commonwealth. The collection of Customs and Excise duties shall pass to the Federal Government. Finance and Trade.

Departments of Customs and Excise to be transferred to Executive Government on the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the departments of posts and telegraphs, naval and military defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine on a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after such establishment.

When any department is transferred all property of the State, exclusively used in connexion therewith, shall be vested in the Commonwealth, but in the case of customs and excise departments for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare necessary.

Not more than one-fourth of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and excise to be applied to the expenses of the Commonwealth, the balance to be paid to the States or applied towards payment of interest on debts taken over.

Uniform customs duties to be imposed, and intercolonial free-trade established, within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Before the imposition of uniform duties the surplus revenue is to be handed over to the various States on the following basis:—Each State to be credited with the revenues collected therein, and to be debited with the expenditure therein of departments transferred, together with the extra cost of federal administration charged to the various colonies on a population basis, the balance being handed over to the State.

During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties each colony is to be credited with duties collected on goods consumed therein, and debited with expenditure in the same manner as before the imposition of uniform Tariff. (In this period there will not only be the deficiencies in the Treasury arising from the remission of duties on Australian goods to be provided for, but also the changes in revenue incident to the adoption of a new Tariff, which may differ greatly from any one Tariff now in force.)

After the expiration of the period of five years just referred to, the basis of distributing the surplus is left to the determination of the Federal Government.

To meet the exceptional case of West Australia that colony may impose duties on intercolonial goods not exceeding rates in force at time of imposition of uniform Tariff, but such duties must be diminished by one-fifth of the original amount each year, and abolished altogether after expiration of five years.

Audit provided for.

Right of States to reasonable use of waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation not to be abridged.

The Parliament may take over the State debts as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or a proportion thereof, computed on a population basis, and may convert, renew, or consolidate the same.

The States.

The Constitution and laws of every State, and every power of each State Parliament, not vested in the Commonwealth Parliament, shall continue as at present.

A State shall not raise any naval or military force, nor tax Commonwealth property, nor the Commonwealth tax State property.

The Commonwealth to protect every State against invasion, and, if applied to, against domestic violence.

New States.

The Parliament may admit new States to the Commonwealth on such terms as it may think fit.

The Parliament may, with the consent of the States affected, alter the limits of any State.

Seat of Government.

The seat of Government shall be within territory vested in the Commonwealth, and shall be determined by the Parliament, and, until determined, the Parliament shall meet at such place as a majority of States Governors shall direct, and if the division be equal, then as the Governor-General may direct.

Alteration of Constitution.

The Bill for any alteration of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses must be submitted to the electors of each State, and, if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve, and if a majority of all the electors approve, then the change may be made.

An alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State, or the minimum number of representatives of a State, shall not become law without the approval of a majority of the electors of such State.

Financial Clauses of Bill.

52. As the financial clauses are of considerable importance, they are here reproduced in full :—

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

Transfer of certain departments.

69. On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth, the following departments of the public service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth :—

Posts, telegraphs, and telephones ;

Naval and military defence ;

Light-houses, light-ships, beacons, and buoys ;

Quarantine.

But the departments of customs and of excise in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth on its establishment.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Consolidated Revenue Fund.

81. All revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

Expenditure charged thereon.

82. The costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall form the first charge thereon ; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

83. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law. Money to be appropriated by law.

But, until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of the Parliament, the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth, and for the holding of the first elections for the Parliament.

84. When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth, all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth. Transfer of officers.

Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension, gratuity, or other compensation payable under the law of the State on the abolition of his office.

Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time, and on the pension or retiring allowance, which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth; but the State shall pay to the Commonwealth a part thereof, to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of the transfer.

Any officer who is, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, in the public service of a State, and who is, by consent of the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he had been an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth and were retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

85. When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth— Transfer of property of State.

- i. All property of the State, of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department, shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary.
- ii. The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind, used, but not exclusively used, in connexion with the department; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.
- iii. The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by the Parliament.
- iv. The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the department transferred.

86. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

87. Of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise, not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.

88. Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Payment to
States
before
uniform
duties.

89. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

I. The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth.

II. The Commonwealth shall debit to each State—

(a) the expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth.

(b) the proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure of the Commonwealth.

III. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

Exclusive
power over
customs,
excise, and
bounties.

90. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of the Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect; but any grant or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the 30th day of June, 1898, and not otherwise.

Exceptions
as to
bounties.

91. Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of the Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods.

Trade within
the Com-
monwealth
to be free.

92. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods in the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation.

Payment to
States for
five years
after
uniform
Tariffs.

93. During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides:—

I. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State:

II. Subject to the last sub-section, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States as prescribed for the period preceding the imposition of uniform duties of customs.

Distribution
of surplus.

94. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, The Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth.

Customs
duties of
Western
Australia.

95. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.

But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such latter duty, and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

97. The power of The Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State.

Trade and commerce includes navigation and State railways.

98. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.

Commonwealth not to give preference.

99. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation.

Nor abridge right to use water.

100. There shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as the Parliament deems necessary for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder.

Inter-State Commission.

101. The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State; due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connexion with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Inter-State Commission.

Parliament may forbid preferences by States.

102. The members of the Inter-State Commission—

I. Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council:

II. Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity:

Commissioners' appointment, tenure, and remuneration.

III. Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

103. Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if the rate is deemed by the Inter-state Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States.

Saving of certain rates.

104. The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States.

Taking over public debts of States.

53. The special features of the Bill of 1898 as compared with that of 1891 are as follow :—

Commonwealth declared to be indissoluble.

Senators to be directly chosen by the people instead of by State Parliaments. The number may be altered but all the original states must be equally represented ; until altered fixed at six instead of eight. In the Bill of 1891 the number was unalterable except by the special machinery for amendments of the Constitution.

The age qualification of a Senator was reduced from 30 to 21 years, and the residential from five to three years, thus making the qualification the same for both Houses.

The number of members of the House of Representatives for each State to be in proportion to population, and the whole number to be twice that of the Senators ; instead of one member to every 30,000 population as provided in the Bill of 1891.

Each elector shall vote only once for either House of Parliament.

No provision is made for the continuance of State electoral laws for election of Members of the House of Representatives until other provision made, as provided in Bill of 1891.

Members of both Houses to receive £400 a year instead of £500.

Powers of Parliament increased by granting power to legislate for—

- (a) Astronomical and meteorological observations.
- (b) Insurance, exclusive of State insurance.
- (c) Parental rights and custody and guardianship of infants.
- (d) Invalid and old-age pensions.
- (e) Acquisition of property for any purpose for which power to legislate.
- (f) Acquisition of a State's railways with State's consent.
- (g) Railway construction and extension with consent of State.
- (h) Conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

Laws imposing customs' duties not to impose excise, and *vice versa*. Provision made for dead-locks between the two Houses. If a Bill be rejected in Senate and be again passed by the House of Representatives and rejected by the Senate again, the two Houses are to be dissolved simultaneously ; and if again passed by House of Representatives and rejected by Senate, a joint sitting to be held ; and if three-fifths of members voting pass the Bill or amendments, such to become law. No provision for dead-locks in the Bill of 1891.

A Minister shall not hold office for more than three months without becoming a Member of Parliament. By the Act of 1891, it is not made obligatory for any of the Ministers to be a member.

Ministers' salaries reduced from £15,000 to £12,000.

The Bill of 1898 provides for the taking over of the Department of Customs and Excise on the establishment of the Commonwealth, and of the Departments of Posts and Telegraphs, Defences, Light-houses, &c., and Quarantine, at a subsequent period to be proclaimed by the Governor-General in Council ; whereas the Bill of 1891 provided that all these departments should be transferred on the establishment of the Commonwealth.

The High Court is empowered to hear appeals from its own justices in its original jurisdiction, also questions of law from the inter-State commission.

Provided in the Bill of 1898 that a judgment of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction is final and admits of no further appeal ; whereas the Bill of 1891 gave power to the Parliament to make such a provision.

No appeal to the Queen in Council involving the interpretation of the Constitution or that of a State, unless the interests of some other part of Queen's dominions involved, but special leave may be obtained to appeal to the Privy Council in regard to matters to be limited by the Parliament.

The jurisdiction with which the Parliament may invest the other Federal Courts is not limited to certain specified matters, as in the Bill of 1891; but it would appear that jurisdiction may be given in regard to any matter, or, at any rate, any of the matters for which the High Court has jurisdiction.

Parliament may confer rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State as to matters within the limits of its judicial power.

Power to grant bounties or aids to mining to be retained by States.

Uniform duties of Customs to be imposed within two years after establishment of Commonwealth. In the 1891 Bill no such limit was imposed. Finance and Trade.

The Bill of 1898 provides that the balance of Customs and Excise revenue collected over and above expenses of collection in each State shall be returned to that State after deducting the State's proportion of the general expenses of Federal Government on a population basis; whereas the Bill of 1891 provided that the expenditure of the Commonwealth should be charged to the various States in proportion to population, and that the surplus revenue should be returned in proportion to the revenues collected in the various States.

Provision made in the Bill of 1898 that, of the net revenue from Customs and Excise, not more than one-fourth shall be applied by the Commonwealth to its expenditure. Balance to be returned to States. Braddon clause.

Inter-State Commission to be appointed to regulate trade and commerce.

The taking over and consolidation of the State debts is not subject to the consent of the States and is restricted to the existing debts, but apparently no power is given to take over future debts.

Any alteration of the Constitution to be submitted to the direct vote "Yea" or "Nay" of the people after having passed both Houses instead of, as in the 1891 Bill, to conventions elected by the people.

54. The Bill was submitted by referendum to the electors of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania on 3rd June, 1898, and to those of South Australia on the following day. The results were as follow :— Referendum.

REFERENDUM.

Colony.	Affirmative Votes Required.	Electors who Voted.			Total Voters.	
		For the Bill.	Against the Bill.	In- formally.	Number.	Per- centage of Electors on Rolls.
Victoria ...	50,000	100,520	22,099	1,008	123,627	48·94
New South Wales ...	80,000*	71,595	66,228	834	138,657	49·88
South Australia ...	a majority	35,800	17,320	722	53,842	39·44
Tasmania ...	6,000	11,746	2,689	262	14,697	46·50

55. The statutory number of affirmative votes (viz., 80,000) not being reached in New South Wales, the acceptance or rejection of the Bill was made the crucial question at the general elections which followed Rejection of Bill by New South Wales.

* In the first instance, 80,000, but subsequently raised to the above number after the first meeting of the Convention.

Amend-
ments
desired by
New South
Wales.

a few weeks afterwards, and, on the re-assembling of Parliament, the Premier of New South Wales submitted such resolutions, which were duly carried, together with certain amendments, by the Legislative Assembly, affirming its desire that early steps should be taken in conjunction with the other colonies to effect a federal union, and that the other colonies should agree to reconsider the provisions of the Bill most generally objected to by that colony, with a view to the following amendments:—

ALTERATIONS IN THE BILL DESIRED BY NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. *Submitted by the Premier.*

(a) That, if equal representation of the Senate be insisted upon, the provision for a three-fifths majority at a joint sitting of the Houses be altered to a simple majority,* or be replaced by a provision for a national referendum.

(b) The removal of clause 87, providing that at least three-fourths of Customs revenues be returned to the States.*

(c) That the Federal Capital be within New South Wales.*

(d) Better provision against alteration of boundaries of a State without its own consent, viz., by the protection afforded by clause 127 as to the representation of States. (It is already provided that no alteration can be made except with the consent of the Parliament of the State.)

(e) Use of inland rivers for conservation and irrigation to be more clearly safeguarded.

(f) A uniform practice in respect to Money Bills, viz., that provided in the case of Taxation Bills and Bills for ordinary annual services (i.e., that all Money Bills of any kind are not to be amended by the Senate, and that the provisions of clauses 54 and 55 against tacking Bills apply to all Money Bills).

(g) Mode of appeal from Supreme Courts of States to be uniform, viz., the appeal to be either to the Privy Council or the High Court, but not indiscriminately to either.

(h) Although prepared—if placed in other respects upon a fair and just footing—to accept the financial system in the Bill with the exception above mentioned, invites further inquiry into financial clauses, regarding as evils to be avoided, if possible, excessive burdens of taxation, a prolonged system of book-keeping, uncertainty as to amount of surplus to be divided, and as to method of distributing it.

2. *Amendments on the resolutions also adopted.*

(i) Alteration of the Constitution. That clause 127 should be altered to provide—(1) Any proposed alteration approved by both Houses and a national referendum must be submitted for the Queen's assent; (2) where such alteration has been affirmed by an absolute majority in one House, and rejected by the other, in two succeeding sessions, such alteration to be submitted to a national referendum; (3) proposed alterations transferring to the Commonwealth any of the powers retained by any of the States at the date of their acceptance of the Constitution to be approved of by a majority of the electors voting in such a State.

(j) Number of senators to be increased from six to eight for each State; twenty senators, including the President or Chairman of Committees, to form a quorum.

* At the Conference of Premiers subsequently held in Melbourne, (a) and (c) were agreed to, but the capital must not be within 100 miles of Sydney; and the operation of clause 57 was restricted to a period of ten years.

56. The following is a comparison of the Constitution of the proposed Commonwealth of "Australia" with that of each of the four leading Federations of the world :—

Constitutions of leading Federations compared.

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE PROPOSED COMMONWEALTH AND FOUR LEADING FEDERATIONS.

—	United States.	Germany.	Switzerland.	Canada.	Australia (as proposed).
Number of States ..	45	26	22	8 (Including 1 territory)	6
I. Executive—					
Number of Ministers ..	8	12*	7	12	7
By whom chosen ..	President, with concurrence of S.A.	Emperor ..	Legislature ..	As in United Kingdom.	Ibid.
Term of office (years)	4	During pleasure ..	3		
Salary of each Minister	£1,600	..	£490	1 £1,600, others £1,400	£1,714 (average)
II. States Assembly (S.A.)—					
Number of members	90	58†	44	81	36
Maximum from any State	2	17	2	24	6
Minimum from any State	2	1	2	2	6
Minimum age of members	30	..	..	30	21
Term for which elected (years)	6	1	As prescribed by States	Life ..	6
By whom elected ..	S. Legislatures	S. Governments		Governor-General in Council	S. Electors
Qualification ..	Resident citizenship of 9 years' standing	No prescribed qualification	As prescribed by States	Resident citizen with property of net value £300	Same as M.H.R.
III. House of Representatives (H.R.)—					
Number of Members	357	397	147	213‡	75
Inhabitants to each member	178,000	181,600	20,000	22,668	51,000
Elected according to laws of Federation (F.) or State (S.)	S.	F.	F.	F.	F.
Term for which elected (years)	2	5	3	5	3
Allowance per annum to members of both Houses	£1,000, also travelling expenses	Nil.	H.R. 20 francs for each day present with mileage allowance.	£200 per session and 5s. per mile travelling expenses	£400 to members of both Houses.

57. In order to form some idea of the financial position of the colonies after federation, it will be better first to glance at their present revenues from various sources and their expenditure, making a rough division of the branches likely to be transferred to the Commonwealth and of those to be retained by the States. Such a division is made in the following table for the year 1895-6, by which it will be seen that little more

Present revenues of colonies.

* Including 11 Imperial authorities or Secretaries of State acting immediately under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

† Exclusive of 4 in Alsace-Lorraine without votes.

‡ Quebec has always 66, and the other provinces a proportional number according to the population enumerated at each decennial census.

than a fourth of the revenue in New South Wales, only about a third of that of South Australia, but about two-fifths of that of Victoria, and over half the revenues of Western Australia and Tasmania will probably pass over to federal control :—

REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1895-6.

(00's omitted.)

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>To be transferred—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise (1896) ...	2,068,4	1,648,2	619,5	996,8	347,9
Posts and Telegraphs (1896)* ...	564,2	695,6	260,0	186,5	76,5
Other Services ...	67,0	63,7	26,4	13,7	7,8
Total ...	2,699,6	2,407,5	905,9	1,197,0	434,2
<i>To be retained by States—</i>					
Other Taxation ...	668,9	443,4	234,6	74,1	119,1
Land ...	410,1	1,976,6	222,2	286,7	58,3
Railways and Tramways ...	2,394,5	3,121,7	1,001,7	474,6	161,0
Other Services ...	398,8	758,4	262,4	77,5	29,3
Total ...	3,872,3	6,300,1	1,720,9	912,9	367,7
Grand Total† ...	6,571,9	8,707,6	2,626,8	2,109,9	799,9

58. As compared with the large proportions of revenue transferred, the expenditure for which the Federal Government will render itself liable will be altogether disproportionate, being only one-tenth in the cases of New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, about an eighth in the case of Victoria, and somewhat more than an eighth in that of Western Australia, as will be seen by the subjoined table:—

EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1895-6.

(00's omitted.)

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>To be transferred †—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise (1896) ...	67,8	64,4	26,5	28,7	7,0
Posts and Telegraphs (1896) ...	511,9	698,3	205,4	193,4	58,4
Defences ...	174,7	190,9	28,4	9,2	10,0
Other ...	41,5	33,2	11,9	10,6	4,4
Total ...	795,9	986,8	272,2	241,9	79,8

* Estimate added for the value of official correspondence and telegrams carried free in Victoria and Tasmania, viz., £50,000 and £4,000 respectively; corresponding amounts being added to "All other," retained expenditure in the next table.

† Differences between these totals and those published in the "Australasian Statistics 1896," due to the calendar year being taken for Customs and Posts and Telegraphs.

‡ Including allowance for maintenance of buildings and works.

EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1895-6—continued.

(00's omitted.)

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>To be retained—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Railways—Working expenses	1,418,9	1,837,2	588,3	400,1	122,2
Interest, &c., on Debt ...	1,893,4	2,321,4	963,8	163,0	326,8
Public Instruction, Science, &c.	571,0	769,1	149,6	61,4	39,0
Crown Lands, Agriculture and Mining	212,8	477,7	65,5	178,3	11,9
Public Works and Water Supply	270,7	1,118,0	143,1	383,1	33,3
All other ...	1,427,5	2,014,6	570,2	396,1	141,2
Total ...	5,794,3	8,538,0	2,480,5	1,582,0	674,4
Grand Total ...	6,590,2	9,524,8	2,752,7	1,823,9	754,2

59. More detailed information respecting the revenue and expenditure of Services which may sooner or later be transferred will be found in the following table, credit being given moreover for the estimated value of assets to be taken over, and amounts debited to each colony for its share of such interest on a population basis. The difference between the revenues and expenditures is shown under the head of surplus, together with its proportion to population, and to Customs and Excise revenue in each colony :—*

Surplus in Services handed over to Federal Government.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF SERVICES TO BE TRANSFERRED.
(00's omitted.)

Services.	Year.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Total.
I.—ANNUAL REVENUE.							
Customs and Excise	1896	£ 2,068,4	£ 1,648,2	£ 619,5	£ 996,8	£ 347,9	£ 5,680,8
Posts and Telegraphs {	From Public	" 512,6	639,9	250,1	179,1	72,5	1,654,2
	From Government Departments	"† 51,6	55,7	9,9	7,4	4,0	128,6
Light-houses, &c. ...	"	22,8	18,5	17,1	12,2	6,3	76,9
Currency and Coining	1895-6	40,5	41,6	7,8	...	...	89,9
Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights	"	3,7	3,6	1,5	1,5	1,5	11,8
Total (without interest) ...		2,699,6	2,407,5	905,9	1,197,0	432,2	7,642,2
Gr. interest at 3 per cent on capital value of property transferred ‡		96,2	114,6	58,2	24,9	10,3	304,2
Grand Total ...		2,795,8	2,522,1	964,1	1,221,9	442,5	7,946,4

* For full particulars on which the figures in the table are based see Convention Return, laid on the table, 18th February, 1898.

† Estimated amounts added for value of free correspondence and telegrams, for which no credit was taken as in the other Colonies, viz., £50,000 in Victoria and £4,000 in Tasmania.

‡ Approximate.

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF SERVICES TO BE
TRANSFERRED—continued.**

(00's omitted.)

Services.	Year.	Vic- toria.	New South Wales.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	Total.
		II.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE (including main- tenance of buildings, works, &c.).					
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise	1896	67,8	64,4	26,5	28,7	7,0	194,4
Posts and Telegraphs	"	511,9	698,3	205,4	193,4	58,4	1,667,4
Defences	1895-6*	174,7	190,9	28,4	9,2	10,0	413,2
Light-houses, &c.	Present annual cost	16,1	11,4	10,8	10,1	4,2	52,6
Quarantine	"	3,2	4,0	7	4	...	8,3
Currency and Coin- ing	Annual subsidy	20,0	15,0	...	...	...	35,0
Patents, Trade-marks, Copyrights	1895-6*	2,2	2,8	4	1	2	5,7
Total (without interest)	...	795,9	986,8	272,2	241,9	79,8	2,376,6
Dr. Interest at 3 per cent. on capital value of property transferred; proportion on population basis †		115,4	126,1	34,7	12,0	16,0	304,2
Grand Total	...	911,3	1,112,9	306,9	253,9	95,8	2,680,8
III.—SURPLUS.							
Amount	...	1,884,5	1,409,2	657,2	968,0	346,7	5,265,6
Average per head of the population †		1 12 01	1 10 1	1 17 27	18 62 2	51 13 11	
Percentage of Customs and Excise revenue		91.11	85.50	106.09	97.11	99.66	92.70

Revenue transferred almost sufficient without Customs revenue.

60. It will be observed that the surplus per head of population was nearly £8 in Western Australia—an exceptional case; but in other cases varied from £1 1s. 10d. in New South Wales to £2 2s. in Tasmania. The striking points are, however, brought out in the last line of the table, which indicate that the Federal Government could defray almost the whole of the cost of the services to be transferred in the cases of South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia without encroaching on the customs and excise revenue, and would require only from 9 to 14½ per cent. of it in Victoria and New South Wales. Hence the necessity for devising some feasible means for the return of an equitable proportion of the surplus revenue to each colony to defray their necessary expenses of local government. When the uniform Tariff comes into operation a loss in revenue must be faced through the remission

* Read 1896 in the case of Tasmania.

† Based on mean population, 1896.

of duties on Australian goods, which must be met by either the federation or the states by the imposition of further duties on foreign goods, by additional excise duties, or by other substituted taxation. The expenses of Federal Government have also to be provided for, partly by increased taxation and partly by savings that may be effected by the transfer of functions.

61. Before dealing with the question of the probable loss to revenue by the remission of intercolonial duties under federation, it will be necessary, first, to consider the effect on the sugar duty, seeing that sugar is an article capable of being entirely produced within the federation. As the net sugar duty collected in the five colonies in 1895 amounted to about £463,000, and the federation could not afford to lose so large an amount, it is most probable that an excise duty will be imposed to countervail any loss that might arise from the reduced importation of foreign sugar, subject to a higher differential rate of duty. Hence it is supposed that an excise duty of at least £5 per ton will be imposed, which will increase the taxation in New South Wales—the sugar-producing colony—by £113,000, and in South Australia, where the rate of duty is exceptionally low, by £29,000; but which will make comparatively little difference in the cases of the other colonies. The net result would be an increased revenue from sugar of £146,000. As a set-off against this increased taxation, however, New South Wales would be amply compensated by the increased activity of her sugar industry. It may be remarked that since 1895 Western Australia has abolished its sugar duty. The result to the revenue under the altered conditions, assumed on the basis of the collections in 1895, will be seen by the following figures:—

REVENUE FROM SUGAR DUTY (000's OMITTED).

Colony.	Net Sugar duty in 1895.	Uniform Excise duty on all Sugar consumed at £5 per ton.	Gain to Revenue.
	£	£	£
Victoria	233, *	241,	8,
New South Wales	137,	250,	113,
South Australia	45,	74,	29,
Tasmania	38,	31,	- 7, †
Western Australia	10,	13,	3,
Total	463, ‡	609,	146,

62. An estimate of the loss to revenue by reason of the remission of duties on Australian products has been made for the year 1895 by the Victorian Customs Department, and if the anticipated changes in the sugar duty—as referred to in the preceding table—be also allowed

Loss to revenue by remission of duties.

* After allowing £52,000 for refunds and rebates.

† Loss.

‡ Of this, about £362,000 was collected on Australian (Queensland) sugar. In Queensland, the duty actually collected was less than £1,000; an excise duty of £5 per ton would bring in £24,000 in that colony.

for, the net result to the revenue will be as shown in the last column of the following table :—

LOSS TO REVENUE BY REMISSION OF DUTIES ON AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS, ON BASIS OF COLLECTIONS IN 1895 (000's OMITTED).

Colony.	Duties levied on Products of other Colonies (estimated).	Gain by reason of imposition of Excise Duty on Sugar of £5 per ton.*	Net Loss after allowing for Excise Duty on Sugar.
	£	£	£
Victoria ...	106,	8,	98,
New South Wales ...	220,	113,	107,
South Australia ...	22,	29,	- 7,†
Tasmania ...	38,	- 7,†	45,
Western Australia ...	148,	3,	145,
Total ...	£534,	£146,	£388,

Revenue
from
Customs
and Excise

63. Deducting the amounts shown in the last column of this table from the total Customs and Excise revenue in 1895, it will be found that there was, in proportion to population, but little difference in the revenue derived from Foreign goods imported and Excise duties, between the colonies of New South Wales and Tasmania; whereas, in Victoria it was only 4 per cent. and in South Australia only 7 per cent. less than in New South Wales. Western Australia, owing to its recent rapid development, stands alone with a Customs revenue of about £6 13s. per head (£8 3s. 2d. in 1896, an exceptional year) as compared with an average of £1 14s. in the other colonies. The following are the amounts, and amounts per head, derived from Customs and Excise duties in the three years ended with 1897, and also from Foreign goods and Excise § in 1895 :—

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE. ||—1895 to 1897.
(000's omitted.)

Colony.	1895.				1896.		1897.		
	Actual on foreign and intercolonial goods.		From foreign goods and excise only. §		Actual Amount.	Average per head.	Actual Amount.	Average per head.	
	Amount.	Average per head.	Amount.	Average per head.					
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	2,047,	1 14 8	1,949,	1 13 0	2,068,	1 15 2	2,043,	1 14 10	
New South Wales ¶	2,259,	1 15 9	2,152,	1 14 0	1,648,	1 5 7	1,529,	1 3 4	
South Australia	556,	1 11 6	563,	1 12 0	619,	1 14 7	618,	1 14 2	
Tasmania ...	325,	2 0 10	280,	1 15 2	348,	2 2 7	371,	2 4 0	
Western Australia	603,	6 13 3	458,	5 1 2	997,	8 3 2	1,076,	6 18 3	
Total ...	5,790,	1 18 0	5,402,	1 15 5	5,680,	1 16 6	5,637,	1 15 7	

* And assuming the sugar to be produced within the Commonwealth.

† Loss.

‡ Gain.

§ After allowing for deductions as shown in preceding table.

|| Including miscellaneous Revenue.

¶ In New South Wales under Free Trade Tariff, which came into partial operation in 1896, it was estimated the revenue would gradually fall off year by year to about £1 per head in 1900-1901.

64. The unique position of Western Australia in regard to its customs revenue per head, which in 1895 was nearly four times as high as Victoria, is due not so much to its greater consuming power—although this, too, is high, owing to its large adult male population—but rather to the circumstances that it is essentially a gold-producing country, and has to depend in a greater degree than the other colonies on importations from abroad. This may be illustrated by some interesting results brought out by the Government Actuary of Western Australia, for 1896 (an inflated year for that colony). Thus, Western Australia collected in that year on drink and tobacco, £3 10s. 4d. per head, as compared with 11s. 6d. (gross) in Victoria, being equivalent to 14s. 5d. under the higher Tariff of Western Australia, which, with the Excise duty, would make a total of 19s. 6d.; but if the Western Australian Tariff were applied to all the drink and tobacco consumed (whether imported or internally produced) the result would be £4 16s. 5d. for Western Australia, and £2 4s. 8d. for Victoria. In like manner the duty collected on foods was £2 4s. 5d. in Western Australia, but only 10s. 10d. in Victoria, but the results by applying the Western Australian Tariff to the articles consumed were nearly £3 and £1 11s. respectively. On drapery whilst 13s. 5d. and 4s. 1d., respectively, were actually collected, the application of the same Tariff to all articles consumed gave proportions of 13s. 5d. and 8s. 8d. On miscellaneous articles the actual collections averaged £1 17s. 2d. and 5s. 11d. per head, respectively, but the latter method showed averages of £2 10s. 6d. and 10s. 1d. On all articles £8 5s. 4d. (£8 3s. 2d. according to last table) was collected in Western Australia as against £1 12s. 4d. (gross), or, with Excise, £1 17s. 5d. in Victoria; but the application of a uniform Tariff to all articles consumed resulted in a proportion of about £11 per head for the former and £4 15s. for the latter colony. This indicates a relative consumption of two and one-third in Western Australia to one in Victoria; but there is no doubt it is in reality less than this, for numerous articles of food, drapery, and clothing, and of miscellaneous articles—locally produced in Victoria—were necessarily omitted, owing to the entire absence of data as to their production and consumption. Moreover, an analysis of the Customs revenue collected in 1896 * shows that over two-fifths of the Western Australian Customs revenue was derived from drink and tobacco; £211,000 or over one-fifth from such articles as fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse, butter and cheese, milk, live stock, bacon and meats, articles for the most part internally produced, and consequently free from duty, in other colonies; whilst £87,000, or nearly a tenth, was from machinery, tools, and implements, hardware, and ironmongery, timber, furniture, and cement—the equivalent of capital introduced, the importation of which is only of a temporary character. Nearly three-fourths of the Customs revenue is thus accounted for. After the development of the agricultural and pastoral resources of the country, however, the revenue from such articles will rapidly fall off until the natural but lower level prevailing in the other colonies is reached.

The position
of Western
Australia.

65. The distribution of the surplus according to population naturally suggests itself as a fair and equitable basis to a group of colonies

Distribution
of Surplus.

* See *Australian Statistics*, 1896, pages 13 and 14.

about to unite their destinies in the formation of an Australian Nation, without scrutinizing too closely the advantage which one colony might thereby gain over another. But, it having been plausibly inferred that the colonies would, under a uniform Tariff, contribute unequally to the Customs and Excise revenue (simply because the results adduced by the application of each existing Tariff in turn to the present imports of each colony showed such a disparity), the recent Convention was induced to resort to the bookkeeping system for a period of five years, and to a method of distribution based on the actual consumption of dutiable articles within each colony.* The inference referred to is, however—as will be shown hereafter—quite unwarranted, since each colony frames its particular Tariff to suit its own fiscal policy as well as to meet its revenue requirements; whilst the character of the Tariff has an important bearing on the nature and volume of its imports according as they are displaced by local, and, consequently, for the most part, untaxed products. In other words, the more a colony produces of articles required for internal consumption the less it will need to import, and the less Customs revenue it will receive—especially when such articles are produced as would be subject to high duties on importation; and, taking the extremes, a colony with few Tariff restrictions will naturally import much more largely than one with a high Tariff. But even if the inference were true, the plan selected appears to be contrary to the generally established principles of taxation, viz., that each section of a community should bear its share of the general taxation according to its ability to contribute, whilst the whole amount raised is for the benefit of all classes without distinction. As, in a State, the miners contribute more per head than the farmers, and the rich more than the poor; so, in a Federation, it might be expected that the wealthier States should contribute more than the weaker ones, although the amount forthcoming is disbursed with a view to the welfare of the whole nation, without regard to its component parts. It appears, moreover, to be not only impolitic, but impracticable, to localize the revenue of a country any more than its expenditure, of which the items Defence and Quarantine are obvious instances. Take, for example, the results of three different methods of levying a sugar duty. If the Federation were to impose an import duty of (say) £6 per ton, but no excise duty, the trade in imported sugar would wholly cease (being diverted to the sugar-producing colonies within the Federation), whilst the proceeds of the tax levied on the people of a non-sugar-producing State would go, not, as formerly, for the benefit of the Government of the same State, but into the pockets of the sugar producers of another State, which would thus not only have its industry stimulated and subsidized, but would also gain a greater share of the divisible surplus returned, as the former would lose credit to the extent of the revenue formerly collected. Or if, according to the second method, a Customs duty of £7 but an excise of only (say) £5 were levied, the taxation per head in the various States would converge to equality; whilst the industries of the sugar-producing colonies would still be greatly stimulated, although not subsidized as in the former case, for

* See clause 93 of Bill.

the tax would be collected for the benefit of, and credited to, the various States in proportion to their actual consumption of sugar. But if, by the third method, an import duty of £5 per ton, with a counter-vailing excise duty, were imposed, the States would be placed fairly on an equality, and the people of each colony would contribute to the revenue, the same as by the second method, as nearly as possible an equal amount per head, but the result might be disastrous to the sugar industries of New South Wales and Queensland (if in the Federation) which would be seriously crippled, if not destroyed. Hence the impracticability of localizing taxation.

66. But even the plausible argument that has been adduced that, because the application of any one existing Tariff (say the South Australian) to the values of dutiable articles consumed imported under widely different Tariffs produces an average per head in some colonies greatly in excess of that in others—*e.g.*, £2 3s. 9d. in New South Wales, as compared with £1 6s. 7d. in Victoria—therefore the application of any Tariff that might be framed would produce a similar result cannot be sustained, as will be seen by the results in the following table :—

Comparative yields under various Tariffs.

COMPARATIVE YIELDS UNDER VARIOUS TARIFFS.
(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Estimated Yield under a Common Tariff based on dutiable articles consumed in the years—							
	1893-5.		1891-5.				1896.	
	Under South Australian Tariff on all Articles.* (Coghlan.)		Under Tasmanian Tariff on Seven Articles.†		Under supposititious Tariff, same Seven Articles. (Fenton.)		Pulsford's Tariff on Twelve Articles.‡	
	Amount.	Average per head.	Amount.	Average per head.	Amount.	Average per head.	Amount.	Average per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	1,562,	1 6 7	1,629,	1 7 11	1,699,	1 9 2	2,179,	1 17 0
New South Wales	2,706,	2 3 9	1,779,	1 9 6	1,636,	1 7 1	2,468,	1 18 8
South Australia ..	526,	1 10 2	407,	1 4 4	442,	1 6 0	534,	1 9 3
Western Australia	444,	5 17 4	214,	3 2 9	192,	2 16 2	572,	4 13 7
Tasmania ..	206,	1 6 8	177,	1 3 1	163,	1 1 2	214,	1 6 1
Total ..	5,416,	1 16 0	4,206,	1 8 8	4,132,	1 8 2	5,967,	1 14 6

NOTE.—The three Tariffs last referred to are enumerated in the succeeding table.

67. It is thus shown how it is possible to frame a Tariff which would alter materially the relative yields per head in any two colonies, *e.g.*, to convert an excess of 17s. per head in favour of New South Wales

Suggested Tariffs.

* Exclusive of intercolonial trade. See Coghlan's Tables of Imports and Customs Collections of Commonwealth of Australia, page 23.

† See paper presented to an order of the Australasian Federation Convention, dated 11th February, 1896. The seven articles referred to are spirits, beer, wine, tobacco, tea, sugar, and coffee.

‡ See *Sydney Morning Herald* of 9th March and *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of 6th April, 1893.

to an excess of 2s. in favour of Victoria, or to alter the relative proportions per head raised in Western Australia and Victoria from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 to less than 2 to 1. Mr. Pulsford's Tariff is also designed to show how it is possible not only to equalize the contributions, but also to raise so large an amount as £6,000,000 by means of a Tariff restricted to very few articles. The following are the Tariffs on which the results in the preceding table were based:—

SUGGESTED TARIFFS showing the possibility of altering materially the relative yields of the different Colonies.

Article.	Existing Tasmanian Tariff.		Framed by Victorian Statist.		Framed by Mr. Pulsford.	
	Customs	Excise.	Customs	Excise.	Customs	Excise.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Spirits per gall.	15 0	...	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0
Beer, in wood	1 0	} 0 4	{ 0 6	{ 0 4	{ 0 9	{ 0 4
„ bottle	1 6					
Wine, sparkling	10 0	...	8 4	{ 1 6	{ 8 0	{ 2 0
„ still—bulk	6 0	...	5 0		{ 6 0	
„ „ bottle	8 0	...	6 8	{ 0 6	{ 6 0	{ 1 6
Tobacco, unmanufactured per lb.	3 6	...	2 0		1 0	
„ manufactured	3 0	...	3 0	0 6	3 0	1 6
„ cigars, and ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ cigarettes	7 0	...	7 0	1 6	6 0	4 0
„ snuff	6 0	...	6 0	...	...	...
Tea	0 3	...	0 3	...	0 4½	...
Sugar, raw per cwt.	6 0	...	{ 6 0	{ 7 0	{ 7 0	{ 7 0
„ refined	9 4	...				
Coffee, raw per lb.	0 3	...	0 3	...	{ 0 4½	{ ...
„ refined	0 4	...	0 4	...		
Cocoa ... ..	...	...	...	...	0 4½	...
Opium ... ..	...	...	...	...	20 0	...
Fruit, dried ... ..	...	...	...	...	0 2	...
Rice ... ..	...	...	...	...	0 1	...
Drapery ad valorem	...	...	...	...	10 per cent.	...

Articles consumed locally produced.

68. In the controversy on Federal taxation and the assumed inequality with which the various colonies would contribute, the consuming power—which, of course, mainly depends on the wealth of a community—was erroneously confounded with the importing power. In a self-contained community, the importing power would be *nil*, although the consuming power might be high. Again, suppose one of these colonies to produce nothing but (say) wool or gold, the importing power would approximate to the value of the whole production, for little if any wool or gold would be required to supply local wants; but, on the other hand, suppose another colony restricted itself to (say) the cultivation of wheat, the importing power would be reduced below the power of production, by the proportion which the wheat (which is universally needed) consumed within the colony bears to the total product. Indeed, the importing power in a large measure depends on

the fiscal policy of a State, as well as on its natural resources. Hence an agricultural and manufacturing colony like Victoria, which has for so long stimulated—by a high protective Tariff—the production of agricultural and other articles required for local consumption, would naturally import less than a pastoral colony like New South Wales, or a gold-producing colony like Western Australia—the former of which has for the most part adopted a free-trade policy, and has consequently to rely to a larger extent on its natural primary resources. The proportions which the local production of certain articles bore to the consumption of such articles were as follow in the different colonies in 1896 :—*

PROPORTION OF ARTICLES CONSUMED, WHICH WERE LOCALLY PRODUCED IN EACH COLONY, 1896.

Article.	Percentage of Quantity consumed.					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Spirit ...	23	1	13	45	—	—
Beer ...	96	86	93	95	69	97
Wine ...	98½	90	80	100	45	—
Tobacco ...	51	63	45	—	—	—
Sugar ...	—	34	100	—	—	—
Wheat...	100	60	5	100	17	92

NOTE.—None of the colonies produced tea.

69. Thus it will be seen that the colonies of Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland are almost, if not quite, self-supporting in regard to beer; South Australia and Victoria in regard to wine and wheat; Queensland in regard to sugar; whilst South Australia produces nearly half, and Victoria nearly a fourth of the spirit consumed; New South Wales, on the other hand, had to import nearly the whole of the spirit consumed, one-seventh of the beer, one-tenth of the wine, two-fifths of the wheat,† and two-thirds of the sugar; but only one-third of the tobacco. Western Australia had to import the whole of its spirit and tobacco, and over four-fifths of its wheat, but less than one-third of the beer, and rather more than half the wine. Hence it is obviously unfair to assume that the importing power affords any indication of the consuming power.

Colonies self supporting.

70. The actual consuming power can only be ascertained from the returns of imports and exports, combined with those of internal production; but unfortunately the data is insufficient except in regard to only a few well-defined articles—such as alcoholic liquors, tobacco, tea, coffee, and sugar. But it will be instructive to see to what extent the consuming power differs in the various colonies in respect to those articles; and this is shown in the following table by giving not only the quantities consumed—according to an average of six years—but also their estimated value on a common basis; together with the amount of revenue which would have been derived therefrom, if

Consumption of stimulants, &c., to each colony.

* See *Australasian Statistics*, 1897, table xxxvi.

† New South Wales has since become self-supporting in regard to wheat.

uniform duties were applied to the whole consumption and not only, to the quantity imported :—*

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF STIMULANTS AND TOBACCO, TEA, AND SUGAR; THE ESTIMATED VALUE THEREOF; AND THE DUTY PROCURABLE UNDER A UNIFORM TARIFF, 1891-6.

Article.	Consumption per Head in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Spirit ... galls.	·78	·87	·98	·59	1·68	·46
Beer ... "	12·62	9·87	10·61	9·13†	21·54‡	8·11
Wine ... "	1·48	0·75	·51	1·74	2·05	·11
Tobacco ... lbs.	2·19	2·63	3·39	1·91	4·25	1·89
Tea ... "	7·04	7·90	7·37	7·65	9·37	6·14
Sugar ... "	92·42	90·72	109·88	96·89	88·62	81·24

	Value Assumed.	Estimated Value (Ex Duty).					
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirit ...	6s. gall.	·23	·26	·29	·18	·50	·14
Beer ...	2s. „	1·26	·99	1·06	·91	2·15	·81
Wine ...	5s.6d. „	·41	·21	·14	·48	·56	·03
Tobacco ...	1s. 9d. lb.	·19	·23	·30	·17	·37	·17
Total Stimulants and Tobacco ...	...	2·09	1·69	1·79	1·74	3·58	1·15
Tea ...	7d. lb.	·21	·23	·21	·22	·27	·18
Sugar ...	1½d. „	·58	·57	·68	·61	·55	·51
Total ...	...	2·88	2·49	2·68	2·57	4·40	1·84

	Assumed Rate of Custom and Excise Duty. §	Duty receivable per Head.					
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirit ...	13s. gall.	·51	·57	·64	·38	1·09	·30
Beer ...	4d. „	·21	·17	·18	·15	·36	·14
Wine ...	2s. „	·15	·08	·05	·17	·21	·01
Tobacco ...	3s. lb.	·33	·40	·51	·29	·64	·28
Tea ...	3d. „	·09	·10	·09	·10	·12	·08
Sugar ...	6s. cwt.	·25	·25	·29	·26	·24	·23
Total ...	...	1·54	1·57	1·76	1·35	2·66	1·03

* The figures showing the consumption of various articles in the different colonies for a series of years will be found in the *Australasian Statistics*, 1897.

† Average of two years, 1895-6.

‡ In 1896 only.

§ Excise duties being levied in all cases to counterball import duties.

71. Taking the value of the articles consumed first, it will be noticed that—contrary to what is indicated by the imports—Victoria spends more on the articles as a whole than New South Wales or Queensland; Western Australia only half as much again as Victoria; and that Tasmania spent much less than any of the others, chiefly owing to its extreme moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors. But in regard to the amount of duty receivable under the hypothesis, Western Australia of course stands first, but with only 50 per cent. more than in Queensland, which stands next; whilst New South Wales would have raised only a slightly larger proportion than Victoria; South Australia a somewhat lower one than Victoria; and Tasmania the lowest of all. The scanty data available is inadequate for the purposes of drawing general conclusions as to the consumption of all articles, seeing that alcoholic liquors and tobacco form the chief items, and it being possible that a meagre expenditure in such articles, due to moral reasons, might be counterbalanced by increased expenditure in other directions. The results tend to show, however, that the consuming power is one thing, and that the amount of duty which might be collected on imports is another thing altogether, and that the latter does not necessarily bear any relation to the former; whilst they afford some indication of the limit within which variations might be expected to take place under a uniform fiscal system.

Duties from stimulants.

72. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting-Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe...	30th Sept., 1839*	
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster(acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B....	26th December, 1856	10th Sept., 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th Sept., 1863 ...	7th May, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.‡	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the assumption of office as Superintendent by Mr. C. J. La Trobe. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847.

* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip; at the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

‡ Succeeded to the title of Viscount Canterbury, December, 1869.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.*	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd Feb., 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th Feb., 1879 ...	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	15th Nov., 1889†
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., (Lieutenant-Governor)	6th Nov., 1886‡ ...	12th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	{ 9th March, 1889... 16th Nov., 1889 ...	17th October, 1889 27th Nov., 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895 §
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting) ||	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
	27th March, 1895	24th October, 1895
	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
	23rd March, 1898	21st October, 1898
The Right Honorable Thomas Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	Still in Office ¶

73. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Brassey, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and nine months.

Ministries.

74. Since the inauguration of Responsible Government, twenty-seven Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the respective Premiers, the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office, and the number of days they continued to hold office :—

MINISTRIES.

Names of Premier.**	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859	596

* Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.

† Sir H. B. Loch was absent on leave from the 9th March to the 17th October, 1889.

‡ Date of appointment. Sir W. F. Stawell never acted after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. He died on the date given in the next column. No Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed since.

§ Lord Hopetoun was absent on leave from the 25th January to the 12th May, 1893, and from the 27th March, 1895, until his resignation on 12th July, 1895.

|| Now Sir John Madden, Knight.

¶ Baron Brassey was absent on leave from the 29th December, 1896 to the 16th February 1897; and from the 23rd March to the 2nd October, 1898.

** The term "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognised under the Victorian Constitution. Nevertheless, the Hon. Graham Berry was appointed Premier on the 7th August, 1875, but vacated the office three days later. No other Minister has ever been appointed under that title.

MINISTRIES—continued.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac-Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875	74
17. James McCulloch ...	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Bryan O'Loughlen ...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894	612
27. George Turner ...	27th September, 1894	Still in office ...	

NOTE.—The names of the individual members of each Ministry are published yearly in Part I. of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*: Brain, Melbourne.

75. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries, prior to the Ministry now in office, has been 546 days, or 1 year and 6 months. Average duration of Ministries.

76. The present is the seventeenth Parliament since the inauguration of Responsible Government in Victoria. Parliaments. The following table shows the number of sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution; also the duration of each session and of each Parliament:—

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856	24th November, 1857	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859	140	
2	1	13th October, 1859 ...	9th August, 1859	637
	2	20th November, 1860	18th September, 1860	341	
			3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
3			11th July, 1861	1,091
	1	30th August, 1861 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	292	
	2	7th November, 1862...	11th September, 1863	308	
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	2nd June, 1864 ...	128	
			25th August, 1864	

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
4	1	28th November, 1864	28th November, 1865	366	
			11th December, 1865	...	378
5	1	12th February, 1866	5th April, 1866 ...	52	
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867	51	
	5	25th November, 1867	25th November, 1867	1	
			30th December, 1867	...	686
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	
	2	11th February, 1869	29th December, 1869	321	
	3	15th February, 1870	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870	63	
			25th January, 1871...	...	1,048
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871	212	
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872	231	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873	196	
			9th March, 1874 ...	...	1,049
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874	219	
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876	164	
			25th April, 1877 ...	...	1,072
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878...	150	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	
			9th February, 1880...	...	993
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	
			29th June, 1880 ...	...	49
11	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881	142	
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	926
12	1	27th February, 1883	19th April, 1883 ...	51	
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885	184	
			19th February, 1886	...	1,088
13	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886	275	
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888	185	
			11th March, 1889 ...	...	1,091
14	1	9th April, 1889 ...	29th November, 1889	234	
	2	21st May, 1890 ...	20th December, 1890	213	
	3	23rd June, 1891 ...	29th December, 1891	189	
			5th April, 1892 ...	...	1,093
15	1	12th May, 1892 ...	3rd March, 1893 ...	295	
	2	28th June, 1893 ...	6th November, 1893	132	
	3	30th May, 1894 ...	29th August, 1894 ...	97	
			4th September, 1894	...	845
16	1	4th October, 1894 ...	29th January, 1895 ...	117	
	2	29th May, 1895 ...	7th March, 1896 ...	284	
	3	23rd June, 1896 ...	24th December, 1896	185	
	4	23rd June, 1897 ...	28th September, 1897	98	1,089
17	1	25th October, 1897 ...	21st December, 1897	58	
	2	28th June, 1898 ...	20th December, 1898	176	

77. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 883 days, or about 2 years and 5 months, as compared with a possible maximum term of 3 years. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 192 days, or about 6½ months.

78. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various Australasian Colonies, and the dates of their assumption of office :—

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria	The Right Honorable Thomas, Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25 Oct., 1895
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	The Right Honorable Henry Robert Brand, Viscount Hampden†	21 Nov., 1895
" " "	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Kt., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	— Nov., 1891*
Queensland	The Right Honorable Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, Baron Lamington, K.C.M.G.	9 April, 1896
"	Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	— March, 1893
South Australia ...	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G.†	29 Oct., 1895
" " ...	Samuel James Way, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	9 Jan., 1891*
Western Australia ...	Lieut-Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.	23 Dec., 1895
Tasmania	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	8 Aug., 1893
New Zealand	The Right Honorable the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G.	10 Aug., 1897*
Fiji	Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. ...	— March, 1897*
New Guinea (British)	George Ruthden Le Hunte, C.M.G., (Lieutenant-Governor)	12 Aug., 1898

* Date of appointment.

† Whilst these pages were passing through the press, the Right Honorable William, Earl Beauchamp, was appointed to succeed the present Governor of New South Wales, and the Right Honorable Hallam, Baron Teanby, son, to succeed the present Governor of South Australia.

2.—POPULATION.

Population,
1897.

79. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1897* was as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

Males	...	...	...	...	595,409
Females	...	...	...	...	580,839
Total	...	...	...	...	1,176,248

Mode of
forming
population
estimate.

80. This estimate shows an increase during the year of 1,304—resulting from an increase of 1,878 in the number of females, less a decrease of 574 in the number of males. The figures have been derived from the numbers returned at the census, brought on to the end of 1897 by means of the numbers expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures which took place since the census day. The official record of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand; but, the record of departure being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted to 49,019—viz., 38,179 males and 10,840 females—since the census. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made the apparent population at the end of 1897 would have been 1,225,267—viz., 633,588 males and 591,679 females.

Municipal
estimate of
population.

81. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly; and, besides, in some municipalities the properties are not visited each year for the purpose of rating, in which case the numbers are not counted, but estimates, more or less wide of the truth, are made by the municipal authorities. The aggregate population obtained by means of the municipal returns is thus not so accurate as it might be were due care exercised in every municipality. The sum of the returns for 1897 was 1,148,885,† which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of 1,152,300, or about 73,000 less than the apparent population,‡ or 24,000 less than the reduced estimate adopted. Some uncertainty must always prevail in regard to estimates of population owing to the absence of any machinery at present for taking account of overland migration.

Mean popu-
lation, 1897.

82. The mean population of the year 1897 may be estimated as follows :—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1897.

Males	...	...	...	...	593,180
Females	...	...	...	...	579,610
Total	...	...	...	...	1,172,790

* At the end of 1896, the estimated population was 1,175,460. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to this work.

† The returns for 1897 refer on the average to about the beginning of November.

‡ Or that obtained from the records without allowance for defective returns.

83. According to the records of births and deaths and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1897 was 9,730—viz., 5,896 males and 3,834 females. This resulted from an increase of 16,184, consisting of 7,479 males and 8,705 females, by excess of births over deaths; less a decrease of 6,454, consisting of 1,583 males and 4,871 females, by excess of departures over arrivals.

84. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but they are not to be relied upon for individual years, being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census. The reason of this is that the number of persons who leave the colony by sea without being recorded is greater than that of the infants whose births are not registered. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland—a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. The figures for the last eight years are subjoined :—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

1890	...	...	35,523	1894	...	...	12,979
1891	...	...	29,150	1895	...	...	10,383
1892	...	...	15,717	1896	...	...	1,917
1893	...	...	13,631	1897	...	...	9,730

85. A great diminution in the apparent increase of population is shown by the figures of all the years since 1891, more especially in the last two years, but it is satisfactory to find so large an increase in 1897 over the unprecedented low increase of 1896.

86. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The excess of births over deaths have fallen off steadily since 1892, when it was at a maximum—the decrease between 1892 and 1897 being almost 5,800, or over 26 per cent. The following are the numbers in the last eight years :—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.†

1890	...	...	19,566	1894	...	...	18,828
1891	...	...	19,874	1895	...	...	18,070
1892	...	...	21,980	1896	...	...	16,464
1893	...	...	20,044	1897	...	...	16,184

* The estimated actual, as distinguished from the apparent, increase of population in any year may be obtained by taking the difference between the figures of population at the end of the year in question and the one preceding it as given in the first folding sheet to this work.

† The number of births and deaths in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to this work.

Increase by
immigra-
tion, 1890 to
1897.

87. The increase by excess of recorded arrivals over recorded departures reached its maximum in the Exhibition year (1888), which was also a period of great apparent prosperity. Since then there has been a continuous falling-off, until in the years 1892 to 1897, the known departures exceeded the known arrivals annually by numbers varying from 5,849 to 7,687, except in 1896 when the number was as high as 14,547. Such a circumstance has only twice previously occurred since 1843, viz., in 1861 and 1862, when the departures exceeded the arrivals by about 9,000 and 370 respectively. The figures for the eight years 1890 to 1897 are as follow:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.*

1890	...	...	15,957	1894	...	...	-5,849†
1891	...	...	9,276	1895	...	...	-7,687†
1892	...	...	-6,263†	1896	...	...	-14,547†
1893	...	...	-6,413†	1897	...	...	-6,454†

Populations
of Austral-
asian
Colonies,
1897.

88. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian Colony at the end of 1897—males and females being distinguished; also the increase of the total population and the total mean population of each colony during that year:—

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT END OF 1897.

Colony.	Estimated Population ‡ on the 31st December.			Both Sexes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase in 1897.	Mean Population, 1897.
Victoria ...	595,409	580,839	1,176,248	1,304	1,172,790
New South Wales ...	709,360	614,100	1,323,460	25,820	1,310,550
Queensland ...	271,372	213,328	484,700	12,521	478,440
South Australia	183,920	174,304	358,224	2,938	356,755
(Proper)					
South Australia (Northern Territory)	4,418	402	4,820	-114	4,877
Western Australia ...	110,359	51,565	161,924	23,978	155,749
Total...	1,874,838	1,634,538	3,509,376	66,447	3,479,152
Tasmania ...	91,607	80,112	171,719	5,606	168,916
New Zealand §	384,703	344,353	729,056	14,894	721,610
Grand total ...	2,351,148	2,059,003	4,410,151	86,947	4,369,678

* The number of recorded arrivals and departures by sea in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to this work.

† The minus sign (-) indicates that the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

‡ Aborigines are included in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, but it is understood they are omitted in that of the other colonies. In 1891, 565 Aborigines were enumerated in Victoria and 8,290 in New South Wales. For estimated populations of the respective colonies for each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), to be published later on.

§ The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 39,854—viz., 21,673 males and 18,181 females—in 1896.

89. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the 6½ years which have elapsed since the census of 1891 was taken, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each :—

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1891 TO 1897.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	225·2	5. New Zealand ...	16·3
2. Queensland ...	23·1	6. South Australia ...	13·3
3. Tasmania ...	17·1	7. Victoria ...	3·1
4. New South Wales ...	16·9		

90. If the totals in the last table be compared with similar totals for the census year it will be ascertained that, in 1897, the population of Continental Australia increased by 15·6 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 15·8 per cent. during the 6½ years referred to.

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1897.

91. Victoria is by far the most densely-populated colony of the group, and is also the colony in which the nearest approach to equality prevails in the numbers of the sexes. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to these two matters :—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1897.*

	Persons to the Square Mile.		Persons to the Square Mile.
1. Victoria ...	13·38	6. Queensland ...	·72
2. New Zealand ...	6·98	7. Western Australia ...	·17
3. Tasmania ...	6·51	8. South Australia (Northern Territory) ...	·01
4. New South Wales ...	4·28		
5. South Australia (Proper) ...	·94		

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1897.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
1. Victoria ...	97·55	6. Queensland ...	78·61
2. South Australia (Proper) ...	94·77	7. Western Australia ...	46·70
3. New Zealand ...	89·51	8. South Australia (Northern Territory) ...	9·10
4. Tasmania ...	87·45		
5. New South Wales ...	86·57		

92. The Chinese living in Victoria numbered only 2,341 in 1854 ; but, owing to the attraction of the gold-fields, they rapidly increased, until in 1857 there were 25,424. Since that year the number has fallen, at first slowly to 24,732 in 1861, and then rapidly from decade to decade until there were only 9,371 left in 1891. Of these only 607 were females. All were not pure Mongolians—417, or nearly 5 per cent., of the males, and as many as 471, or 78 per cent., of the females, in 1891 being half-castes.†

Chinese in Victoria, 1854 to 1891.

* For areas of the colonies, see paragraph 3 ante.

† For an account of the legislation respecting Chinese which has taken place since 1854, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I, paragraph 379.

Chinese in
Austral-
asian
Colonies,
1861 to 1891.

93. The Chinese appear to be diminishing in numbers, not only in Victoria, but in all the colonies except New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Taking the colonies as a whole, however, the numbers appear to remain stationary at about 43,000. The following is a statement of the number of Chinese in each of the Australasian Colonies, according to the return of the last four decennial censuses :—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1861 TO 1891.

Colony.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Victoria ...	24,732	17,857	12,128	9,377
New South Wales ...	12,988	7,220	10,205	14,156
Queensland ...	538	3,305	11,229	8,574
South Australia ...	?	?	4,151	3,997
Western Australia ...	?	?	145	917
Total ...	38,258	28,382	37,858	37,021
Tasmania ...	?	?	844	1,056
New Zealand ...	?	?	5,004	4,444
Grand total ...	...	...	43,706	42,521

All of
Chinese
race not
born in
China.

94. In all the colonies some of the persons born in China were not of the Chinese race, whilst, on the other hand, some members of the Chinese race were born elsewhere than in China. It is believed that the numbers in the table are exclusive of the former, but inclusive of the latter, in the case of every colony except South Australia, in which all those set down in the census schedules as born in China, but no others, have been taken to be Chinese.

Chinese
females and
half-castes.

95. In 1891 there were only 605 Chinese females in Victoria, 601 in New South Wales, and 204 in all the other colonies combined. The numbers in 1891 also include 888 half-castes—of whom 471 were females—in Victoria; 867—of whom 445 were females—in New South Wales; and 117—of whom 55 were females—in Tasmania; whilst 50 were included in Queensland who were born in Australia of Chinese parents. In the case of South Australia, all persons born in China (including those of European extraction) were regarded as Chinese, but the number of Chinese or of half-castes born elsewhere were not separately enumerated.

Aborigines
in Victoria,
1891.

96. At the census of 1891 only 565 Aborigines—viz., 240 males and 325 females—were enumerated in Victoria. It is tolerably certain, however, that there are more in the colony than are shown by the figures. In consequence of the nomadic habits of this race, some have probably been missed by the sub-enumerators; and it is, moreover, possible that the latter sometimes failed to comply with the instruction to note the fact of the person being an Aboriginal by marking the letter "A" after the birthplace entry on the census schedule, and in consequence the fact might possibly pass unrecorded. The Central

Board for the Protection of the Aborigines states that it has information of the existence of 731 Aborigines in the colony. Of the Aborigines enumerated only 317—viz., 192 males and 125 females—were pure blacks. The remainder—numbering 248—viz., 133 males and 115 females—had a cross of European blood in their veins.

97. The following figures show the number of Aborigines enumerated or believed to exist in each Australasian Colony in 1891 :—

Aborigines
in Australasian
Colonies,
1891.

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria *... ..	325	240	565
New South Wales†	4,559	3,721	8,280
Queensland (1881)‡	10,719	9,866	20,585
South Australia §	14,510	9,279	23,789
Western Australia || ... ..	3,516	2,729	6,245
Total	33,629	25,835	59,464
Tasmania ¶	73	66	139
New Zealand **	22,861	19,132	41,993
Grand total	56,563	45,033	101,596

98. In most, if not in all, of the Australasian Colonies the enumeration of the Aborigines was incomplete. It has been already stated that in Victoria, whilst only 565 (including half-castes) were enumerated, 731 are believed to be in existence. In Queensland no attempt was made to enumerate or estimate the number of Aborigines, therefore the number returned in 1881—which is believed to understate the truth—has been repeated. In South Australia the Aborigines were not regularly enumerated, the figures given being derived from estimates made by the census collectors. In Western Australia only civilized Aborigines were enumerated. In the numbers given for that colony, 575—viz., 293 males and 282 females—are half-castes. In Tasmania there are no longer any Aborigines of unmixed race, the last male having died in 1869 and the last female in 1876. There are, however, a few half-castes. With the Maoris of New Zealand, 40 Morioris—viz., 26 males and 14 females—are included. These are the last surviving Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands, which are a group lying about 360 miles to the east of New Zealand, in latitude 43° 50' S., longitude 177° E., and form a dependency of that colony.

Enumera-
tion of
Aborigines
incomplete.

* Including 248 half-castes, viz., 133 males and 115 females.

† Including 3,183 half-castes, viz., 1,663 males and 1,520 females.

‡ No provision was made in 1891 to enumerate, or form an estimate of the numbers of, Aborigines in Queensland. The numbers for 1881—partly counted and partly estimated—have therefore been repeated.

§ Partly estimated.

|| Civilized Aborigines only; 575 half-castes, viz., 293 males and 282 females, are included.

¶ These are half-castes. No Aborigines of unmixed race remain on the island of Tasmania.

** Including 40 aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands (Morioris), viz., 26 males and 14 females.

Urban and
rural
population.

99. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city*; the second, the extra-metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, the extra urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown as at the end of 1897, as well as the average population during that year, also the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1897.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at End of 1897.			Mean Population, 1897.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	458,610	38.99	1,791	434,852
{ Extra-Metropolitan†	376	197,170	16.76	524	197,110
Total Urban ...	632	655,780	55.75	1,038	651,962
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	520,468	44.25	5.9	520,828
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,176,248	100.00	13.4	1,172,790

Increasing
proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

100. At the end of 1897, according to the municipal estimates, the population of the metropolis did not bear so high a proportion to the total population as it did when the census of 1891 was taken; it was, however, still equal to 39 per cent. of that of the whole colony, which was nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ higher than in 1894. Up to 1891 the proportion had been fast increasing, as will be observed by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1861 ...	25.89	1894 ...	37.23
1871 ...	28.87	1895 ...	37.76
1881 ...	32.81	1896 ...	38.36
1891 ...	43.05	1897 ...	38.99

Area and
population
of metro-
politan sub-
districts

101. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1897, also the estimated mean population during that year,

* Exclusive of water, which covers about 60 square miles of the area named.

† In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns which were at one time independent municipalities, but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their enumerated populations in 1891, are as follow:—Avoca, 787; Beechworth, 2,528; Chiltern, 1,351; Gisborne, 413; Graytown, 104; Guildford, 236; Jamieson, 213; Kilmore, 1,122; Kyneton, 3,371; Maldon, 1,692; Moonee - 309; South Barwon, 1,559; St. Albans, 265; Taradale, 322; Waltham, 1,771; Woodend, 1,021. The total of these is 17,104. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1897.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At End of 1897.		Mean Population, 1897.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	6,005†	69,649	11·60	69,977
North Melbourne Town ‡	565	17,932‡	31·74	17,749
Fitzroy City	923	29,580	32·05	29,289
Collingwood City	1,139	32,173	28·25	31,965
Richmond City	1,430	33,054	23·11	33,518
Brunswick Town	2,722	22,100	8·12	21,263
Northcote Town	2,850	7,400	2·60	7,425
Prahran City	2,320	35,956	15·50	36,228
South Melbourne City	2,311	35,000	15·14	35,044
Port Melbourne Town	2,366	10,885	4·60	10,901
St. Kilda City	2,046	19,195	9·38	18,775
Brighton Town	3,288	9,550	2·90	9,425
Essendon Town	4,000	15,024	3·75	13,895
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	10,305	9·47	10,255
Hawthorn City	2,400	20,000	8·33	19,934
Kew Borough	3,553	8,670	2·44	8,535
Footscray City	2,577†	16,522	6·41	16,253
Williamstown Town	2,775	13,090	4·72	12,970
Oakleigh Borough §	2,178	1,300	·59	1,192
Caulfield Shire	6,080	8,800	1·45	8,650
Malvern Shire	3,989	9,810	2·46	9,605
Boroondara Shire	8,320	7,350	·88	6,925
Preston Shire	8,800	3,500	·39	3,436
Coburg Shire	4,800	6,000	1·25	5,836
Remainder of District	84,135	13,800	·16	13,842
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,965||	...	1,965||
Total, including Shipping	162,660	458,610	2·80¶	454,852

102. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the third figure-column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipalities are Fitzroy and North Melbourne, with about 32 persons to the acre; then Collingwood, with over 28; Richmond, with 23; Prahran and South Melbourne, with over 15; and Melbourne City, with nearly 12 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people, who come to the latter on business daily, have their residences in the former, and would therefore be enumerated there. It should also be borne in mind that in some of the municipalities

Density of metropolitan population.

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 33,402 acres.

† Area of city of Melbourne revised, and 1,116 acres of the West Melbourne Swamp, taken from the city of Footscray on the 7th March, 1894, added.

‡ Including the Benevolent Asylum.

§ Including 653 acres situated outside the 10-mile radius.

|| Census figures.

¶ In making this calculation, persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,723 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634 acres; South Melbourne, 482 acres; Williamstown, 446 acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 250 acres; Richmond, 190 acres; Brighton, 167 acres; Port Melbourne, 80 acres; Essendon, 65 acres; Footscray, 46 acres; Fitzroy, 41 acres; Collingwood, 39 acres; and there are smaller reserves in some of the other municipalities. If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 33·3; Collingwood, 29·2; Richmond, 26·6; Melbourne City, 16·2; South Melbourne, 19·1; Flemington and Kensington, 13·2; St. Kilda, 10·8; Williamstown, 5·6; Footscray, 6·5; Port Melbourne, 4·8; Essendon, 3·8; Brighton, 3·6; and Kew, 2·9.

Decrease of
population
since 1891.

103. The growth of the population of Greater Melbourne in the ten years ended with 1891 was at the rate of nearly 21,000 per annum; but, according to the figures furnished by the municipal authorities, the population had fallen off by 32,286 between the date of the census (5th April, 1891) and the end of 1897. Adding to this the excess of births over deaths which occurred in the same period, viz., 48,422, it will be found that the district has—apart from deaths—suffered a total loss of population during the period of about 80,700. The following table shows the sub-districts in which the population increased and those in which it diminished in the period named, also the amount of increase or decrease which took place in each sub-district:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN SUB-DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE.

From the date of Census (5th April, 1891) to end of 1897.

Sub-Districts in which Population increased.	Increase of Population.	Sub-Districts in which Population decreased.	Decrease of Population.
Flemington & Kensington	347	Melbourne ...	3,712
Hawthorn ...	415	North Melbourne ...	3,065
Malvern ...	1,674	Fitzroy ...	2,873
Boroondara ...	1,146	Collingwood ...	2,897
Coburg ...	248	Richmond ...	5,743
Brunswick ...	139	Northcote ...	58
Essendon ...	613	Prahran ...	3,747
Kew ...	208	South Melbourne ...	6,724
Oakleigh Borough ...	64	Port Melbourne ...	2,182
Caulfield ...	795	St. Kilda ...	643
		Brighton ...	308
		Footscray ...	2,627
		Williamstown ...	2,870
		Preston ...	69
		Remainder of District ...	417
Increase ...	5,649	Decrease ...	37,935
		Deduct Increase ...	5,649
		Net Decrease ...	32,286

104. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian Colonies, with the population thereof as enumerated at the last census and estimated at the end of 1897; also the increase of the population of each capital city since the census, the mean population of each during the year, and the density of the population of each at its close:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1897.

Name of City (with suburbs).	Area in Acres.	Population.		Increase since Census (8½ years).	Mean Population, 1897.	Persons to the Acre (31st Dec., 1897).
		Enumerated (5th April, 1891).	Estimated (31st Dec., 1897).*			
Melbourne...	162,660	490,896	458,610	-32,286†	454,852	2·80‡
Sydney ...	86,400	387,434	417,250	29,816	414,020	4·83
Brisbane ...	50,240	93,657	105,734	12,077	103,324	2·10
Adelaide ...	167,680	133,252	146,125	12,873	145,669	·87
Perth§ ...	4,830	9,617	37,929	28,313	...	7·85
Hobart ...	47,560	33,450	38,772	5,322	38,264	·81
Wellington..	9,032	33,224	44,791	11,567	42,931	4·96

Metropolitan
populations,
1891 and
1897.

105. According to the estimates made, an increase will be observed in the population of all the capitals except Melbourne. The increase was relatively greatest in Perth, where the population nearly quadrupled itself; next in Wellington, where it increased by one-third; next in Hobart, and next in Adelaide.

Increase of
population
since census

106. It will, moreover, be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney and Wellington appear to dwell in much closer contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities except Perth; whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre. It should be pointed out, however, that the metropolitan area in each colony is determined somewhat arbitrarily, and that few colonies agree as to the basis; thus, Melbourne and Adelaide include all within a 10-mile radius, whilst the area taken for Sydney is little more than half that for either of those cities. Omitting the sparsely-populated outskirts (remainder of district) of Greater Melbourne, which embrace more than half the area but contain only 13,800 persons, so as to reduce it to somewhat the same size as Sydney, the proportion per acre would be 5·65 persons in Melbourne, or considerably higher than in Sydney.

Density of
population
in capital
cities.

107. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Warrnambool, one; Castlemaine, two; and Stawell, one. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the

Population
of chief
extra-
metropoli-
tan towns.

* At the end of 1898, the estimated populations were as follow:—Melbourne, 469,882; Sydney, 446,950; Adelaide, 147,616; Hobart, 40,150; and Wellington, 47,307.

† Decrease.

‡ See next paragraph but one.

§ The Perth magisterial district has been taken. In 1897 the city of Perth alone contained 23,317 inhabitants.

results of the census of 1891, and an estimate brought down to about September in each of the last two years, were as follow :—

**POPULATION OF SIX EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS,
1891, 1896, AND 1897.**

Name of Town.	Population.		
	1891. (Census.)	1896.	1897.
Ballarat	46,158	45,315	46,137
Bendigo	38,348	41,660	43,075
Geelong	24,283	24,268	24,807
Castlemaine	6,804	6,925	6,932
Warrnambool	6,582	6,600	6,600
Stawell	5,183	5,506	5,556

Population
of principal
towns of
Australasia.

108. Victoria contains not only the most populous capital city in Australasia, but the three most populous provincial towns on the Australian continent, viz., Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. Launceston, the second largest town in Tasmania, however, has a slightly larger population than Geelong; whilst three provincial towns in New Zealand, viz., Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, have not only more inhabitants than Wellington itself, but even more than in Ballarat. The following is a list of the principal towns in the Australasian Colonies, with their populations in 1897, or the latest available year :—

**ESTIMATED POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALASIA,
1897.**

VICTORIA.			QUEENSLAND.*		
		Population.			Population.
Melbourne		458,610	Brisbane		105,734
Ballarat		46,137	Rockhampton		14,392
Bendigo		43,075	Charters Towers		13,320
Geelong		24,807	Maryborough		11,724
Castlemaine		6,932	Gympie		10,972
Warrnambool		6,600	Toowoomba		10,936
Stawell		5,556	Townsville		10,356
			Bundaberg		7,423
NEW SOUTH WALES.*			SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Sydney		417,250	Adelaide		146,125
Broken Hill		18,580	Port Pirie		4,929
Newcastle		14,800	Mount Gambier		2,985
Parramatta		12,500	Gawler		2,304
Goulburn		12,300	Kapunda		2,214
Maitland		10,600			
Bathurst		9,200	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
Orange		5,850	Perth		37,929
Albury		5,650	Kalgoorlie		20,000
Wagga Wagga		4,600	Fremantle†		13,000

* The figures for the provincial towns of New South Wales and New Zealand relate to the year 1896; and for those of Queensland to 1891.

† Fremantle is only 12 miles from Perth.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1897—continued.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued.				NEW ZEALAND.*			
			Population.				Population.
Coolgardie	...	...	11,000	Auckland	...	...	57,616
Albany	...	...	3,000	Christchurch	...	...	51,330
Geraldton	...	...	2,500	Dunedin	...	...	47,280
Kanowna	...	...	2,500	Wellington	...	...	44,791
TASMANIA.				Napier	...	...	9,231
Hobart	...	...	38,772	Invercargill	...	...	5,632
Launceston	...	...	25,148	Oamaru	...	...	5,225
				Timaru	...	...	3,613

109. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria, according to the census of 1891, were published in the issue of this work for 1892.† On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to the middle of 1897; and these are supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned in each of the Australasian Colonies.

110. The following table contains an estimate of the number of males and females of different nationalities living in Victoria about the middle of 1897. The numbers have been derived from the returns of the census, allowance being made for the changes which have occurred since the census was taken:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1897 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population, 1897.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	427,377	432,839	860,216
Other Australasian Colonies	47,780	48,305	96,085
England and Wales	54,930	46,620	101,550
Scotland	16,235	15,570	31,805
Ireland	24,425	29,728	54,153
Other British Possessions	2,332	1,862	4,194
Germany	4,436	2,096	6,532
The United States	1,143	627	1,770
China	8,416	580	8,996
Other Countries	6,106	1,383	7,489
Total	593,180	579,610	1,172,790
ALLEGIANCE.			
British subjects by birth	573,079	574,924	1,148,003
Foreign subjects by birth	20,101	4,686	24,787

* The figures for the provincial towns of New South Wales and New Zealand relate to the year 1896; and for those of Queensland to 1891.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., page 96 et seq., for the birthplaces, religions, and ages of the people, and page 546 et seq. for their occupations.

Birthplaces
of residents
in each
Austral-
asian
Colony.

111. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of each Australasian Colony, according to the returns of the census of 1891; also the number of males and females of each birthplace:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891 (INCLUDING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Number of Persons born in—						
	The Colony.	Other Australasian Colonies.*	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Germany.	The United States.	Residue.
MALES.							
Victoria ...	354,726	39,672	167,435	3,126	7,781	2,005	23,669
New South Wales ...	368,054	46,462	158,324	3,434	6,976	2,509	26,803
Queensland† ...	99,833	17,658	81,596	1,538	8,700	325	24,848‡
South Australia ...	108,276	5,760	38,604	1,032	5,076	271	7,782
W'st'n Australia ...	17,261	2,195	9,821	587	259	132	2,775
Total ...	948,150	111,747	455,780	9,717	28,792	5,242	85,877
Tasmania ...	54,323	3,944	15,810	372	589	165	2,357
New Zealand ...	206,462	7,677	123,375	2,209	3,045	474	12,496
Total Males...	1,208,935	123,368	594,965	12,298	32,426	5,881	100,730
FEMALES.							
Victoria ...	358,859	40,047	131,446	1,726	2,994	900	6,019
New South Wales ...	365,241	38,692	107,777	1,200	2,591	870	3,301
Queensland† ...	97,723	10,678	61,027	421	6,210	102	3,644
South Australia ...	109,454	5,318	33,460	473	3,477	115	1,333
W'st'n Australia ...	16,160	1,133	4,701	170	31	22	205
Total ...	947,437	95,868	338,411	3,990	15,303	2,009	14,502
Tasmania ...	53,578	3,384	11,165	310	329	56	285
New Zealand ...	202,247	8,266	95,459	1,494	1,618	193	3,636
Total Females	1,203,262	107,518	445,035	5,794	17,250	2,258	18,423
Both Sexes ...	2,412,197	230,886	1,040,000	18,092	49,676	8,139	119,153

Natives of
Australasia.

112. The table shows the natives of the Australasian Colonies resident therein to have numbered 2,643,083, of whom 2,103,202 were born on the Australian continent. The former number furnishes a proportion of 68 per cent. and the latter one of 69 per cent. to the population. In 1881 the proportions were respectively 62 and 63 per cent.

113. From the census returns of the different colonies it is ascertained that Victorian natives living in Australasian Colonies other than the colony of their birth numbered 69,021, viz., 38,310

* Including Fiji and New Guinea.

† As no account was taken in 1891 of the Aborigines in Queensland, the numbers partly enumerated and partly estimated in 1881 have been added to the census figures.

‡ Including Polynesians, viz., 8,498 males and 745 females; and Malays, viz., 1,092 males and 79 females.

Victorians
in each
Austral-
asian
Colony.

males and 30,711 females. The numbers found to be living in each colony of the group are set down in the following table :—

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

Colony in which living.	Numbers born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	354,726	358,859	713,585
New South Wales	22,792	17,976	40,768
Queensland	4,907	2,555	7,462
South Australia	3,412	3,197	6,609
Western Australia... ..	729	307	1,036
Total	386,566	382,894	769,460
Tasmania	2,301	1,904	4,205
New Zealand	4,169	4,772	8,941
Grand total	393,036	389,570	782,606

114. The figures afford evidence of the existence in 1891 of 782,606 Victorians by birth, viz., 393,036 males and 389,570 females. There were doubtless also some living in the United Kingdom and other countries outside of Australasia, but of these there are no means of estimating the numbers. Between 1881 and 1891, the increase of known natives of Victoria since 1881 had been 243,501, viz., 123,119 males and 120,382 females ; and between 1891 and 1897 there has probably been a further increase of at least 160,000, making a total in 1897 of about 943,000. Victorian natives.

115. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1897, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being taken as identical with those obtaining at the last census :— Religions, 1897.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1897.
(Estimated.)

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population, 1897.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	219,539	212,729	432,268
Presbyterians	86,660	86,500	173,160
Methodists	78,256	85,865	164,121
Independents	11,180	11,778	22,958
Baptists	13,500	15,496	28,996
Other Protestants	24,630	21,528	46,158
Roman Catholics	126,053	132,020	258,073
Jews	3,540	3,145	6,685
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	6,622	138	6,760
Others (including no religion, &c., object to state, &c.)	23,200	10,411	33,611
Total	593,180	579,610	1,172,790

Religions
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

116. The following table shows the principal religious denominations in each Australasian Colony, also the number of males and females adhering to each denomination, according to the returns of the census of 1891 :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Number of Persons of each Denomination.						
	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Residue.
MALES.							
Victoria ...	219,573	86,665	78,297	49,246	126,017	3,540	34,751
New South Wales ...	272,009	59,438	56,358	34,364	149,390	3,038	33,406
Queensland...	79,814	25,473	16,973	28,077	48,688	483	25,171
South Australia ...	46,718	9,491	37,757	33,840	23,626	486	14,933
Western Australia ...	14,640	1,286	2,443	1,323	7,127	82	2,613
Total ...	632,754	182,353	190,928	146,850	354,848	7,579	110,874
Tasmania ...	40,401	4,957	8,657	5,458	13,210	55	4,749
New Zealand ...	134,263	74,766	31,601	24,524	44,982	774	21,967
Total Males ...	807,418	262,076	231,186	176,832	413,040	8,408	137,590
FEMALES.							
Victoria ...	197,378	80,246	79,711	45,284	122,568	2,919	13,645
New South Wales ...	234,859	49,945	53,752	29,108	137,527	2,446	8,314
Queensland ...	62,741	20,166	14,795	24,352	44,077	326	3,483
South Australia ...	42,553	8,715	38,857	33,593	23,553	404	5,955
Western Australia ...	10,242	710	2,148	946	5,347	47	253
Total ...	547,773	159,782	189,263	133,283	333,072	6,142	31,649
Tasmania ...	35,609	4,789	8,482	5,482	12,566	29	2,084
New Zealand ...	119,068	66,711	31,814	23,903	42,290	689	9,306
Total Females ...	702,450	231,282	229,559	162,668	387,928	6,860	43,039
Both Sexes ...	1,509,868	493,358	460,745	339,500	800,968	15,268	180,629

Protestants
and Roman
Catholics
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

117. Combining the Protestant denominations so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony, and collating them with

the Roman Catholics, the proportions given in the following table are obtained :—

PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Numbers.			Proportions per cent.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Victoria ...	836,400	248,585	1,084,985	77·09	22·91
New South Wales ...	789,833	286,917	1,076,750	73·35	26·65
Queensland ...	271,491	92,765	364,256	74·54	25·46
South Australia ...	251,524	47,179	298,703	84·25	15·75
Western Australia ...	33,738	12,474	46,212	73·01	26·99
Total ...	2,182,986	687,920	2,870,906	76·04	23·96
Tasmania ...	113,835	25,776	139,611	81·54	18·46
New Zealand...	506,650	87,272	593,922	85·31	14·69
Grand total ...	2,803,471	800,968	3,604,439	77·78	22·22

118. From the figures given in the last two tables, it may be ascertained that Episcopalians (Church of England) form three-fourths of the Protestants in Western Australia; about two-thirds in New South Wales and Tasmania; and about one-half in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but only one-third in South Australia. The last-named colony is especially strong in Methodists and "Other Protestants" (chiefly Lutherans, Baptists, and Independents, in the order shown), who form about 30 and 26 per cent. respectively of the Protestant population; whilst New Zealand has by far the largest proportion of Presbyterians, who there form 28 per cent. of the Protestants. In Victoria, Presbyterians and Methodists form about one-fifth of the Protestant population, the proportion of the former being far larger than in any other colony except New Zealand, and that of the latter than in any colony except South Australia; whilst the members of both these religions are numerically half as strong again in Victoria as in New South Wales.

Component parts of the Protestant section.

119. The proportions in the table are those of the Protestants and Roman Catholics to the sum of the two bodies combined; and it should be pointed out that the proportions would be somewhat lower if calculated to the whole population of specified beliefs, which, in addition to the two bodies named, contain Jews, Buddhists, &c., and other non-Christian sects, as well as persons of No Denomination, No Religion, &c. In proportion to the total of the two combined bodies, Protestants were most numerous in New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria in the order named, these being the only colonies in which they exceeded 75 per cent. of the whole; whilst Roman Catholics were

Colonies in which Roman Catholics were most numerous.

most numerous in Western Australia, next in New South Wales, and next in Queensland, these being the only colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole.

Proportions
of Protest-
ants and
Catholics in
Australasia.

120. Relatively to their combined numbers, Protestants gained slightly and Roman Catholics lost slightly between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, both on the Australian Continent and on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. This is shown by the following figures:—

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN
AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Denomination.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Protestants ...	74·53	76·04	76·49	77·78
Roman Catholics ...	25·47	23·96	23·51	22·22
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Ages, 1897.

121. In the following table an estimate is given of the number of males and females living in Victoria at each quinquennial age-period about the middle of 1897. This estimate has been based upon the ages at which the persons returned at the census of 1891 must have arrived at that period, an allowance being made for the ages of those who have been born, have died, have arrived in, or have left the colony since the census was taken. The calculation was made in single years, and the numbers have been grouped in quinquennial periods for the purpose of this table.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE 1897 (ESTIMATED).*

Ages.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	...	...	...	73,168	70,880	144,048
5 to 10	..	...	...	72,980	72,426	145,406
10 to 15	..	...	...	63,368	63,246	126,614
15 to 20	..	...	...	51,030	53,187	104,217
20 to 25	..	...	...	38,913	48,717	87,630
25 to 30	..	...	...	47,874	56,396	104,270
30 to 35	..	...	...	57,440	54,256	111,696
35 to 40	..	...	...	47,118	40,566	87,683
40 to 45	..	...	...	30,744	26,524	57,268
45 to 50	..	...	...	21,700	20,223	41,923
50 to 55	..	...	...	19,016	18,113	37,129
55 to 60	..	...	...	19,420	17,686	37,106
60 to 65	..	...	...	18,430	14,768	33,198
65 to 70	..	...	...	16,392	11,457	27,849
70 to 75	..	...	...	8,870	6,120	14,990
75 to 80	..	...	...	4,433	3,270	7,703
80 and upwards	..	...	...	2,284	1,776	4,060
Total ..	...	...	...	593,180	579,610	1,172,790

* For numbers in the years 1894 to 1896, see Part Population of the Statistical Register for 1897.

122. The ages of the people in the various Australasian Colonies were as follow when the census of 1891 was taken :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years...	75,185	83,640	30,458	23,015	3,394	10,829	42,266
5 to 10 " ...	65,418	72,511	23,820	21,827	2,729	9,870	43,502
10 to 15 " ...	58,996	61,840	19,902	19,162	2,357	8,276	40,763
15 to 20 " ...	57,264	53,931	18,203	15,363	2,199	7,066	32,586
20 to 25 " ...	63,413	57,666	24,094	15,380	3,337	7,148	28,445
25 to 30 " ...	63,080	59,752	25,723	14,400	3,825	7,454	23,797
30 to 35 " ...	47,864	51,933	21,356	13,426	2,880	6,056	22,106
35 to 40 " ...	31,824	40,238	15,593	10,758	1,946	4,473	20,594
40 to 45 " ...	24,034	31,227	12,217	8,115	1,412	3,316	17,824
45 to 50 " ...	22,111	26,865	10,538	6,827	1,225	2,574	17,094
50 to 55 " ...	22,804	22,586	9,192	5,401	1,208	2,296	16,836
55 to 60 " ...	22,264	16,644	5,448	4,094	1,041	1,932	10,981
60 to 65 " ...	20,213	12,504	3,596	3,529	875	1,900	7,716
65 to 70 " ...	11,144	6,945	1,793	2,378	520	1,492	3,939
70 to 75 " ...	7,240	4,997	1,079	1,723	370	1,405	2,515
75 to 80 " ...	3,210	2,837	505	850	130	790	1,195
80 and upwards	2,025	1,887	262	553	66	610	718
Total Males...	598,089	608,003	223,779	166,801	29,514	77,487	332,877
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years...	73,471	81,354	29,874	22,266	3,336	10,618	40,955
5 to 10 " ...	63,966	70,977	23,275	21,267	2,562	9,512	42,596
10 to 15 " ...	57,878	60,867	19,258	18,641	2,361	8,169	40,338
15 to 20 " ...	57,859	54,160	17,131	15,617	2,036	6,813	32,665
20 to 25 " ...	61,655	53,133	18,718	14,923	2,146	6,577	29,855
25 to 30 " ...	55,220	46,673	15,964	12,937	1,862	6,061	22,416
30 to 35 " ...	39,840	36,424	12,161	10,690	1,391	4,931	17,923
35 to 40 " ...	26,508	27,110	8,548	8,290	959	3,438	15,133
40 to 45 " ...	21,430	22,003	6,869	6,339	754	2,748	13,459
45 to 50 " ...	19,747	18,491	6,108	5,517	643	2,336	11,854
50 to 55 " ...	19,290	14,662	4,690	4,931	557	2,141	9,940
55 to 60 " ...	16,220	10,721	2,983	3,837	442	1,782	6,164
60 to 65 " ...	12,915	7,677	1,991	3,251	279	1,486	4,475
65 to 70 " ...	7,181	4,865	1,145	2,169	159	969	2,568
70 to 75 " ...	4,803	3,658	727	1,534	124	766	1,878
75 to 80 " ...	2,267	1,903	301	830	52	401	936
80 and upwards	1,501	1,273	196	591	40	293	629
Total Females	541,751	515,951	169,939	153,630	19,693	69,041	293,781

123. In 1891, according to the ages of its inhabitants, Western Australia had the strongest population in proportion to its numbers of any of the Australasian Colonies, Victoria in this respect standing second. By the following table, which shows the proportions living

Relative strength of populations of Australasian Colonies.

at the supporting and dependent ages, the relative strength of the population of each colony, as existing in 1891, will be at once recognised :—

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891—BOTH SEXES.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.		Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
		At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
			Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Western Australia	...	6,303	3,400	297
2. Victoria	...	6,190	3,465	345
3. Queensland	...	6,124	3,723	153
4. New South Wales	...	5,912	3,836	252
5. New Zealand	...	5,774	3,996	230
6. South Australia	...	5,730	3,938	332
7. Tasmania	...	5,632	3,909	459

Effective strength of population in various countries.

124. The following are the proportions of persons of both sexes at the sustaining and dependent periods of life in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Cape of Good Hope in 1891, and in the United States in 1880 :—

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES—BOTH SEXES.

Country.	Census Year.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
		At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
			Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Ireland ...	1891	6,110	3,251	639
2. England ...	1891	6,020	3,507	473
3. Scotland ...	1891	5,937	3,558	505
4. United States ...	1880	5,846	3,810	344
5. Cape of Good Hope	1891	5,394	4,318	288

Strength in colonies and countries compared.

125. The figures in the last two tables show that relatively to the total numbers in each country the populations of Ireland, England, and Scotland were stronger than those of New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, or Tasmania, although not so strong as those of Victoria, Queensland, or Western Australia. New South Wales, however, had a relatively stronger population than the United States or the Cape of Good Hope, whilst New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania had each a relatively stronger population than the latter.

Order of countries in regard to proportions at strong and weak ages.

126. It will be observed that the proportion of children was largest in the Cape of Good Hope, and smallest in Ireland, but that those countries almost change places in regard to the proportion of old people.

The following is the order in which the Australasian Colonies and the countries named stand in these respects, also in regard to the proportion of persons at the effective period of life :—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS AT EFFECTIVE AND DEPENDENT AGES.

Middle Age, 15 to 65 Years (Strong Period).	Childhood, under 15 Years (Weak Period).	Old Age, 65 Years and upwards (Weak Period).
1. Western Australia.	1. Cape of Good Hope.	1. Ireland.
2. Victoria.	2. New Zealand.	2. Scotland.
3. Queensland.	3. South Australia.	3. England.
4. Ireland.	4. Tasmania.	4. Tasmania.
5. England.	5. New South Wales.	5. Victoria.
6. Scotland.	6. United States.	6. United States.
7. New South Wales.	7. Queensland.	7. South Australia.
8. United States.	8. Scotland.	8. Western Australia.
9. New Zealand.	9. England.	9. Cape of Good Hope.
10. South Australia.	10. Victoria.	10. New South Wales.
11. Tasmania.	11. Western Australia.	11. New Zealand.
12. Cape of Good Hope.	12. Ireland.	12. Queensland.

127. Victoria, it will be noticed, had, relatively to its numbers, a stronger population than any of the other countries named except Western Australia. With the exception of Western Australia and Ireland, it is, however, at the bottom of the list in regard to the proportion of children it contains; whilst in regard to the proportion of old people, the only countries above it are Tasmania and the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

128. According to the figures, women at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years) in Victoria were not only more numerous, but furnished a higher proportion to the total number of females living than they did in any of the other Australasian Colonies. At the census of 1881, South Australia was at the head of the list, and Victoria second. The former had, in 1891, dropped to the fifth place, whilst Victoria had risen to the highest. The following are the numbers and proportions for each colony :—

WOMEN AT THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD OF LIFE (15 TO 45 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	Number.	Number in 10,000 Females living.
1. Victoria	262,512	4,846
2. Queensland	79,391	4,672
3. Western Australia	9,143	4,645
4. New South Wales	239,503	4,642
5. South Australia	68,796	4,478
6. New Zealand	131,451	4,474
7. Tasmania	30,568	4,428

Occupations
in each
colony—
Numbers.

129. Returns of the occupations of the people, based upon information obtained at the census of 1891, have been published by all the Australasian Colonies. The following is a statement of the numbers following the various occupations, grouped under twenty-five heads, under fifteen of which, it will be noticed, the number was greater in Victoria than in New South Wales; consisting chiefly of dealers, carriers, and workers in art and mechanical productions, in textiles and dress, in minerals, on buildings railways and roads, and in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers):—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines* and of those whose occupations were not returned.)
MIXED SEXES.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
NUMBERS.							
1. Ministering to government, law, and order†	6,942	7,363	3,610	1,911	606	1,056	3,047
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, &c.	23,786	24,129	6,866	5,348	872	2,862	12,774
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	57,530	58,867	20,386	14,001	2,622	7,180	24,928
4. Dealing in money and real property	9,278	7,919	2,926	1,843	423	1,662	3,766
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2,582	3,159	592	338	84	275	1,396
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	6,064	5,822	1,429	1,526	110	587	3,144
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	14,453	13,802	4,370	3,317	244	1,277	7,035
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4,772	3,143	908	576	89	125	1,406
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1,961	1,529	406	374	16	168	846
10. Dealing in fuel and light	1,666	1,349	66	450	1	196	397
11. General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	26,961	18,739	6,789	6,862	1,144	2,083	8,779
12. Engaged in storage	360	314	397	568	33	4	1,036
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	31,474	30,853	13,394	9,495	2,876	3,267	15,413
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	21,516	19,117	5,013	6,110	952	1,564	9,673
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	37,439	24,601	7,415	7,665	437	2,803	19,427
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,817	7,923	2,280	1,958	264	815	4,453
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	6,683	9,193	2,886	923	595	788	3,563
18. Working in minerals and metals	14,414	12,091	4,059	3,719	509	1,383	5,513
19. Working in fuel, light, and energy	1,025	1,634	142	119	12	107	255
20. Working in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	41,201	39,683	10,767	8,994	1,777	5,166	12,679
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	38,544	26,912	14,623	10,423	1,789	3,390	14,949
22. Engaged on land and animals	128,934	137,026	67,992	37,864	8,630	23,568	90,546
23. Of independent means	17,743	10,323	464	1,578	239	671	3,103
24. Performing household duties and being educated	619,627	643,554	209,546	187,319	24,369	83,463	269,178
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	11,854	12,546	4,470	2,123	423	1,793	4,717
Total of specified occupations	1,132,905	1,120,890	391,769	312,814	49,114	146,202	622,010

* In South Australia the Chinese are excluded as well as the Aborigines.
† See footnote to last table.

130. The next table shows, per 1,000 persons living in the Australasian Colonies, the proportions of those following the various occupations, grouped as before:—

Occupations in each colony—Proportions per 1,000.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines * and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

MIXED SEXES.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
PROPORTIONS PER 1,000.							
1. Ministering to government, law, and order †	6·13	6·56	9·21	6·11	12·32	7·22	4·90
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, &c.	20·11	21·53	17·52	17·10	17·78	19·58	20·54
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	50·78	52·52	52·03	44·76	53·39	49·11	40·07
4. Dealing in money and real property	8·19	7·06	7·47	5·89	8·61	11·37	6·04
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2·24	2·82	1·51	1·08	1·71	1·88	2·09
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	5·35	5·19	3·65	4·88	2·24	4·09	5·05
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	12·76	12·31	11·13	10·60	4·97	8·73	11·31
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4·21	2·80	2·21	1·84	1·81	·86	2·40
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1·73	1·26	1·03	1·19	·33	1·15	1·36
10. Dealing in fuel and light	1·47	1·20	·17	1·44	·02	1·34	·64
11. General undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	22·80	16·72	17·33	21·94	22·29	13·90	14·11
12. Engaged in storage	·24	·28	1·01	1·82	·67	·03	1·66
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	27·75	27·52	24·19	21·63	58·56	22·25	24·78
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	18·99	17·06	12·80	19·53	19·28	10·70	15·55
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	22·05	21·95	18·93	24·50	8·90	19·17	21·25
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	6·72	7·07	5·82	6·26	5·38	5·57	7·16
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	5·90	8·20	7·37	2·95	12·12	5·89	5·72
18. Working in minerals and metals	12·72	10·79	10·36	11·80	10·36	9·46	8·86
19. Working in fuel, light, and energy	·91	1·46	·26	·28	·25	·73	·41
20. Working in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	26·27	24·27	27·48	19·16	26·13	26·23	20·39
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	24·02	24·01	27·22	23·22	26·41	22·19	24·03
22. Engaged on land and animals	113·81	122·25	173·54	121·04	175·71	161·20	145·57
23. Of independent means	15·66	9·12	1·19	8·05	4·66	4·59	4·99
24. Performing household duties (if any) or being educated	546·94	574·15	534·84	598·32	496·17	570·87	592·53
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	10·02	11·20	11·41	6·82	8·80	12·26	7·58
Total	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

131. In proportion to population, dealers and workers in textile fabrics and dress (groups 6 and 15), dealers in food and drink (group 7), dealers in animal and vegetable substances (group 8), dealers and workers in minerals and metals (groups 9 and 18), dealers in fuel and light (group 10), persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (group

Occupations in Victoria.

* In South Australia the Chinese are excluded as well as the Aborigines.
† See footnote to table on page 48 ante.

11), workers in buildings, railways, and roads (group 20), and persons of independent means (group 23) were more numerous, whilst persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (group 22) were less numerous in Victoria than in any other colony named.

Occupations
in New
Wales.

132. New South Wales, as compared with the other colonies, had the largest proportion of persons ministering to religion, charity, and science (group 2), dealers in art and mechanic productions (group 5), and workers in fuel, light, and energy (group 19).

Occupations
in Queens-
land.

133. In Queensland, the proportion of labourers (group 21) was higher, whilst that of persons of independent means (group 23), was lower than in any other colony.

Occupations
in South
Australia.

134. The proportion of persons engaged in storage (group 12), and of persons (chiefly women and children) performing domestic duties or being educated (group 24), was higher in South Australia than in any of the other colonies; whilst in the same colony the proportions of persons ministering to religion, charity, and science (group 2), of dealers in money and real property, and in art and mechanic productions (groups 4 and 5), of workers in animal and vegetable substances (group 17), of workers in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks (group 20), and of paupers and prisoners (group 25), were lower than in any of the other colonies.

Occupations
in Western
Australia.

135. The proportions which were higher in Western Australia than in any of the other colonies were those of persons ministering to Government, law, and order (group 1), board and lodging house keepers and servants (group 3), carriers (group 13), workers in art and mechanic productions (group 14), workers in animal and vegetable substances (group 17), and persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (group 22); whilst the proportions which were lower than in the other colonies were those of workers and dealers in textile fabrics and dress (groups 6 and 15), workers and dealers in food and drink (groups 7 and 16), dealers in minerals and metals (group 9), workers and dealers in fuel and light (groups 10 and 19), and persons (chiefly women and children) performing domestic duties, or being educated (group 24).

Occupations
in Tas-
mania.

136. The proportions in Tasmania of dealers in money and real property (group 4), and of paupers and prisoners (group 25), were higher; whilst those of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (group 11), of persons engaged in storage (group 12), of carriers (group 13), of workers in art and mechanic productions (group 14), of dealers in animal and vegetable substances (group 8), and of labourers (group 21) were lower than in any of the other colonies.

Occupations
in New
Zealand.

137. In New Zealand, the proportions which were higher than in any of the other colonies were those of workers in food and drink (group 16); whilst the proportions which were lower than in the other colonies were those of persons ministering to Government, law, and order (group 1), board and lodging house keepers and servants (group 3), dealers in money and real property (group 4), and workers in minerals and metals (group 18).

138. The number of breadwinners and the number of dependents in each of the colonies named are given in the following table, the sexes being distinguished. It is worthy of note that over one-fifth of the female population in Victoria are breadwinners, about 18 per cent. in Queensland and Tasmania, and from 15 to 16 per cent. in the other colonies :—

Breadwinners and dependents in Australasian Colonies.

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

Colony.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.
Victoria ...	387,658	204,921	114,266	426,060	501,924	630,981
New South Wales ...	382,306	223,182	82,484	432,918	464,790	656,100
Queensland ...	146,161	76,064	31,612	137,952	177,773	214,016
South Australia ...	99,109	61,870	24,253	127,582	123,362	189,452
Western Australia ...	21,361	8,083	2,952	16,718	24,313	24,801
Tasmania ...	48,515	28,727	12,431	56,529	60,946	85,256
New Zealand ...	204,624	125,531	43,491	248,364	248,115	373,895

139. In South Australia the proportion of breadwinners was smaller, and consequently the proportion of dependents was larger, than in any of the other colonies. The following statement shows the relative proportions of the two classes in each colony :—

Relative proportion of breadwinners and dependents in Australasian Colonies.

In South Australia	100 breadwinners supported	154 dependents.
„ New Zealand	„	151 „
„ New South Wales	„	141 „
„ Tasmania	„	140 „
„ Victoria	„	125 „
„ Queensland	„	120 „
„ Western Australia	„	102 „

140. A special column for ascertaining the numbers of the unemployed was provided in the householder's schedule for each of the colonies, but no use seems to have been made of it in Queensland or New Zealand. The following are the numbers returned as being out of work in the five colonies which have compiled the information :—

Unemployed in Australasian Colonies.

UNEMPLOYED IN FIVE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Numbers Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ...	19,930	3,317	23,247
New South Wales ...	19,518	2,865	22,383
South Australia ...	2,898	414	3,312
Western Australia ...	826	52	878
Tasmania ...	1,331	229	1,560

Order of the colonies in regard to proportion of unemployed.

141. The unemployed referred to are those willing to work if able to find suitable occupation, and are included amongst the breadwinners in the preceding table. If these be compared with the total number of breadwinners in the colonies named, it will be found that the highest proportion of unemployed was in New South Wales, Victoria standing second, and Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania third, fourth, and fifth. The following are the proportions in the five colonies :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF
UNEMPLOYED, 1891.

				Percentage of Breadwinners.
1. New South Wales	...	...	...	4.82
2. Victoria	...	...	...	4.63
3. Western Australia	...	...	...	3.61
4. South Australia	...	...	...	2.68
5. Tasmania	...	...	...	2.56

Area and population of British dominions.

142. The following table shows the area and the population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, principally from official documents :—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales*	58,489	1896	30,731,092	525
Scotland	29,820	"	4,186,849	140
Ireland	32,531	"	4,547,779	140
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	1891	224,211	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	1896	39,689,931	323
Gibraltar†	2	1896	20,658	1,033
Malta†	117	"	176,231	1,506
Total	120,959	...	39,886,820	330
ASIA.				
British India‡	944,489	1896	221,172,952	234
Feudatory Native States	642,996	"	66,050,479	102
Ceylon	25,365	"	3,008,466	119
Straits Settlements	1,472	"	558,935	379
Protected Malay States	32,610	"	484,254	15
British North Borneo	31,106	"	120,000	3
Sarawak	45,000	"	350,000	7
Labuan and smaller islands ...	30	"	5,853	196

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 302 square miles, and a population in 1891 of 147,842.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIA—continued.				
Hong Kong	32	1896	261,258	8,164
Aden	75	1891	41,910	559
Perim		1888	8,000	30
Bahrein Islands	270	1896	221,843	62
Cyprus	3,584			
Total	1,727,029	...	292,283,950	169
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies ...	881	1896	374,942	426
Natal	20,461	"	598,621	29
Zululand	12,000	"	180,872	15
Cape Colony and dependencies* ...	233,430	"	2,060,300	8
Basutoland	9,720	"	1,321,551	136
British Bechuanaland	43,000	"	73,000	1
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	119,000	1889	50,000	0.4
St. Helena	47	1896	3,890	82
Ascension	35	"	160	4
Lagos	1,071	"	85,607	80
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	46,600	"	1,473,882	32
Sierra Leone	4,000	"	126,885	32
Gambia	69	"	13,057	190
Total	490,314	...	6,362,267	13
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,456,383	1896	5,083,424	1
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	162,000	"	212,106	1
Bermuda	20	"	15,952	798
Honduras	7,562	"	33,811	4
British Guiana	109,000	"	278,257	3
Falkland Islands	7,500	"	1,992	0.3
West Indies—				
Bahamas	4,466	"	52,000	12
Turk's Island	169	"	5,251	31
Jamaica	4,200	"	703,366	166
St. Lucia	238	"	46,671	196
St. Vincent	132	"	45,300	343
Barbados	166	"	189,000	1,139
Grenada	133	"	60,367	453
Tobago	114	"	20,463	180
Virgin Islands	58	"	122,723	185
St. Christopher	115	"		
Nevis		"		
Antigua		"		
Montserrat	32	"	240,826	138
Dominica	291	"		
Trinidad	1,754	"		
Total	3,754,503	1896	7,111,509	2

* Including not only Cape Colony proper, as constituted and bounded in 1875, but also Griqualand West, annexed in 1880, and also the following Native Territories annexed since 1875: Griqualand East, Tumbaland, Transkei, and Warfish Bay. Not quite one-fourth of the population are whites.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,474†	1896	4,323,148‡	1
Fiji*... ..	7,740	"	120,500	16
Falkland Islands	6,500	"	1,992	0.3
Total	3,089,714	1896	4,445,640	1
Grand Total British Dominions ...	9,182,519	...	350,090,186	38.1

NOTE.—If Protectorates and "Spheres of Influence" be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman's Year-Book*) would be increased to 11,371,391 square miles, and the population to 383,883,685 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, embracing territories known as British Central Africa, East Africa, Niger Territories, Oil Rivers Protectorate; South Africa and Zanzibar having an area of about 2,130,000 square miles, and a population of about 35,000,000.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

143. The Australasian Colonies occupy about one-third, and Victoria rather less than a hundredth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian Colonies contain about an eightieth, and Victoria contains about a three-hundredth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; and the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by three-fourths of a million persons. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency out of Australia, except India, the Feudatory Native States, Canada, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, the Gold Coast, and Basutoland.

Foreign countries, area and population.

144. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information has been drawn from authentic sources, and it is brought down to the latest available dates:—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.§

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary || ... ..	263,476	1890	42,766,204	162
Belgium	11,370	1893	6,069,321	534

* The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is estimated to be 7,740 square miles. Of the population at the census of 1891, 104,019 were Fijians; 2,636 Europeans; 1,076 half-castes; 2,267 Polynesians; 7,468 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India); and others, 314.

† For areas of the various colonies, see paragraph 3 ante.

‡ Exclusive of Aborigines, except 565 in Victoria and 8,280 in New South Wales.

§ The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1896.

|| Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population in 1888 of 1,407,000.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Denmark	14,799	1890	2,172,380	147
„ colonies of *	87,128	„	127,184	1·5
Total Danish dominions ...	101,927	1890	2,299,564	23
France	204,092	1896	38,517,975	189
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,450	„	4,429,421	17
„ „ Senegal, &c. ...	140,000	1887-91	182,764†	1
„ „ French Soudan ...	50,000	„	283,660†	6
„ „ Gaboon, Guinea Coast & Congo Region ...	267,900	„	686,500	2·6
„ „ Tonquin ...	34,700	„	12,000,000	346
„ „ Madagascar ...	228,500	„	3,500,000	15
„ „ others ...	83,998	„	2,874,970	34
„ ‡ protectorates of, Tunis ...	45,000	„	1,500,000	33
„ „ Annam ...	106,250	„	5,000,000	47
„ „ Sahara, &c. ...	1,568,000	„	1,120,000	0·7
„ „ others ...	33,190	„	1,547,000	47
Total French dominions ...	3,019,080	1887-96	71,642,290	23
Germany	208,694	1895	52,279,901	250
Greece	24,970	1896	2,430,807	97
Holland	12,648	1889	4,511,415	356
„ colonies of, Java & Madura ...	50,848	1892	29,911,900	588
„ other colonies	668,826	„	6,776,368	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	732,322	...	41,199,683	56
Italy	110,646	1897	31,479,217	284
Luxemburg	998	1895	217,583	219
Montenegro	3,630	...	200,000	55
Portugal	34,336	1890	4,660,095	135
„ possessions of, Azores ...	1,005	1881	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira ...	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others ...	743,204	„	5,371,200	7
Total Portuguese dominions	779,050	...	10,432,919	13
Roumania	48,307	1893	5,800,000	120

* Inclusive Farøe islands.

† Excluding natives

‡ Including spheres of influence.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—continued.				
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	1897	94,188,750	50
Poland	49,142	„	9,442,590	192
Finland	144,211	„	2,527,801	17
Total	2,080,396	1897	106,159,141	51
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasia	182,449	1897	9,723,553	53
Siberia	4,823,112	„	5,731,732	1.2
Central Asia	1,364,124	„	7,596,687	5.6
Total	6,369,685	1897	23,051,972	3.6
Total Russian Empire ...	8,450,081	...	129,211,113	15
Servia	18,645	1896	2,312,484	124
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	1895	18,217,538	93
Spain, colonies of	405,338	1887	9,695,567	24
Total Spanish dominions ...	603,008	...	27,913,105	46
Sweden and Norway	297,284	1896	6,963,485	23
Switzerland	15,976	1894	2,986,848	189
Turkey*	1,115,667	1895	24,128,690	21
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia)	37,860	„	3,309,816	87
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,152,927	1895	27,438,506	24
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)†	1,336,841	{ 1879 & 1882 }	386,000,000	289
„ dependencies of	2,881,560	...	16,680,000	6
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,218,401	...	402,680,000	95
Corea	82,000	...	10,528,937	128
Japan	147,655	1896	42,708,264	289
Nepaul	54,000	1889	2,000,000	37
Persia	628,000	1894	9,000,000 ‡	14
Siam	250,000	„	5,000,000	20

* Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 67,744 square miles, and 5,711,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 633,423 square miles, and 17,117,690 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 368,900 square miles, and 1,300,000 inhabitants.

† The figures relating to China (proper) are principally for the year 1885, and are mainly derived from an official report published by the Minister of Finance in that country. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

‡ Including wandering tribes.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)*	12,826	1882	6,806,381	531
Liberia	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco†	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic ...	113,642	1896	867,897	8
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation, including Patagonia	1,117,184	1895	3,964,000	3·5
Bolivia	567,360	1890-93	2,019,549	4
Brazil ‡	3,218,166	1890	14,333,915	4·5
Chile §	293,970	1895	2,712,145	9·2
Colombia || ... ..	504,773	1881	3,878,600	8
Costa Rica	37,000	1892	243,205	7
Ecuador	120,000	...	1,270,000	11
Guatemala	46,800	1894	1,438,242	31
Haiti ¶	10,204	1887	960,000	94
Honduras	43,000	1895	400,000	9
Mexico	765,547	„	12,619,949	16
Nicaragua **	49,500	„	380,000	8
Paraguay ††	98,000	1893	480,000	5
Peru **	713,674	...	3,000,000	4
Salvador	7,225	1892	780,426	108
Santo Domingo	18,045	1888	610,000	34
United States ‡‡	3,602,990	1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay	72,151	1896	818,843	11
Venezuela	599,358	1894	2,444,816	4
OCEANIC.				
Hawaiian Islands §§	6,640	1896	109,020	16
Samoa	1,701	1889	34,000	20
Tonga	374	1893	17,500	47
Grand total of countries named	33,475,877	...	1,069,092,675	31·9
Grand total of British Dominions	9,182,519	...	350,090,186	38·1
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	42,658,396	...	1,419,182,861	33·2

* Authorities differ considerably as to the area of Egypt. Thus the State-Major-General of Egypt estimates the total area (not including the territories of the Sudan still occupied) as 394,340 square miles. *L'Almanach de Gotha* gives the area as 27,687 square kilometres (or about 10,690 square miles). The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

† The estimates of population of Morocco vary from two and a half millions to nine and a half millions.

‡ The wandering Aboriginal population is estimated to amount to 600,000.

§ Not including wild Indians to the number of 50,000.

|| Including wild Indians, estimated at 220,000.

¶ Nine-tenths of the population are negroes, and the rest principally mulattoes.

** Not including wild Indians to the number of 40,000 in Nicaragua, and 350,000 in Peru.

†† Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.

‡‡ Including Alaska territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population of 27,000. Indians to the number of 249,373 are also included.

§§ Of the population given 31,019 were natives, 8,485 half-castes, 21,616 Chinese, 94,407 Japanese, 455 Polynesians, 3,086 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 378 Norwegians, 101 French, and 600 other foreigners.

British
dominions
compared
with foreign
countries.

145. According to the last two tables, the British Empire covers an area somewhat larger than European and Asiatic Russia combined, more than four times as large as Russia in Europe, more than twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and over two and a half times as large as the United States; while its population is equal to seven-eighths of that of the Chinese Empire, is nearly three times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is five times as large as that of France and its possessions, is five and a half times as large as that of the United States, and seven times as large as that of Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about seventy-six times, and the population thereof more than ten times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

Density of
population
in various
countries.

146. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, the next Egypt, and the next England and Wales—the first containing five hundred and thirty-four, the second five hundred and thirty-one, and the third five hundred and twenty-five persons to the square mile. Holland comes next with three hundred and fifty-six; then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and eighty-nine persons to the square mile; Japan with two hundred and eighty-nine; Italy next, with two hundred and eighty-four; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Scotland and Ireland, which are of equal density, are a little less densely populated than Denmark.

Proportions
of sexes in
various
countries

147. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and Bosnia. British India and the Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire, Corea, Japan, Canada, the United States, most of the South American Republics, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Australasian Colonies also contain more males than females:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Paraguay (1887) ...	112·1	Hungary (1880) ...	101·8
Portugal (1878) ...	109·2	European Russia (1885)...	101·4
Scotland (1891) ...	106·7	France (1881) ...	100·8
Sweden and Norway (1890)	106·5	Denmark (1890) ...	100·6
England and Wales (1891)	106·4	Belgium (1890)...	100·5
United Kingdom (1891)...	106·0	Egypt (1882) ...	100·4
Mexico (1882) ...	105·9	Russian Empire ...	99·7*
Switzerland (1888) ...	105·6	Italy (1881) ...	99·5
Austria (1890) ...	104·4	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	99·0
Germany (1885) ...	104·3	Corea ...	98·2
Spain (1887) ...	103·9	Japan (1890) ...	97·9
Prussia (1885) ...	103·8	Canada (1881) ...	97·6
Finland (1886) ...	103·5	United States (1880) ...	96·5
Ireland (1891) ...	103·1	British India (1891) ...	95·8
Holland (1890)...	102·4	Servia (1891) ...	94·7

* No regular census of the Russian Empire has ever been taken, but an estimate was made by the Government in 1885, which gave the number of males as 54,063,353, and the number of females as 53,883,042, and there were besides 835,840 individuals in Central Asia, of whom the sex was unknown.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued*.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Roumania ...	94·4	Tasmania (1891) ...	89·1
Brazil (1872) ...	93·8	New Zealand (1891) ...	88·3
Greece (1891) ...	92·9	Australasia (1891) ...	86·6
Uruguay (1889) ...	92·3	Australia (1891) ...	86·1
South Australia (1891) ...	92·1	New South Wales (1891) ...	84·8
Victoria (1891) ...	90·6	Queensland (1891) ...	75·9
Bosnia (1885) ...	89·5	Western Australia (1891) ...	67·0

148. Geographers differ as to the area and population of the world and its various divisions. The total land area, however, is generally considered to be somewhat over fifty million square miles, and the total population to somewhat under fifteen hundred millions. The following table contains two of the latest estimates, the number of inhabitants to the square mile being also given :—

The world,
area and
population.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).		Estimated Population (000's omitted).		Population per Square Mile.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Europe ...	3,555,	3,797,	360,200,	357,852,	101	94
Asia ...	14,710,	17,039,	850,000,	825,954,	57	48
Africa ...	11,514,	11,518,	127,000,	168,499,	11	14
North America	6,446,	7,952,	89,250,	88,386,	14	11
South America	6,837,	6,845,	36,420,	33,343,	5	5
Australasia and Polynesia	3,300,	3,458,	4,750,	5,685,	1·4	1·6
Polar Regions	4,889,*	1,690,†	300,*	11,†	...	...
Total ...	51,251,	52,299,	1,467,920,	1,479,730,	29	28

NOTE.—These estimates have been taken from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1892. Estimate A is by Mr. F. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. Estimate B is from *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*.

149. Mr. Ravenstein estimates that the increase of the population of the world and its various divisions during the ten years ended with 1890 was at the following rate :—Europe, 8·7 per cent. ; Asia, 6 per cent. ; Africa, 10 per cent. ; North America, 20 per cent. ; South America, 15 per cent. ; Australasia, 30 per cent.‡ ; the World, 8 per cent.

Increase in
the world's
population,
1880-1890.

150. Comparing the totals in the table those in the lowest line of the table at page 87, *ante*, it appears that more than four-fifths of the earth's surface, and 97 per cent. of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion
of countries
named to
world.

* Beyond the north limit of cereals.

† Polar islands only.

‡ During the period intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 the annual rate of increase in Australasia was 36 per cent.

Proportion
of British
dominions,
&c. to
world.

151. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain about a fourth of its population; that the Australasian Colonies cover a little over a seven-teenth of its surface, but contain only about a three hundred and fiftieth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains nearly a thirteen-hundredth of its population.

Available
land of the
world.

152. It has been estimated that of the land of the earth, exclusive of the polar regions, 61 per cent. is fit for agriculture, 30 per cent. consists of steppes and mountains, a considerable portion being probably fit for pastoral purposes, and 9 per cent. is desert.

Mining
population,
1897.

153. When the census of 1891 was taken, the number of gold miners in Victoria was found to be 21,206 as against 35,189 returned ten years previously. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines for the end of 1897 was 32,820, or 11,614 more than the number returned at the census. Of the number in 1897 15,181 were engaged in alluvial and 17,639 in quartz mining, and about 2,200 of the whole were Chinese. It is probable that in the Departmental estimate referred to some men were considered as miners who would return themselves at the census as engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c.; whilst some selectors who were in the habit of dividing their time between mining and farming would return themselves as farmers. The Departmental estimates for the last five years are subjoined:—

—			1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Alluvial	...	...	11,847	13,019	14,421	15,450	15,181
Quartz	...	...	13,672	14,837	15,476	16,673	17,639
Totals	...	...	25,519	27,856	29,897	32,123	32,820

European
and Chinese
miners.

154. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1897 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 2,458, the numbers being 17,639 and 15,181 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the estimated numbers engaged in that industry being only 40 as against 2,160 engaged in alluvial mining.

Immigration
and emigra-
tion, 1892-7.

155. In the six years—1892 to 1897—the recorded departures by sea exceeded the recorded arrivals by sea*; the excess of the former having varied from 5,849 in 1894 to 14,547 in 1896, and averaged nearly 8,000 per annum during the whole period.† Such a circumstance had not occurred for 30 years previously. The numbers of

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony, and departures therefrom, contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No attempt is made to keep an account of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. It has already been mentioned that the number of persons departing by sea is habitually understated. The number of immigrants and emigrants recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to this work.

† In 1896 the excess was only 3,789.

arrivals and departures in the years referred to, with the excess of the latter over the former, were as follow:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1892, TO 1897.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1892	62,951	69,214	6,263
1893	74,047	80,460	6,413
1894	84,261	90,110	5,849
1895	81,199	88,886	7,687
1896	84,872	99,419	14,547
1897	90,847	97,301	6,454
	478,177	525,390	47,213

156. In all the years shown in the table, the departures exceeded the arrivals; but only thrice previously did such an event occur since the first settlement of the colony, viz., in 1843, 1861, and 1862. In the first of these, the excess was 736, and in the second 8,986, and in the third 367.

Years in which departures exceeded arrivals.

157. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between the age of 1 year and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following table shows the excess of recorded departures over arrivals under each of those heads who came and went during each of the five years ended with 1897:—

Adults and children arriving and departing.

EXCESS OF DEPARTURES OVER ARRIVALS OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1893 TO 1897.

Year.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893	2,634	2,058	714	450	249	308	3,597	2,816	6,413
1894	2,626	2,124	389	162	189	359	3,204	2,645	5,849
1895	3,968	2,799	384	93	223	215	4,580	3,107	7,687
1896	8,872	3,886	803	721	166	99	9,841	4,706	14,547
1897	397	3,744	1,151	997	35	130	1,583	4,871	6,454
Total	18,497	14,611	3,441	2,423	867	1,111	22,805	18,145	40,950

158. It will be noticed that during the five years, the colony lost about 18,500 adult males, 15,000 adult females, and 8,000 children and infants. It is satisfactory to find, however, that in 1897 the emigration of adult males had almost ceased, whereas the emigration of 4,000 adult females, and 2,300 children—large proportions as compared with earlier years—seems to indicate that the wives and children left behind are departing to join their husbands in Western Australia and elsewhere.

Emigration of adult males, falling-off.

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

159. The Victorian returns as to the origin of immigrants and destination of emigrants are defective, inasmuch as they are inflated on both sides of the account by the inclusion of persons who have no intention of settling (even temporarily) in the colony, but merely pass through Victorian ports *en route* to other colonies or countries. Hence an apparent gain in the movements of population as (say) between this colony and New South Wales conveys in reality little or no information, since the destination of such persons may really be (say) Western Australia, in which case they would be included (and their identity lost) as emigrants to that colony. Hence only general conclusions can be drawn from the returns. For example, the net emigration to Western Australia, according to Victorian returns, may be regarded, not as the emigration from Victoria alone (as one would suppose), but from the whole of Eastern Australasia, since most emigrants therefrom pass through Melbourne *en route* for the Western colony. Taking the returns as they stand, however, they show, during the last four years, a balance in favour of immigrants of 24,768 from New South Wales and Queensland, of 5,127 from Tasmania, and of 1,073 from foreign ports; but a balance in favour of emigration of 54,342 to South and Western Australia (chiefly the latter colony), of 4,860 to New Zealand and the South Seas, of 5,015 to South Africa, and of 1,288 to the United Kingdom. Most of those coming from New South Wales and Tasmania, however, did not stay in Victoria, but in all probability went to Western Australia, and are included in the 54,000 emigrants who are recorded as having proceeded to the latter colony. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the eleven years ended with 1897, is shown in the following table for what it is worth:—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1887 TO 1897.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—*							Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	South Africa	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	...	8,813	3,639	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	...	9,894	866	41,803
1889 ...	- 259	507	5,259	361	...	10,287	9	16,164
1890 ...	4,034	- 1,422	6,948	1,299	...	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891 ...	4,018	- 100	3,129	715	...	993	521	9,276
1892 ...	- 5,526	- 6,259	5,827	- 847	...	174	368	- 6,263
1893 ...	- 447	- 2,627	2,047	- 3,209	...	- 1,616	- 561	- 6,413
1894 ...	5,384	- 9,064	1,034	- 1,339	...	- 1,068	- 796	- 5,849
1895 ...	4,156	- 10,281	1,258	- 1,563	- 1,388	219	- 88	- 7,687
1896 ...	12,209	- 24,173	1,669	- 592	- 2,881	- 484	- 295	- 14,547
1897 ...	3,019	- 10,824	1,166	- 1,366	- 746	45	2,252	- 6,454
Total	38,044	- 56,850	40,092	3,472	- 5,015	30,759	7,511	58,013

* Where the minus sign (-) occurs it indicates that emigration was in excess of immigration by the number against which it is placed. Particulars as to the arrivals and the departures will be found in the *Statistical Register*.

160. It should also be borne in mind that, so far as migration by the sea-board is concerned, to which the table alone refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, whereas those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the latest enumeration of the population, taken in connexion with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that, in the intercensal period ended with 1891, the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown by the records of arrivals and departures.

Defects in migration returns.

161. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number then declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State.

State-assisted immigration.

162. In only two of the colonies—viz., New South Wales and Western Australia—has any State assistance been granted to immigrants during the last five years, and this only to a very limited extent. The following are the numbers so assisted during that period :—

State-assisted immigration in Australasian Colonies.

**STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1893 TO 1897.**

Year.			New South Wales.	Western Australia.	Total, Australasia.
1893	...	...	120	186	206
1894	...	...	67	199	266
1895	...	...	37	144	181
1896	...	...	17	136	153
1897	...	...	35	180	215

NOTE. - For number of State-assisted immigrants, not only in Victoria but also in the neighbouring colonies, since 1850, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., page 463.

163. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1897 numbered 762, all but 2 of whom were males, or 53 more than in 1896, and 193 more than in 1895. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1897 was 435, viz., 431 males and 4 females, as compared with 500 males and 12 females in 1896.

Chinese immigration, 1897.

164. Of the Chinese who arrived in 1897, 60 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 21 from South and Western Australia, 169 from Tasmania, 12 from New Zealand, 8 from the United Kingdom, and 492 from foreign ports. Of those who left, 27 went to New South Wales and Queensland, 113 to South and Western Australia, 2 to Tasmania, and 293 returned to China.

Chinese, where from and where to.

165. In the last eleven years the Chinese population apparently increased by 874. In the first year of that period there was an excess of arrivals over departures of 1,147, but in the five subsequent years there was an excess of departures amounting to 1,538, since which

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1887 to 1897.

time the arrivals have each year been somewhat in excess, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1887 TO 1897.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1887	2,049	902	+ 1,147
1888	372	582	- 210
1889	124	655	- 531
1890	232	593	- 361
1891	293	604	- 311
1892	584	709	- 125
1893	1,094	507	+ 587
1894	416	415	+ 1
1895	569	416	+ 153
1896	709	512	+ 197
1897	762	435	+ 327
Total	7,204	6,330	+ 874

Defective record of departures of Chinese.

166. It may be remarked that it is probable the returns of the departures of Chinese are defective, as the census of 1891 showed smaller numbers of Chinese by 2,751 than that of 1881, whilst the returns of departures and deaths of Chinese during the intercensal period showed that they exceeded the arrivals by only 874.

Immigration and emigration in Australasian Colonies, 1897.

167. The following table shows the recorded arrivals in and departures from each Australasian Colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1897; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished. In the returns all persons arriving from and departing for the neighbouring colonies are included, as well as those from and for distant countries:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (BY SEA) OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897.

Colony.	Gross Arrivals.	Gross Departures.*	Excess of Arrivals over Departures.†		
			Males	Females.	Total.
Victoria	90,847	97,301	-1,583	-4,871	-6,454
New South Wales	67,016	60,410	6,434	172	6,606
Queensland	19,615	15,760	3,043	812	3,855
South Australia—Proper	57,932	58,748	421	-1,237	-816
Ditto—Northern Territory	541	611	-48	-22	-70
Western Australia... ..	49,387	26,787	13,196	9,404	22,600
Total	285,338	259,617	21,463	4,258	25,721
Tasmania	20,735	16,693	2,647	1,395	4,042
New Zealand	18,592	15,840	1,903	849	2,752
Grand Total	324,665	292,150	26,013	6,502	32,515

* The figures in this column understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† Where the minus sign (-) appears the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed. The totals represent the net figures.

168. During the five years ended with 1897, there was an apparent gain of population by excess of arrivals over departures of about 98,000 in Western Australia, 34,000 in New South Wales, 18,000 each in Queensland and New Zealand, and 10,000 in Tasmania; whereas there was an apparent loss by excess of recorded departures over arrivals of 41,000 in Victoria, and of nearly 10,000 in South Australia. The following are the figures for each year of that period:—

**RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1893 TO 1897.**

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.		Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
				Proper.	Northern Territory.			
1893 ...	- 6,413	8,059	1,723	- 226	- 69	5,223	- 560	10,412
1894 ...	- 5,849	9,612	3,908	- 2,104	- 197	15,966	1,223	2,253
1895 ...	- 7,687	9,717	4,938	- 3,727	82	18,394	1,599	895
1896 ...	- 14,547	117	3,445	- 3,033	191	35,949	3,657	1,472
1897 ...	- 6,454	6,606	3,855	- 816	- 70	22,600	4,042	2,752
Total in 5 years	- 40,960	34,111	17,869	- 9,906	- 63	98,132	9,961	17,784

NOTE.—The minus (-) sign indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed.

169. The sum of the figures in the above table would give, if the records were accurate, the total immigration of the Australasian colonies from countries out of Australasia; but, unfortunately, the results are in excess of the truth—to what extent it is difficult to say—owing to a large proportion of the departures not being recorded. The results are, however, given for what they may be worth:—

**RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION INTO THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1893 TO 1897.**

1893 ...	...	...	...	18,149
1894 ...	...	...	...	24,812
1895 ...	...	...	...	24,211
1896 ...	...	...	...	27,251
1897 ...	...	...	...	32,515

170. The chief feeders to the rapidly-growing population of Western Australia are the eastern colonies of Australasia. Of the 108,000 immigrants who settled in that colony during the last eight years nearly two-thirds came from Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand. The net immigration into Western Australia was comparatively unimportant prior to 1894, in which year it jumped up to 16,000, and then rapidly increased to a maximum of 36,000 in 1896, which was, however, a most exceptional year in this respect. The following table shows the net immigration into Western

Australia in each year from 1890, also the number of such immigrants drawn from Eastern Australasia and all other places :—

EXCESS OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1890 TO 1897.

Year.	Net Immigration.		
	From Eastern Colonies.*	Balance from other Countries.	Total.†
1890	1,422	149	1,571
1891	100	3,585	3,685
1892	6,259	-1,787	4,472
1893	2,627	2,596	5,223
1894	9,064	6,902	15,966
1895	10,281	8,113	18,394
1896	24,173	11,776	35,949
1897	10,824	11,776	22,600
Total in 8 years	64,750	43,110	107,860

Immigrants to various countries.

171. The following statement of the number of immigrants arriving in various countries in each year from 1890 to 1897 has been taken—except that for Australasia, which is derived from colonial returns—from the abstracts of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, England :—

IMMIGRANTS ENTERING VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1890 TO 1897.

Year.	Australasia.†	Canada.	United States § (30th Jan.)	Argentina.	Brazil.	Uruguay.	Paraguay.
1890 ...	52,304	75,067	455,302	110,594	107,856	24,117	1,419
1891 ...	39,445	82,165	560,319	52,097	277,905	11,916	448
1892 ...	15,995	No information available.	623,084	73,242	86,269	11,871	539
1893 ...	18,149		502,917	84,420	127,279	9,543	656
1894 ...	24,812		314,467	80,671	60,200	11,875	468
1895 ...	24,211		279,948	80,988	169,524	9,158	?
1896 ...	27,251		343,267	102,673	157,948	10,505	?
1897 ...	32,515		230,832	72,978	?	9,140	?

* These figures represent the net emigration from Victoria to Western and South Australia (as shown in the table following paragraph 159, ante), which may be regarded as the emigration from Eastern Australasia, since the majority of them are either from, or pass through, Victoria. The emigration from South Australia is not taken into account.

† According to Western Australian returns.

‡ Recorded excess of total immigrants over total emigrants. The numbers are, however, in excess of the truth, as many of the departures are not recorded.

§ Citizens of the United States returning from abroad, and aliens not intending to remain in the country, are excluded.

172. The numbers of emigrants of the respective nationalities departing from various European countries for places out of Europe during each year from 1890 to 1897 are given in the following table. They indicate that in 1897 more Italians than British emigrated from their respective countries; but that the British emigrants were more numerous than the emigrants from all the other countries combined, if Italy be excepted. The figures have been taken partly from the returns of the British Board of Trade and partly from a Report on Emigration for 1897 by the Director-General of Statistics for Italy:—

EMIGRANTS OF RESPECTIVE NATIONALITIES LEAVING VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR PLACES OUT OF EUROPE, 1890 TO 1897.

Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Austria-Hungary.	Holland.	Belgium.	Sweden.
1890	218,116	20,560	97,103	74,002	3,526	2,976	30,128
1891	218,517	6,217	120,089	81,407	4,075	3,456	38,318
1892	210,042	5,528	116,339	74,947	6,290	5,174	41,275
1893	208,814	5,586	87,677	65,544	4,820	3,881	37,504
1894	156,030	No information available.	40,964	25,536	1,146	1,267	9,678
1895	185,181		37,498	63,552	1,314	1,318	15,104
1896	161,925		32,152	66,547	1,387	1,429	12,919
1897	146,460		23,249	35,634	?	760	8,926

Year.	Norway.	Denmark.	Russia.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.
1890	10,991	10,298	85,548	6,693	37,025	28,945	115,595
1891	13,341	10,382	109,415	6,521	37,721	33,234	189,746
1892	17,049	10,422	74,681	6,689	30,190	20,772	116,642
1893	18,778	9,150	40,545	5,229	38,707	30,093	142,269
1894	5,642	4,105	17,792	2,863	34,102	26,656	114,566
1895	6,207	3,607	36,725	3,107	36,220	44,429	187,908
1896	6,679	2,876	32,127	2,441	45,317	27,625	197,554
1897	4,669	2,260	18,107	1,778	?	?	174,545

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs,
1897.

173. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 10, and boroughs 37, or 58 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings about the end of 1897; the total* and annual value of rateable property in 1897-8, and the total revenue for 1896-7† of each city, town, and borough:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1897.‡

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres at end of 1897.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.§		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited	Total.*	Annual.	
CITIES.							
					£	£	£
Ballarat ...	4,090	22,392	5,525	286	2,340,108	156,007	28,694
Bendigo ...	7,900	30,349	6,842	455	2,196,108	183,009	28,007
Collingwood ...	1,139	31,885	6,698	932	2,666,933	160,014	18,953
Fitzroy ...	923	29,574	6,596	444	4,188,940	209,447	24,040
Footscray ...	2,577	16,522	3,918	120	1,229,775	81,985	13,109
Hawthorn ...	2,400	19,868	4,201	305	3,274,500	163,725	17,423
Melbourne ...	6,005	70,180	14,577	498	13,110,490	1,311,049	182,351
Prahran ...	2,320	36,092	9,000	200	4,697,000	335,500	36,479
Richmond ...	1,430	32,716	8,374	500	3,418,500	170,925	23,149
South Melbourne	2,311	36,468	8,585	525	5,175,100	258,755	43,472
St. Kilda ...	2,049	19,195	4,119	128	2,157,492	179,791	26,665
TOWNS.							
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,750	4,100	150	784,270	78,427	11,730
Brighton ...	3,288	9,534	2,208	216	1,424,000	71,200	11,256
Brunswick ...	2,722	21,117	5,251	80	1,831,120	91,556	15,652
Essendon ...	4,000	15,200	3,495	160	2,193,840	109,692	19,542
Geelong ...	3,012	12,500	3,102	...	1,758,000	87,900	16,723
Northcote ...	2,850	7,400	1,794	80	1,262,000	52,602	7,065
North Melbourne	565	18,225	3,940	271	2,041,100	102,055	12,046
Port Melbourne...	2,366	10,968	2,340	160	829,272	69,106	7,552
Warrnambool ...	3,450	6,000	1,500	50	733,020	36,651	10,416
Williamstown ...	2,775	13,139	2,896	394	739,350	73,935	12,056
BOROUGHES.							
Ararat ...	3,840	3,985	570	47	180,000	18,000	2,591
Browns & Scarsdale	5,760	905	157	4	11,060	2,218	258
Buninyong ...	3,424	**1,208	304	4	61,950	6,195	916
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,500	276	8	48,400	5,974	536
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,700	1,100	30	309,950	30,995	4,732
Chewton ...	5,760	1,355	322	22	29,475	5,895	478
Clunes ...	5,760	2,611	654	52	74,375	10,625	2,234
Creswick ...	4,760	3,191	670	14	99,370	9,937	2,375

* See paragraph 190, post.

† For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 36 et seq.

‡ The financial year of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August; that of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

§ The population and number of dwellings of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates, the average period being about the 20th November.

¶ Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

¶ Including Benevolent Asylum, containing 676 inmates.

** No estimate made for 1897-8; figures for 1896-7 repeated.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1897—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres at end of 1897.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.
			Inhabited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	
BOROUGHES—contd.					£	£	£
Daylesford ...	4,062	4,050	818	50	158,980	15,898	2,777
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,390	330	20	77,240	7,724	1,325
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	8,240	1,847	2	462,560	34,907	5,221
Echuca ...	4,308	4,102	*894	*116	300,000	24,460	4,944
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	10,280	2,212	81	1,313,340	65,667	7,834
Geelong West ...	859	5,668	1,327	177	373,422	26,673	2,723
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,545	584	11	450,000	23,355	4,120
Horham ...	5,760	2,320	515	93	280,280	14,014	2,396
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,309	310	12	69,380	6,938	1,004
Kew ...	3,553	8,650	1,500	70	1,156,515	77,101	6,378
Koroit ...	5,599	1,620	310	Nil	163,500	10,900	1,316
Majorca ...	5,005	1,007	†257	...	31,520	3,940	403
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,250	248	24	31,355	6,271	811
Maryborough ...	5,760	5,057	900	135	248,400	24,840	3,128
Newtown & Chil- well	1,422	4,893	1,083	94	564,700	28,235	3,023
Oakleigh ...	2,178	1,130	263	10	281,930	14,099	2,003
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,837	377	8	175,000	11,200	2,841
Portland ...	2,860	2,200	†552	...	206,805	13,787	2,823
Queenscliff ...	2,173	2,000	371	12	109,880	10,988	1,861
Raywood ...	5,760	480	91	Nil	22,910	2,291	249
Rutherglen ...	1,280	1,300	330	Nil	75,000	7,393	1,171
Sale ...	5,442	3,245	776	37	287,380	14,369	4,882
Sebastopol ...	1,880	3,000	712	10	93,494	9,511	1,106
Smythesdale ...	1,440	435	98	5	18,330	1,833	118
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	3,500	731	4	178,550	17,855	3,217
Stawell ...	5,996	5,766	1,450	20	163,170	23,310	5,304
Talbot ...	5,578	1,454	351	27	117,840	5,892	1,194
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	905	205	42	30,000	4,664	563
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,167	450	5	285,160	14,250	3,140
Total ...	217,561 or 340 sq. m.	588,269	133,006 †	7,200	66,592,139	4,595,535	658,374

NOTE.—Besides the cities, towns, and boroughs, there are several important towns in Victoria which form portions of shires. These, with their populations at the census of 1891, were as follow:—Kyneton, 3,371; Bairnedale, 3,270; Beechworth, 2,623; Benalla, 2,509; Colac, 2,304; Walhalla, 1,771; Seymour, 1,740; Maldon, 1,692; Shepparton, 1,679; Warragul, 1,634; Camperdown, 1,627. For other towns, which were formerly boroughs, see footnote to paragraph 99, ante.

174. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 150; Shires, 1897. together with a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings about the end of 1897; the total§ and annual

* No estimate made for 1897-8; figures for 1896-7 repeated.

† Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

‡ In the case of 3,911 dwellings the uninhabited were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 190, post.

value of rateable property in 1897-8, and the total revenue for 1896-7. The areas have been recently revised by the Lands Department :—

SHIRES, 1897.

Name.	Estimated Area on 31st December, 1897.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings*.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.‡
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.‡	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.				£	£	£
Alberton* ...	1,037	5,140	700	80	767,000	38,353	3,597
Alexandra ...	766	2,300	630	20	596,000	29,300	2,266
Arapiles ...	769	2,622	470	38	406,920	20,346	1,565
Ararat ...	1,556	4,710	865	45	1,677,145	83,858	5,955
Avoca ...	453	4,263	900	25	247,330	24,733	2,207
Avon ...	652	2,370	474	6	457,680	30,512	2,327
Bacchus Marsh ...	210	2,710	447	7	329,693	25,361	2,124
Bairnsdale ...	1,118	8,550	1,850	150	1,068,360	53,418	5,416
Ballan ...	359	6,490	1,195	30	644,880	32,244	2,839
Ballarat ...	182	5,400	700	12	962,400	48,120	3,784
Bannockburn ...	136	1,925	332	5	267,000	18,116	1,520
Barrabool ...	195	1,947	387	9	341,366	24,369	1,730
Beechworth ...	314	9,000	1,445	55	535,830	35,722	5,938
Belfast ...	201	2,750	514	Nil	750,000	35,919	3,161
Bellarine ...	128	4,428	1,074	26	578,100	38,540	2,902
Benalla* ...	1,074	9,000	2,495	30	1,491,860	74,593	6,723
Berwick ...	387	5,100	925	75	684,600	34,230	3,631
Bet Bet ...	337	3,600	800	100	217,000	21,700	1,250
Birchip*|| ...	572	3,465	790	200	548,920	27,446	1,686
Boroondara ...	13	7,318	1,580	69	1,641,445	82,072	7,519
Borong* ...	744	6,700	1,200	Nil	1,159,120	57,956	4,260
Braybrook ...	92	1,363	305	33	573,860	28,643	2,340
Bright ...	1,643	4,410	1,003	10	452,940	22,647	2,018
Broadford ...	218	1,580	350	Nil	268,000	13,400	915
Broadmeadows ...	74	1,391	429	...	247,080	24,708	1,996
Bulla ...	112	1,896	320	20	450,000	22,351	1,667
Buln Buln ...	472	4,400	970	30	663,180	33,159	3,421
Bungaree ...	88	6,200	1,100	100	699,300	33,465	3,075
Buninyong ...	296	6,900	1,300	30	500,870	50,087	4,133
Castle Donnington* ...	3,392	3,880	670	30	315,528	26,294	2,529
Caulfield ...	9½	9,345	1,950	70	2,025,600	101,280	10,873
Charlton* ...	455	2,600	590	10	732,800	36,640	2,264
Chiltern ...	95	2,690	620	15	116,840	11,684	1,483
Coburg ...	7½	6,000	1,217	65	731,540	36,577	5,379
Colac ...	1,094	8,860	1,306	20	2,214,300	110,715	8,178
Corio ...	243	2,060	453	Nil	388,300	33,830	2,088
Cranbourne ...	290	3,045	600	12	700,940	35,047	2,675
Creswick ...	198	8,254	1,700	15	1,217,060	60,853	4,914
Dandenong ...	60	2,234	538	9	403,290	26,886	3,604
Deakin* ...	366	1,705	350	48	603,800	30,190	2,109
Dimboola ...	3,253	5,000	1,000	20	536,760	35,784	2,696
Donald** ...	503	4,210	750	50	822,180	41,109	4,917
Doncaster ...	13½	925	184	10	207,480	10,374	957

† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average date being about the middle of October.

‡ See paragraph 190, post.

* The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

† Formerly called Wirmbirchip, name altered on the 4th November, 1896.

|| Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

** Donald was formerly called St. Arnaud. The name was altered on the 11th February, 1897.

SHIRES, 1897—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area on 31st December, 1897. Sq. Miles.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.	Annual.	
					£	£	£
Dundas ...	1,364	2,600	460	10	1,231,870	82,126	5,724
Dunmunkle ...	571	5,580	1,050	Nil	1,250,000	57,285	6,338
East Loddon ...	455	1,890	280	10	338,570	33,857	2,761
Echuca ...	749	4,465	1,040	40	1,183,400	59,170	3,972
Eltham ...	216	3,200	588	18	570,220	28,511	2,299
Epping ...	81	1,170	273	8	282,600	18,840	1,266
Euroa* ...	564	6,004	1,044	45	793,224	44,068	3,809
Fern Tree Gully ...	120	2,433	715	17	382,120	29,106	2,661
Flinders and Kangaroug	184	2,540	620	Nil	496,160	24,808	1,881
Frankston and Hastings	83	2,350	†550	...	412,430	20,621	1,878
Gisborne ...	100	1,900	428	31	197,540	19,754	1,592
Gleneig ...	1,411	4,209	892	6	1,220,235	81,349	6,523
Glenlyon ...	121	3,030	700	Nil	161,590	16,160	1,224
Gordon* ...	772	3,880	750	3	954,680	47,734	3,644
Goulburn ...	260	3,138	620	50	484,940	24,247	1,809
Grenville ...	315	3,675	870	40	673,540	33,677	2,863
Hampden* ...	1,030	5,700	980	30	2,483,780	124,189	8,334
Healesville ...	241	1,350	215	16	200,000	11,133	1,104
Heidelberg ...	41	4,069	919	45	690,820	34,541	3,570
Heytesbury* ...	708	3,012	712	4	720,000	36,000	1,947
Howqua* ...	838	2,700	600	Nil	37,206	7,441	1,227
Huntly ...	335	4,100	650	50	600,420	30,021	2,345
Kara Kara ...	911	5,000	1,094	6	490,620	49,062	3,284
Karkaroc* ...	1,778	2,492	764	50	600,000	30,000	1,265
Keilor ...	53	676	135	27	230,000	11,517	969
Kilmore ...	92	2,286	469	57	186,380	18,638	1,535
Korong* ...	925	7,000	1,820	40	965,380	48,264	3,941
Kowree ...	2,114	5,310	1,180	12	1,107,680	55,384	3,952
Kyneton ...	253	8,980	1,710	93	1,276,640	63,832	7,132
Lancefield ...	38	1,200	260	15	270,440	13,522	1,075
Lawloit ...	2,265	2,179	431	40	425,460	28,364	2,408
Leigh ...	381	2,102	396	Nil	383,630	38,363	2,759
Lexton ...	300	2,130	460	20	422,640	28,176	2,327
Lillydale ...	180	5,327	†1,060	...	865,835	41,437	3,271
Lowan ...	1,623	4,200	677	183	701,899	36,271	2,266
Maffra ...	966	3,800	675	15	930,000	46,780	3,500
Maldon ...	212	4,626	1,300	Nil	600,400	30,020	2,639
Malvern ...	61	9,757	1,969	79	2,406,520	120,326	10,339
Mansfield ...	825	4,500	660	40	630,000	31,435	3,414
Marong ...	562	7,725	1,530	30	1,343,610	67,180	4,991
Melton ...	101½	1,301	215	18	306,620	15,331	1,146
Meredith ...	181	1,425	408	49	290,380	14,519	1,196
Merriang* ...	121	775	188	Nil	230,055	15,337	825
Metcalfe ...	218	3,810	578	21	351,225	23,415	1,800
Mildura ...	4,664	2,500	642	55	361,140	18,057	2,673
Minhamite ...	541	2,108	440	Nil	1,007,616	40,304	2,689
Mirboo* ...	77	995	194	7	184,320	9,216	667
Moorabbin ...	32	7,118	1,460	37	1,152,400	57,620	6,902

† Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

SHIRES, 1897—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area on 31st Dec- ember, 1897.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.
			Inhabited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.				£	£	£
Mornington ...	35	1,350	†270	...	298,280	14,914	1,275
Mortlake ...	815	2,986	554	Nil	853,610	85,361	5,973
Morwell ...	255	2,000	510	15	384,180	19,209	1,410
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,700	590	31	107,730	10,773	1,068
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,825	660	25	145,000	14,442	1,242
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,250	460	10	1,176,220	58,661	4,587
Mulgrave† ...	25½	1,607	379	20	393,788	19,689	2,461
McIvor ...	580	4,123	883	100	670,200	33,510	2,440
Narracan* ...	552	3,800	950	20	520,000	26,000	2,224
Newham ...	91	2,206	495	5	234,915	15,661	1,635
Newstead ...	105	1,841	460	Nil	211,960	14,144	1,051
North Ovens ...	237	2,224	448	19	374,250	18,712	1,463
Numurkah ...	765	7,192	1,395	40	1,567,740	78,387	6,632
Nunawading ...	23½	4,071	887	130	769,780	38,489	4,311
Oakleigh (now Mulgrave)							
Omeo ...	2,211	5,493	1,002	102	670,820	34,485	4,063
Orbost ...	3,721	2,386	503	Nil	341,060	17,053	3,542
Oxley ...	1,005	3,764	756	40	678,400	33,920	2,830
Phillip Island ...	304	2,350	501	23	536,000	26,800	2,010
Poowong & Jeetho	176	7,300	1,500	Nil	806,080	40,304	4,210
Portland ...	1,460	5,555	1,600	... §	1,264,500	63,225	5,439
Preston ...	13½	3,500	787	40	608,575	30,429	3,137
Pyalong ...	229	1,150	220	... §	288,000	14,400	891
Ripon ...	588	3,692	903	... §	1,173,660	58,683	4,872
Rodney ...	400	5,142	1,000	... §	1,045,915	52,295	3,623
Romsey ...	85	1,706	350	Nil	418,940	20,947	1,671
Rosedale ...	804	3,910	780	10	991,600	49,580	3,674
Rutherglen ...	205	4,482	1,247	25	512,528	32,033	2,393
Seymour ...	382	3,134	†659	...	507,210	33,814	2,913
Shepparton ...	208	4,100	809	10	798,991	37,571	2,720
South Barwon ...	63	2,002	419	Nil	349,500	17,475	1,837
South Gippsland*	512	2,400	590	10	402,760	20,138	1,578
Springfield ...	111	670	110	Nil	252,140	12,607	927
St. Arnaud (now Donald)							
Stawell ...	994	3,933	804	50	916,188	46,984	3,576
Strathfieldsaye ...	234	3,755	890	Nil	187,700	18,770	1,665
Swan Hill ...	1,465	7,000	1,400	Nil	1,465,200	73,260	7,419
Talbot ...	184	1,750	450	Nil	169,570	16,957	1,178
Tambo ...	1,295	2,005	409	28	310,200	15,510	2,251
Templestowe ...	20½	840	200	Nil	207,100	10,355	825
Towong ...	2,545	5,650	1,500	30	1,128,960	56,448	4,715
Traralgon ...	199	2,100	616	66	105,075	20,255	2,052
Tullaroop ...	222	3,300	800	55	240,500	24,050	2,332
Tungamah ...	602	5,573	1,350	25	1,293,480	64,674	5,045
Upper Yarra ...	454	1,500	300	50	186,075	9,304	671
Violet Town* ...	359	3,000	500	50	480,600	24,030	1,561

† Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

‡ Mulgrave was formerly called Oakleigh; the name was altered on the 11th February, 1897.

§ Information not furnished.

SHIRES, 1897—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area on 31st December, 1897.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property, 1897-8.		Total Revenue, 1896-7.
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.				£	£	£
Walhalla ...	409	3,641	915	200	163,755	18,195	3,142
Wannon ...	753	2,667	508	47	1,338,900	66,950	5,063
Waranga ...	700	5,403	1,300	255	1,237,400	61,870	4,726
Warragul ...	123	3,900	991	10	700,500	35,025	3,499
Warrnambool ...	610	9,400	†1,647	...	2,355,040	117,752	9,348
Whittlesea* ...	134	1,774	364	10	283,350	18,890	1,619
Wimmera* ...	1,043	4,910	†798	...	1,033,340	51,667	3,931
Winchelsea ...	630	3,229	559	54	961,090	48,054	3,849
Wodonga ...	104	1,741	323	16	123,360	12,336	1,546
Woorayl* ...	527	3,000	600	Nil	564,820	28,241	2,299
Wycheproof* ...	1,134	3,276	700	Nil	827,380	41,369	2,730
Wyndham ...	275	2,050	400	26	1,121,400	56,073	3,998
Yackandandah ...	561	3,755	864	13	663,780	33,189	2,637
Yarrawonga ...	242	3,200	†600	...	723,680	36,184	2,798
Yea ...	556	3,300	750	Nil	546,460	27,223	2,183
Total ...	86,981½	560,616	116,354	4,556	102,019,767	5,556,965	472,127

175. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipalities is as follows :—

Area of municipalities.

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1897.

	Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	340
Shires ...	86,981½
Total ...	87,321½

176. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a one hundred and sixtieth part of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

NOTE.—In cases where an asterisk (*) occurs the area or constitution of the shire was altered since last publication, as follows :—

In 1894 the following new shires were constituted :—South Gippsland, being portion of the Shire of Alberton, on 13th February; Mirboo, being portions of the Shires of Narracan and Woorayl, on 3rd April; Wycheproof, being portion of Shire of St. Arnaud, on 23rd April. On 29th May, 1894, a portion of the unincorporated districts, formerly the Borough of Wood's Point, was annexed to the Shire of Howqua. In 1895 the following new shires were constituted :—Wirmbirchip, out of portion of Shire of St. Arnaud, on 26th March; Violet Town, out of portions of Shires of Benalla and Euroa, on 9th April; Heytesbury, out of portion of Shire of Hamden, on 28th May; Charlton, out of portions of Shires of Gordon, Korong, and St. Arnaud, on 28th May. In 1896 (19th May) the new Shire of Karkaroc was created out of portion of the Shire of Borung. In 1897 the following alterations took place in areas of shires :—Borong increased by 79 square miles, and Wimmera correspondingly reduced, on 2nd April; Dimboola reduced by 337 square miles, and Karkaroc correspondingly increased, on 24th May; Castle Donington reduced by 775 square miles, and Karkaroc by 130, whilst Wycheproof was increased by 506 on 31st May; Merring increased by 4 square miles, and Whittlesea reduced to a like extent, on same date. Since 31st December, 1897, the areas of the following shires have been altered, the areas at the end of 1898 being shown :—Donald, 475 square miles; Fern Tree Gully, 121; Healesville, 283; Howqua, 896; Lilydale, 179; Phillip Island, 258; Poowong and Jeetho, 222; Upper Yarra, 444; Wycheproof, 1,162 square miles.

In a few instances the total value of rateable property has not been supplied, and in these cases an estimate has been made from the annual value.

† Including uninhabited, not distinguished.

‡ In the case of 6,013 dwellings returned for 1897-8 the uninhabited were not distinguished.

Population
of municipi-
palities.

177. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows about the end of 1897 :—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1897.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	588,269
Shires ...	...	...	...	560,616
Total	...	...	...	1,148,885

Population
outside
municipi-
palities.

178. According to the census of 1891, the shore residents living outside municipalities numbered only 91, whilst persons in ships and vessels numbered 2,439, or 2,530 in all. If this number be added to the municipal estimate of population, the total would be 1,151,415, or 24,833 less than the estimated population at the end of the year, already stated to have been 1,176,248. The municipal estimate is made up about August, or four months before the other one, still the difference between the two estimates is wider than it would be if both had been correct. There is no doubt sufficient pains are not taken in some municipalities to secure a correct return of the population.

Ratepayers
in municipi-
palities.

179. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts, including female ratepayers, numbered as follow, in 1897. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each property :—

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1897.*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	151,654
Shires ...	...	...	...	157,354
Total	...	...	...	319,008

Inhabited
dwellings
in municipi-
palities.

180. The following is a statement of the number of inhabited dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned about the end of 1897—a deduction being made for uninhabited houses being included in a few shires :—

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1897.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	132,806
Shires ...	...	...	...	116,170
Total	...	...	...	248,976†

Increase
since 1891.

181. According to the census of 1891, the inhabited dwellings in the colony numbered 224,021. All of these except 26 were situated in municipal districts, hence there has been an increase in the last 6½ years of nearly 25,000 in the number of such dwellings.

Area, popu-
lation, &c.,
in shires
and
boroughs
compared.

182. The area contained in shires is about 255 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population in the latter exceeds that in the former by about a twentieth, and the dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by about a seventh.

* Including both male and female ratepayers; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear. For number of freehold ratepayers and others, together with annual values at which rated; also for the number of female ratepayers, see issue of this work for 1891-3, paragraphs 156 and 159.

† In addition, there was about 7,400 dwellings in cities, towns, and boroughs and 4,740 in shires, returned as uninhabited.

183. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1894 TO 1898.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
<i>s. d.</i>										
0 9	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	3
1 0	15	16	14	16	12	131	128	126	127	127
1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 1½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3	6	6	7	5	5	4	3	7	5	4
1 4	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	2	3
1 6	14	12	10	10	8	3	7	4	8	7
1 7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8	3	3	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	2
1 9	8	8	7	8	9	1	4	4	2	1
1 10	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
1 11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0	8	8	9	10	11	...	3	3	2	1
2 2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
2 4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 6	1	1	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total	58	58	58	58	58	145	149	150	150	150

184. It will be observed that, not one municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the £1; also, that in 1898 four municipalities levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the £1.

High and low ratings.

185. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 26 per cent. in 1894, 28 per cent. in 1895, 24 per cent. in 1896, 28 per cent. in 1897, and 21 per cent. in 1898, were rated at 1s. in the £1; of the shires, 90 per cent. in 1894, 85 per cent. in 1895, 84 per cent. in 1896, 85 per cent. in 1897, and 85 per cent. in 1898, were rated at that amount.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the £1.

186. In 1894, 3; in 1895, 2; in 1896, 1897, and 1898, 3 of the municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the £1. In 1894, 54; in 1895, 61; in 1896, 65; in 1897, 62; and in 1898, 66 of the municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the £1.

187. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, in every fifth year from 1874 to 1890, and in each year since 1890, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. It will be noticed that there has been an almost uninterrupted increase in the total number of properties and

Classification of properties rated.

* Including general and special rates.

in the number rated at under £50 ; but a marked decrease occurred in the numbers rated at higher amounts in 1897 as compared with 1890 or 1891, when they were at a maximum, although they are even now more numerous than in 1884 or previous years :—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES* RATED, 1874 TO 1897.

Year ended 30th Sept.	Number of Properties Rated.						
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.							
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362
1889	149,068	17,434	6,077	1,582	723	401	993
1890	149,936	18,198	6,179	1,526	742	410	991
1891	153,012	18,497	6,224	1,600	697	422	1,087
1892	155,629	17,725	5,949	1,669	653	416	1,091
1893	158,006	15,824	5,076	1,451	596	389	1,012
1894	162,380	12,554	4,477	1,214	506	349	765
1895	165,640	11,046	4,261	1,100	462	289	685
1896	166,496	10,499	4,126	1,054	463	282	671
1897	169,248	9,769	3,775	971	428	249	645
SHIRES.							
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711
1889	138,466	16,764	6,123	1,547	648	326	1,141
1890	148,705	17,666	6,436	1,711	679	355	1,044
1891	153,300	19,126	6,468	1,561	637	366	968
1892	156,198	19,171	6,677	1,572	616	343	914
1893	155,015	18,864	6,423	1,484	559	286	850
1894	163,472	18,521	6,177	1,343	540	280	806
1895	168,234	16,834	5,454	1,161	469	268	729
1896	165,910	15,971	5,228	1,088	430	259	711
1897	166,703	15,956	5,252	1,053	432	230	740
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.							
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073
1889	287,534	34,198	12,200	3,129	1,371	727	2,134
1890	298,641	35,864	12,615	3,237	1,421	765	2,035
1891	306,312	37,623	12,692	3,161	1,334	788	2,055
1892	311,827	36,896	12,626	3,241	1,269	759	2,005
1893	313,021	34,688	11,499	2,935	1,155	675	1,862
1894	325,852	31,075	10,654	2,557	1,046	629	1,571
1895	333,874	27,880	9,715	2,261	931	547	1,414
1896	332,406	26,470	9,354	2,142	893	541	1,382
1897	335,951	25,725	9,027	2,024	860	479	1,385

NOTE.—Similar particulars for each of the fifteen years ended with 1888 are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, and previous issues.

* A rateable property for the purposes of this return has recently been thus defined:—All contiguous pieces or parcels of land occupied by the same person or persons must be reckoned as only one property ; but every house constitutes a separate property together with all land attached thereto.

188. During the last four years there was an increase of nearly 10,000 in the number of properties rated, of which nearly 3,000 took place in cities, towns, and boroughs, and about 7,000 in shires; but such increase was confined to properties of less than £50 annual rating—there having been a decrease in those rated at higher amounts. In the 23 years ended with 1897, the total increase in the number of properties was 184,409, of which 81,379 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 103,030 in shires.

Increase in
4 and 23
years.

189. A return was laid before the Legislative Council in October, 1898,* purporting to show the number of ratepayers in Victoria whose properties are valued for rating at various amounts under £20 per annum, and the whole number over £20. The total number of ratepayers according to the return was 360,254, exclusive of six shires and one town which did not supply the information in time. As, however, the total number of ratepayers returned by municipalities is, according to paragraph 179, *ante*, only 319,008, the figures in this return most probably relate to properties rated, which by the last table number 375,451, and not to ratepayers. Increasing the numbers according to the return proportionally so as to arrive at the total for all districts, the following are the number of rateable properties at different ratings under £50, and the whole number over £50, which will supplement the information contained in the preceding table:—

Classification
of rateable
properties
under £50.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES, DISTINGUISHING VARIOUS RATINGS BELOW £50 PER ANNUM, 1897-8.

Rated at—		No. of Properties Rated.	
£5 or under	60,404
£5 to £7	24,348
£7 to £10	46,879
£10 to £20	113,825
£20 to £50	90,495
£50 and upwards	33,500
Total		...	375,451

190. The total value of properties, as returned by the municipalities, and dealt with in various portions of this section, is not to be relied on as showing the actual value, or as a basis of comparison between different municipalities, owing to there being no general rule or practice as to the computation of total from annual values. As will be seen from the table following paragraph 173, *ante*, the total value of rateable property in Melbourne is returned as only 10 times the annual value; in the case of Ballarat, 15 times; of Ballarat East, 10 times; Fitzroy, 20 times; Port Melbourne, 12 times; Northcote, 24 times, &c. This may not, however, affect materially the value of the returns for comparative purposes between different years.

Total values
inaccurate.

* Parliamentary Paper C. 2, Session 1898.

Total value
of rateable
property.

191. The following table gives the total value* (or value in fee simple)—as estimated by the municipalities—of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the same periods as given in the case of the number of properties, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1897, as compared with 1896, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated in cities, towns, and boroughs under all the heads, except those valued at from £100 to £200, in which a slight decrease occurred; and an increase in shires under the heads relating to properties valued at between £100 and £200, and £200 and upwards, but a small decrease under those relating to properties rated at lower amounts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of about £2,800,000, made up of an increase of about £2,600,000 in urban, and of £200,000 in country, properties:—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL* VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1897.

Year.	Total* Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.

1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1889	36,840,166	14,534,828	10,907,233	22,929,331	85,211,558
1890	37,863,106	14,924,540	11,074,410	22,364,910	86,226,966
1891	39,072,130	16,152,230	11,377,190	24,674,540	91,276,090
1892	38,521,240	15,055,360	10,777,530	23,784,590	88,138,720
1893	35,857,460	12,798,010	9,629,230	21,321,570	79,606,270
1894	33,756,570	10,034,549	7,892,675	18,739,221	70,423,015
1895	32,943,848	8,977,031	7,293,014	16,486,687	65,700,580
1896	32,241,400	8,669,470	7,271,820	17,443,610	65,626,300
1897	33,974,576	8,841,860	7,145,623	18,293,655	68,255,714

SHIRES.

1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,991,236
1884	26,106,636	12,336,547	6,573,698*	19,518,287	62,534,168
1889	38,784,570	18,258,460	12,920,346	32,383,577	102,346,953
1890	41,449,164	19,596,816	14,143,030	32,897,670	108,096,680
1891	43,934,720	20,993,170	14,591,210	32,556,170	112,075,270
1892	42,479,450	20,795,360	14,763,930	31,189,480	109,228,220
1893	43,865,620	21,078,210	14,665,400	30,245,850	109,855,080
1894	43,526,766	20,247,725	13,472,028	27,315,317	104,561,836
1895	44,602,832	19,223,953	12,477,533	25,192,882	101,497,200
1896	45,720,200	19,145,500	12,407,900	25,527,800	102,801,400
1897	44,953,315	19,099,925	12,611,672	26,333,358	102,998,270

See preceding paragraph.

**CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1897—continued.**

Total Value of Properties rated annually at—					
Year.	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1889	75,624,736	32,793,288	23,827,579	55,312,908	187,558,511
1890	79,312,270	34,521,356	25,217,440	55,262,580	194,313,646
1891	83,006,850	37,145,400	25,968,400	57,230,710	203,351,360
1892	81,000,690	35,850,720	25,541,460	54,974,070	197,366,940
1893	79,723,080	33,876,220	24,294,630	51,567,420	189,461,350
1894	77,293,336	30,282,274	21,364,703	46,054,538	174,984,851
1895	77,546,680	28,200,984	19,770,547	41,679,569	167,197,780
1896	77,961,600	27,814,970	19,679,720	42,971,410	168,427,700
1897	78,927,891	27,941,785	19,757,295	44,627,013	171,253,984

NOTE.—See note at foot of table following paragraph 187, *ante*.

192. It will be noticed that 46 per cent. of the total* valuation in 1897 was in small properties rated at an annual value of under £50; 16 per cent. in those rated at between £50 and £100; 12 per cent. in those rated at between £100 and £200; and 26 per cent. in those at £200 and upwards. In cities, towns, and boroughs a somewhat larger proportion of the total value was in properties rated at under £50, and at over £200, than in shires; but the reverse was the case in regard to properties rated at between £50 and £100, and at between £100 and £200.

Relative valuation of property under different ratings.

193. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1897 there was a very slight decrease on the previous year in both urban and rural properties—amounting altogether to less than £50,000:—

Annual value of rateable property.

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1897.**

Annual Value of Rateable Properties.					
Year.	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1889	2,879,254	1,135,974	852,458	1,792,049	6,659,735
1890	3,000,456	1,182,693	877,590	1,772,304	6,833,043
1891	3,056,930	1,263,720	890,130	1,930,490	7,141,270
1892	3,062,000	1,196,730	856,690	1,890,610	7,006,030
1893	2,839,360	1,013,400	762,490	1,688,340	6,303,590
1894	2,648,876	789,761	619,335	1,468,120	5,526,092
1895	2,456,978	669,514	543,918	1,229,590	4,900,000
1896	2,353,270	632,780	530,760	1,273,190	4,790,000
1897	2,373,962	617,822	499,298	1,278,263	4,769,345

* See paragraph 190, *ante*.

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1897—continued.**

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1889	2,376,707	1,118,873	791,755	1,984,456	6,271,791
1890	2,466,740	1,166,254	841,686	1,957,820	6,432,500
1891	2,584,330	1,234,860	858,290	1,915,020	6,592,500
1892	2,566,760	1,256,530	892,090	1,884,580	6,599,960
1893	2,585,900	1,242,570	864,530	1,783,010	6,476,010
1894	2,558,451	1,190,117	791,870	1,609,549	6,149,987
1895	2,522,964	1,087,405	705,793	1,425,038	5,741,200
1896	2,492,509	1,042,600	676,300	1,391,600	5,603,000
1897	2,433,815	1,034,050	682,685	1,425,640	5,576,190
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1889	5,255,961	2,254,847	1,644,213	3,776,505	12,931,526
1890	5,467,196	2,348,947	1,719,276	3,730,124	13,265,543
1891	5,641,260	2,498,580	1,748,420	3,845,510	13,733,770
1892	5,628,760	2,453,260	1,748,780	3,775,190	13,605,990
1893	5,425,260	2,255,970	1,627,020	3,471,350	12,779,600
1894	5,207,327	1,979,878	1,411,205	3,077,669	11,676,079
1895	4,979,942	1,756,919	1,249,711	2,654,628	10,641,200
1896	4,845,770	1,675,380	1,207,060	2,664,790	10,393,000
1897	4,807,777	1,651,872	1,181,983	2,703,903	10,345,535

NOTE.—See note at foot of table following paragraph 187, *ante*.

Increase in
annual
value of
property.

194. During the 23 years ended with 1897 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £4,350,058, viz., to £1,912,863 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £2,437,195 in shires.

Depreciation
in value of
real estate
since the
inflation of
1891.

195. Consequent on the intense land speculation which culminated in 1888, the value* of real estate rose rapidly to an inflated value—reaching a maximum in 1891, when, according to municipal valuations, rateable property in Victoria was worth £203,000,000 sterling. After that year, however, the value fell rapidly to a minimum of £167,000,000 in 1895, since which a gradual improvement has taken place—the value having risen to £171,000,000 in 1897. Comparing 1897 with 1891, there was thus a fall in the total value of real estate in the colony of about £32,000,000, or nearly 16 per cent., being especially marked in the case of properties rated at various amounts at from £50 upwards, the value of which depreciated by from 22 to 25 per cent., whereas those

* See paragraph 190, *ante*.

rated at under £50 depreciated in value by only 5 per cent. Moreover, the depreciation was mainly confined to urban property, which showed a fall of about £23,000,000, or 25 per cent., as against £9,000,000, or only 8 per cent., in rural property; whilst the only instance where an actual increase occurred was in properties rated at under £50 per annum in shires, which showed a rise of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The depreciation in the annual value of property was considerably greater than in the total value—amounting to about £3,300,000, or nearly 25 per cent., in the whole colony; £2,400,000, or 33 per cent., in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £1,000,000, or 15 per cent., in the case of shires. The relative decreases in the total, and in the annual, value of properties rated at various amounts in both kinds of municipalities are set forth in the following table:—

DECREASE IN THE RELATIVE VALUE* OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1891 to 1897.

Properties Rated Annually at—	Decrease per cent. in—					
	Total Value.*			Annual Value.		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
Under £50 ...	13.0	- 2.3†	4.9	22.3	5.8	14.8
£50 to £100 ...	45.3	9.9	24.8	51.1	16.2	33.9
£100 to £200 ...	37.2	13.6	23.9	43.9	20.5	32.4
£200 and upwards	25.9	19.1	22.0	33.78	25.6	29.7
Total ...	25.2	8.1	15.8	33.2	15.4	24.7

196. It is, however, satisfactory to find, notwithstanding the depreciation just referred to, that the value* of real estate shows a substantial improvement as compared with the period just before the mania of speculation broke out, or say in 1884. In 1897, as compared with that year, the total valuation of all rateable property increased by £67,000,000, or by 65 per cent.; that in cities, &c., by £27,000,000, or by $65\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and that in shires by £40,000,000, or by $64\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; whilst the annual value rose by £2,200,000, or by 28 per cent.—that in cities by £900,000, or by 24 per cent., and that in shires by £1,300,000, or by 31 per cent. The proportionate increase in the total value in cities, towns, and boroughs, varied from 15 per cent. in the case of properties valued at between £50 to £100, to 112 per cent. in the case of those valued at £200 or upwards; and in shires from 35 per cent. in the case of those valued at £200 or upwards, to 92 per cent. in those valued at £100 to £200. In regard to the annual value, a decrease occurred in only one instance, viz., in properties rated at between £50 and £100 in shires, whereas there was an increase in other cases varying from 6 per cent. in the case of properties valued at £100 to £200, to 59 per cent. in the case of those rated at £200 and upwards,

Substantial increase in value of real estate since 1884.

* See paragraph 190, ante.

† Increase.

and in shires an increase varying from 7 per cent. in the case of properties valued at £200 or upwards, to 53 per cent. in the case of those valued at between £100 and £200. These results will be found in the subjoined table :—

**INCREASE IN THE RELATIVE VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1884 TO 1897.**

Properties Rated Annually at—	Increase per cent. in—					
	Total Value.*			Annual Value.		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
Under £50 ...	71.1	72.1	71.8	28.2	37.1	32.6
£50 to £100 ...	14.6	84.7	54.7	-14.12 †	47.2	16.1
£100 to £200 ...	41.1	91.8	69.8	5.7	52.8	28.6
£200 and upwards	112.0	34.9	58.6	58.9	7.4	26.9
Total ...	65.4	64.7	65.0	24.0	31.2	27.7

Increase in
number
and value
of prop-
erties rated in
23 years.

197. The following table shows the total increase, and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the twenty-three years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1897, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made :—

**INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE* OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1897.**

Rateable Values.	Increase during Twenty-three Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.*	Annual Value.
Under £50... ...	168,779	£ 53,201,871	£ 2,234,771
£50 to £100 ...	10,207	17,670,412	621,674
£100 to £200 ...	3,665	12,720,354	485,042
£200 and upwards ...	1,758	25,439,708	1,008,571
Total increase ...	184,409	109,032,345	4,350,058

Largest
increase in
small
properties.

198. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to eleven-twelfths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50; moreover, the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about half the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest

* See paragraph 190, ante.
† Decrease.

increase in the value of properties was in those rated at £200 and upwards, which, in the case of both the total* and the annual value amounted to about a fourth of the whole increase.

199. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the *Aliens Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1063), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate of identification and good character. Should letters be granted, the applicant, prior to issue, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In order to qualify a foreigner to become a member of the Upper House, it is necessary he should have been naturalized for at least ten years; or to become a member of the Lower House, he must have been naturalized for at least five years, for at least two of which he must have been resident in Victoria. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the twenty-three years ended with 1893, and in each of the last four years :—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 to 1897.

Native Countries.				Twenty-three Years: 1871 to 1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
France	...	...	...	97	7	7	2	16
Belgium	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	89	10	7	5	26
Germany	...	...	...	1,068	129	81	88	440
Italy	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	131	28	7	9	61
Norway and Sweden	...	...	...	772	{	20	21	20
Other European countries	...	...	...			80	81	44
United States	...	...	...	34	7	7	1	5
South and Central American States	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	2,969	...	...	...	...
Other countries	...	...	...	21	...	10	5	20
Total	...	...	...	5,251	281	221	174	946

* See paragraph 190, ante.

Naturaliza-
tion of
Chinese.

200. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized greatly increased soon after the passing of the *Chinese Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provided that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty should, on entering the colony, be subject to an immigration tax,* and should be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that, whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization papers, determined to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the effect that only 173 were issued in 1886, 16 in 1887, and not one since.

* This tax has since been abolished, other means having been taken to limit the influx of Chinese. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 379.

PART 3.—FINANCE.

201. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria in the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1898; the excess of the former over the latter; the debit balance brought forward from 1896-7, and that carried forward to 1898-9 :—

FINANCE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1897-8.*

(Exclusive of special receipts and expenditure.†)

						£
Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	6,898,240
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	6,692,444
Surplus for year	...	...	...	...	...	205,796
Debit balance from 1896-7	...	...	...	...	...	2,650,151
Debit balance to subsequent year	...	...	...	...	...	2,444,355‡

202. Contrary to the method adopted in the Treasurer's finance statement, the proceeds of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue are not here regarded as revenue, nor the amounts redeemed (£250,000 in 1897-8) as expenditure; and hence the above debit balances are greater than those shown in the statement referred to. On the other hand, the Mallee Land receipts (specifically set apart by special Act for the redemption of loans) are still included in this work—although not in the Treasurer's statement—as revenue, an equivalent amount being entered in the expenditure as a transfer to the Mallee Lands account; hence both revenue and expenditure as here given are greater by £10,777 than those shown in the statement referred to. Special receipts and expenditure, however, are not included in either case.

203. In order to provide temporarily for the accumulating deficits, Acts were passed authorizing the issue of temporary Treasury bonds for £750,000 at 4½ per cent. on the 23rd December, 1892, and for

* According to a preliminary statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in August, 1899, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the actual revenue of 1898-9 was £7,378,842 (exclusive of £13,043 received from Mallee Lands and paid into "Mallee Land Account"), and the approximate expenditure (exclusive of special expenditure), £7,027,415, the former thus exceeding the latter by £351,427, which amount, being deducted from the balance at the beginning of the financial year, leaves a debit balance of £2,092,928, and this being added to the balance at the debit of the Land Sales by Auction Fund, results in a total debit balance of £2,513,898, of which £250,000 is covered by the issue of temporary Treasury-bills. The estimated population at the middle of the same twelve months was about 1,175,000; so that the revenue per head was £5 5s. 7d., and the expenditure per head £5 19s. 7d.

† For particulars of special expenditure, see table following paragraphs 238 to 237 *post*.

‡ This debit balance would be increased to £2,890,833 if the balance to the debit of the Land Sales by Auction Fund were included. See paragraph 235 *post*.

£1,250,000 at 4 per cent. on the 3rd November, 1893. The whole of the former were floated in 1892-3, and paid off in equal instalments of £250,000 in the three years ended with 1897-8; and of the latter, bonds for £250,000 were floated in 1894-5, which realized £252,500, and are still outstanding.* If the nominal amount of the latter be set off against the deficiency at the end of 1897-8 the cash overdraft—covered by advances from the Trust funds—would be reduced to £2,194,355, thus :—

Actual debit balance at end of 1897-8	...	...	£2,444,355 +
Treasury bonds outstanding	...	...	250,000

Cash overdraft (as shown in Treasurer's finance statement)	£2,194,355
--	------------

Net revenue
and expend-
iture,
1893-4 to
1897-8

204. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the fifteen financial years ended with 1897-8; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the credit or debit balances carried forward from year to year :—

NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE,
1883-4 TO 1897-8.†

Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.				
Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£	£	£
1883-4	5,934,578	5,653,293	+ 281,285	+ 384,072
1884-5	6,290,361	6,121,564	+ 168,797	+ 552,869
1885-6	6,416,406	6,513,540	- 97,134	+ 455,735
1886-7	6,733,826	6,561,251	+ 172,575	+ 628,310
1887-8	7,607,598	7,287,151	+ 320,447	+ 948,757
1888-9	8,675,990	7,919,902	+ 756,088	+ 1,704,845
1889-90	8,519,159	9,645,737	- 1,126,578	+ 578,267
1890-91	8,343,588	9,128,699	- 785,111	- 206,844
1891-2	7,729,572	8,482,917	- 753,345	- 960,189
1892-3	6,959,229	7,989,757	- 1,030,528	- 1,990,717
1893-4	6,716,814	7,310,240	- 593,432	- 2,584,149
1894-5	6,714,652§	6,760,439	- 45,787	- 2,629,936
1895-6	6,458,682	6,540,182||	- 81,500	- 2,711,436
1896-7	6,645,129	6,583,844||	+ 61,285	- 2,650,151
1897-8	6,898,240	6,692,444||	+ 205,796	- 2,444,355

Surpluses
and defi-
ciencies in
various
years.

205. These figures show that prior to 1888-9 there was, with one exception, a surplus from year to year; but in the five years 1889-90 to 1893-4, there occurred a series of heavy deficits—varying from nearly £1,127,000 in the first, to nearly £600,000 in the last of those

* For further particulars, see paragraphs relating to loans floated, post.

† See footnote (i) on previous page.

‡ For particulars relating to earlier years, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 268.

§ Including premium on issue of Treasury Bonds, £2,500.

|| Including deficiency on issue of Treasury Bonds, £4,228 in 1895-6; £4,069 in 1896-7; and £2,817 in 1897-8.

years, and aggregating about four and a quarter millions sterling— notwithstanding a simultaneous contraction in the expenditure from over nine to about seven and a quarter millions. Owing to rigid economy and retrenchment, however, it was possible during the last four years to further reduce the expenditure to between six and a half and six and three-quarter millions, and not only to balance both sides of the account, but to reduce the accumulated debit balance by £140,000. The revenue, moreover, appears to have touched its lowest point in 1895–6, having since so much improved that the amount received in 1897–8 was nearly up to the level of 1892–3, and there is now a fair prospect of the debit balance being cleared off in the course of a few years. It should be pointed out that the debit balance would probably be less by over half-a-million sterling but for the system, in vogue for some years, of charging forward expenditure from one year to another having been abandoned in 1889–90 with the view of placing the accounts on a sounder basis.*

206. In 1892–3 the recurrence of large annual deficits in the revenue forced the Government to either raise further revenue by means of fresh taxation or retrench the expenditure until both sides of the public account balanced. Both expedients were tried. Fresh taxation took the form of increased protective duties (estimated by the Treasurer of the day to bring in an additional revenue of £240,000), a beer excise duty, and increased excise (spirit), probate, and stamp duties; but all these, with the single exception of the beer duty, having failed to augment the revenue, it became necessary to add a primage duty (subsequently abolished in 1895–6) in 1893–4, and an income tax and an increased excise duty on tobacco in 1894–5. On the other hand, the utmost economy was exercised in all classes of public expenditure, more especially under the heads of public works and salaries to State employés. The construction of railways and other public works was suddenly checked by reason, not only of the want of surplus revenue, but also of the practical cessation of public borrowing—the public debt having been increased by little more than one million sterling during the six years ended with 1897–8, as compared with an average of nearly two and a half millions sterling per annum during the ten years prior to that period. This, of course, had the effect, not only of throwing out of employment large numbers of people who, though not permanently employed by the State, were practically accustomed to continuous employment, either as casual State hands, or as contractors and contractors' servants, but also of lessening proportionally the work entailed on the producing and trading classes of the community in supplying their ordinary wants. Altogether, it is estimated that the retrenchment in the ordinary expenditure during the seven years ended with 1898–9 amounted in the aggregate to about eleven and a quarter millions sterling—taking the expenditure of 1891–2 as a basis for comparison, and in the loan expenditure during the same period of about sixteen millions—taking the previous ten years as a basis for comparison, or a grand total of twenty-seven and a quarter millions sterling in the seven

Retrenchment.
1892–3 to
1898–9.

* See issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 267.

years. In the public service considerable retrenchment was effected by the retirement of sexagenarians, the reduction of staffs through vacancies not being filled up as officers retired, the lowering of the scale salaries for new officers, and for old officers on promotion,* the stoppage of promotion (which virtually commenced in 1890), and percentage reductions in the salaries of State employés, and in the emoluments of Ministers of the Crown and Members of Parliament. By the *Public Service Act* 1893 (No. 1324) the former Public Service Board of three Commissioners was abolished, and the duties transferred to the Audit Commissioners. A reduction, averaging about 17 per cent., was made in the salaries of the various classes of the clerical division; the system of automatic increments of salary in each class was abolished in respect to every officer newly appointed or promoted, who (irrespective of exceptional ability or the value of his services) must not only remain at least twelve months at each grade—25 grades in all—but receive special recommendation before promotion to the next; whilst the maximum salary of the highest grade was reduced to £600. The *Teachers' Salaries Act* 1893 (No. 1334) followed, with the object of effecting a reduction—which averaged 16 per cent.—in the scale of payments to teachers, and the abolition of regular increments in the case of those newly appointed or promoted. In addition to these, various Retrenchment Acts were passed from time to time effecting permanent or temporary reductions in the salaries of various officers from the Governor downwards. The salary of the Governor was permanently reduced from £10,000 to £7,000 on the 25th October, 1895; and Ministers effected a reduction in their own salaries from £14,000 to £11,200 from 1st July, 1893, and a further reduction to £10,400 from 28th September, 1894. The reimbursement to members of the Legislative Assembly was lowered from £300 to £285 each on the 1st July, 1892, to £270 on 1st July, 1893, and to £240 on 1st January, 1895; but the original amount was restored on the 26th October, 1897. State employés were, from 1st July, 1892, subjected to a graduated scale of percentage reductions, varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on salaries of £150 and under £300, and 5 per cent. on those of £300 and under £750, to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on those of £750 and upwards; but the scale was increased on 1st July, 1893, to 5 per cent. on salaries from £101 to £150, 6 per cent. from £151 to £250, 7 per cent. from £251 to £400, 8 per cent. from £401 to £500, and so on, adding 1 per cent. for every £100 up to £1,000, above which the deduction was at the rate of 15 per cent. These percentage reductions were made applicable to all persons employed by the State, excepting only the Supreme Court Judges, the Audit Commissioners (by reason of their increased duties), and officers brought from outside the colony under special agreements. It is some consolation, however, to find that, owing to the public revenue and expenditure having been balanced by the expedients referred to, aided by an improved revenue, the original salaries are being gradually restored, employés with salaries not exceeding £157 having been exempted from the percentage reductions since

* This, however, did not operate in the case of old officers, in consequence of the complete stoppage of promotions.

1st January, 1897, and those with salaries from £157 to £200 since 1st July, 1898, whilst all reductions will cease from 1st July, 1899, after having been in force for a period of seven years. The following statement shows some of the principal savings effected by retrenchment in official salaries during the period referred to, the total amounting to close on two millions sterling; but one most important item has been left out of account, viz., the stoppage of promotions, whereby a number of anomalies have been created through the higher positions in the service being filled in numerous instances by lower grade officers—which must have resulted in a large annual saving—estimated for the year 1896–7 alone at not less than £200,000—to say nothing of minor savings, such as the deduction of half-pay during sickness, and the employment of men in railway workshops, &c., for less than full time:—

RETRENCHMENT IN OFFICIAL SALARIES, 1892–3 TO 1898–9.

Year.	Governor.	Ministers.	Members of Parliament.	Reductions in Salary of State Employés.	Saving by Officers Pensioned off.			Grand Total.
					Salaries prior to Retirement (estimated).†	Less Increase in amount of Pensions, & Compensation, &c.	Net Saving.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1892–3 ...	...	...	1,275	60,349	104,300	46,160	58,140	119,764
1893–4 ...	...	2,800	2,550	174,878	226,400	100,210	126,190	306,418
1894–5 ...	...	3,400	3,820	171,353	338,600	149,800	188,800	367,373
1895–6 ...	2,047	3,600*	5,100	143,155	323,600	143,180	180,420	334,322
1896–7 ...	3,000*	3,600	5,100	112,000	301,700	133,500	168,200	291,900
1897–8 ...	3,000	3,600	1,621	82,035	307,800	136,200	171,600	261,856
1898–9 ...	3,000	3,600	...	48,998	293,800	130,000§	163,800	219,398
Total ...	11,047	20,600	19,466	792,768	1,896,200	839,050	1,057,150	1,901,031

NOTE.—In this table no account is taken of the saving through stoppage of promotions since 1890.

207. It was estimated (in 1894) that the number of employés who leave the State service annually from various causes—whose places are, under ordinary circumstances, filled by new appointments—was 1,210, or about 5 per cent. of the whole. But between 30th June, 1894, and 30th June, 1897—respecting which periods particulars are available—several of the offices which became vacant were not re-filled, and hence the number of State employés fell off by 1,842, the amount of nominal salaries payable by £216,000, and of actual salaries by £127,000. Of the 22,000 who remained at the latter period, about 45 per cent. were employed in the Railways, 25 per cent. (including non-permanent and exempt officers) in the Departments under the control of the Public Service Board, and 22 per cent. as teachers in the Department of Public Instruction, whilst the

Decrease in State employés, 1894 to 1897.

* Permanent annual reduction —† Assumed to be equivalent to 2·26 times the pension payable.—
‡ As compared with 1891–2.—§ Assumed.

remainder were attached to the Defence and Police Departments. The following are the particulars:—

STATE EMPLOYÉS, 1894 AND 1897.

Branch of Service.	Number employed on 30th June—		Decrease.
	1894.	1897.	
Public Service (Proper)*	5,483	4,837	646
„ Temporary and Exempt	728	618	110
Teachers—Permanent	4,501	4,581	+80†
„ Temporary	251	249	2
Police	1,456	1,413	43
Naval and Military	622	539	83
Railways—Permanent	10,439	8,678	1,761
„ Temporary	476	1,199	+723†
Total	23,956	22,114	1,842
<hr/>			
Nominal Salaries	£ 3,076,500	£ 2,860,044	£ 216,456
Actual Salaries	2,905,184	2,777,894	127,290

208. In 1894, about three-fourths of the members of the Public Service proper (*i.e.*, those under the Public Service Board, exclusive of teachers), and nine-tenths of all State employés received less than £201 per annum. The following statement shows, in respect of each branch of the service in 1894 and of all branches in 1896, the numbers in receipt of various salaries, together with the nominal amounts payable:—

NUMBER AND SALARIES OF PERMANENT EMPLOYÉS OF THE STATE, 1894 AND 1896.

Nominal Salary.	Number of Officers on 30th June, 1894.				Total on 30th June.	
	Public Service.†	Naval and Military and Police.	Teachers.	Railways.	1894.	1896.
Under £100 ...	1,622	370	2,230	2,791	7,013	6,857
£100 to £200 ...	2,534	1,589	a 794	a 5,921	13,173§	12,846
£200 „ £300 ...	787	69	b 1,212	b 1,543	1,625§	1,583
£300 „ £400 ...	262	31	c 222	c 140	306§	298
£400 „ £500 ...	137	8	41	25	211	159
£500 „ £600 ...	54	4	2	7	67	67
£600 „ £1,000 ...	76	4	...	9	89||	68
£1,000 and upwards	11	3	...	3	17	15
Total ...	5,483	2,078	4,501	10,439	22,501	21,893

* Officers of Parliament are included under this head.

† Increase.

‡ Under control of Public Service Board, exclusive of teachers. Officers of Parliament, exempt from State control are, however, included.

§ Estimated.

|| Between £600 and £700, 33 in Public Service and 4 in Railways; between £700 and £800, 27 in Public Service, 1 in Naval and Military, and 5 in Railways; between £800 and £900, 11 in Public Service; between £900 and £1,000, 5 in Public Service and 3 in Naval and Military and Police.

a £100 to £150. b £150 to £250. c £250 to £400.

Range of salaries of State employes.

**NUMBER AND SALARIES OF PERMANENT EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE,
1894 AND 1896—continued.**

Nominal Salary.	Amount of Nominal Salaries.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Under £100 ...	110,882	24,337	85,077	177,996	398,292	415,260
£100 to £200 ...	373,503	233,936	a 90,827	a 700,679	1,823,364*	1,786,742
£200 „ £300 ...	174,718	16,651	b 241,523	b 282,050	385,800*	377,482
£300 „ £400 ...	86,179	10,582	c 60,463	c 42,653	104,600*	102,483
£400 „ £500 ...	61,712	3,548	18,821	11,748	95,829	73,333
£500 „ £600 ...	29,902	2,131	1,025	3,775	36,833	38,761
£600 „ £1,000 ...	54,302	3,522	...	6,728	64,552	52,250
£1,000 and upwards	11,700	3,850	...	3,350	18,900	19,660
Total ...	902,898	298,557	497,736	1,228,979	2,928,170	2,865,971

209. In the Public Service proper the number of officers was reduced from 6,046 in 1891—when the number was at a maximum—to 4,702 in 1897, the latter being fewer than in any year since 1886. During the whole period of six years the number of retirements, &c., was 1,680, of which 519 were of professional or clerical and 1,161 of non-clerical officers; whilst the new appointments numbered 336, viz., 26 of professional or clerical and 310 of non-clerical officers, thus resulting in a net decrease of 1,344 officers—493 being in the professional and clerical divisions, and 851 in the non-clerical division. Of the number in the service in 1897, 9 were in the first division, 155 in the professional, 1,699 in the clerical, and 2,839 in the non-clerical division; 9 of those in the clerical being in the first class, 25 in the second, 103 in the third, 401 in the fourth, and 1,161 in the fifth class. Nearly half of the whole number were in the Post and Telegraph Department, and about one-fifth in the Chief Secretary's Department, but warders and attendants in Gaols and Lunatic Asylums tended to augment the latter proportion. The following were the numbers in the various Departments at the two periods referred to:—

Reduction in
officers
under
Public Ser-
vice Board.

**OFFICERS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE
(PROPER), 1891 AND 1897.**

Department.	Number of Officers on 31st December.		Decrease.
	1891.	1897.	
Posts and Telegraphs ...	2,971	2,187	784
Chief Secretary† ...	1,048	940	108
Trade and Customs ...	493	397	96
Law ...	422	299	123

NOTE.—There were also 1,396 persons (including 1,237 non-clerical) employed temporarily, or outside the Public Service Acts, on the 31st December, 1897. Their salaries amounted to only £137,647.

* Estimated. a £100 to £150. b £150 to £250. c £250 to £400.

† Including Premier's Office.

OFFICERS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE (P.P.O.P.E.R.), 1891 AND 1897—*continued.*

Department.	Number of Officers on 31st December.		Decrease.
	1891.	1897.	
Treasury	301	276	25
Lands	260	233	27
Public Works	169	99	70
Education*	149	96	53
Other Branches	233	175	58
Total*	6,046	4,702	1,344

Anomalies
in Public
Service.

210. Promotions having virtually ceased since 1890, a large number of the higher positions in the Public Service (Proper) are at present filled by officers with a lower grade classification. On 31st December, 1897, there were 110 such positions, not properly filled up, in the upper classes of the service, besides 90 more in the fourth class. It is estimated that the amount per annum necessary to grade the officers up to their proper positions would be about £55,000 for the upper classes, and close on £80,000 for all classes of the Public Service (Proper). The following is a comparison of the number of classified positions with the actual number of officers, in the higher classes of the Public Service on 31st December, 1897 :—

ANOMALIES IN THE HIGHER CLASSES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE (PROPER), 1897.

On 31st December, 1897.	First Division.	Clerical Division.			Total.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	
Number of Positions	12	29	52	163	256
„ Officers	9	9	25	103	146
Deficiency	3	20	27	60	110

Reduction,
employés,
1891 to 1898.

211. In the Railway Department the number of employés on the 30th June, 1898, was 10,460, of which 8,830 were on the permanent, and 1,630 on the temporary† staff. As there were 3,097 miles of railway open on that date, there were on an average 338 employés per 100 miles open, as compared with 449 per 100 miles in the United States in 1897. Of the permanent staff, 206 were in the secretary's, accountant's, and traffic audit branches; 3,333 in the traffic branch; 104 in the

NOTE.—This table relates only to officers under the control of the Public Service Board.

* Exclusive of Teachers, who are also under the Public Service Board.

† Exclusive of *butty-gangs* under the Board of Land and Works and men employed in regrading works.

telegraph branch; 2,718 in the locomotive; and 2,469 in the engineering branch. Of the temporary staff, 43 were in the secretary's, accountant's, and traffic audit branches; 284 were in the traffic; 45 in the telegraph; 334 in the locomotive; and 924 in the engineering branch. During the last seven years the permanent staff was reduced by 3,474 officers and men—or by nearly a third—and the temporary staff by 185, or by a total of 3,659; and their annual salaries were reduced by £605,393, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the number and annual salaries of railway employés for 1897 and 1898, and two previous triennial periods:—

RAILWAY EMPLOYÉS, 1891, 1894, 1897, AND 1898.

On 30th June.	Number of Employés.			Annual Salaries (Nominal).
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	
1891	12,304	1,815	14,119	£ 1,929,142
1894	10,439	476	10,915	1,268,500*
1897	8,678	1,199	9,877	1,233,013
1898	8,830	1,630	10,460	1,323,749

NOTE.—In 1898 the nominal salaries of the permanent staff amounted to £1,182,740, and the actual salaries to £1,169,854; and of the temporary staff to £141,009 and £140,996 respectively.

212. The changes in taxation effected in 1892–3 were described in the last issue of this work. Since then, a primage duty of 1 per cent. on imports (with a few exemptions) was imposed on 20th July, 1893, which brought in a revenue of about £78,600 per annum; and an income tax in 1894–5, yielding about £170,000 per annum; whilst the raising of the excise duty on tobacco on 5th June, 1895, might—the consumption remaining stationary—have been expected to yield an additional annual revenue of £19,500.† On the other hand, a re-action apparently having set in against certain high duties—the increase of which in 1892–3 appeared to have had a detrimental effect on the revenue, the Customs tariff was, in 1895–6, again revised, and the rates of duty in many cases lowered from 1st January, 1896, with the result that, although the remission on a stationary trade was equivalent to about £155,000 per annum,‡ the Customs revenue fell off in 1895–6 by only £41,000, and owing to the revival of trade increased in 1896–7 by £25,000, as compared with 1894–5.§ From the same date (viz., 1st January, 1896) the primage duty was remitted; and the excise duty on spirits reduced—such reduction being equivalent—assuming a uniform consumption—to £11,600 per annum, but as a matter of fact the amount of duty received in 1895–6 fell off—owing to a diminished consumption—by more than double the sum named, although the lower rates had been in force for only six months of the financial year. To sum up, increased taxation equivalent to £78,600 per annum was imposed in 1893–4, and £189,500 in 1894–5; but remissions equivalent to £245,200§ per annum were made in 1895–6. The latter, however, had

Changes in taxation effected by legislation.

* Approximate.

† See tables following paragraphs 295 and 296 post.

‡ See also paragraph 294 post.

§ In 1894–5 and 1896–7 remissions were also made equivalent to £2,300.

little or no influence in reducing the revenue. As regards other sources of revenue, the railways were extended by an average length of 32 miles in 1893-4, 101 miles in 1894-5, 39 miles in 1895-6, and 5 miles in 1896-7, but remained stationary in 1897-8; and, in consequence, the revenue derivable therefrom might under ordinary circumstances have been expected to increase at the rate of £1,000 per mile by reason of such extension. Owing to the depression in trade resulting in a serious decline in traffic, however, the railway revenue fell off, as compared with 1892-3, by £200,000 in 1893-4, by £345,000 in 1894-5, by £380,000 in 1895-6, and, a partial recovery having taken place, by only £165,000 in 1896-7 and £172,000 in 1897-8.

Revenue
1897-8 and
previous
years.

213. The revenue in 1897-8 was larger than in 1896-7 by over £250,000, and larger than in 1895-6 by about £440,000; and, although less than in any of the six years 1887-8 to 1892-3, was exceeded in no other years since the first settlement of the colony.*

Expenditure
1897-8 and
previous
years.

214. The ordinary expenditure of 1897-8 was over £110,000 more than in 1896-7, and about £150,000 more than in 1895-6, but less than in any other year since 1886-7. Prior to 1853 the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it approximated to three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880-81 to 1883-4 it ranged between five and five and three-quarter millions; from 1884-5 to 1889-90 and 1890-91, it increased from six to over nine millions sterling; after 1890-91 it rapidly fell off to about six and a half millions in 1895-6, but rose again to six and two-third millions in 1897-8.

Revenue and
expenditure
per head,
1883-4 to
1897-8.

215. A statement of the revenue and expenditure per head during each of the last fifteen years will be found in the following table:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1883-4 TO 1897-8.*

Year.			Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1883-4	...	...	920,694	6	8	11	6	2	9
1884-5	...	...	944,564	6	13	2	6	9	7
1885-6	...	...	969,202	6	12	5	6	14	5
1886-7	...	...	1,000,510	6	14	7	6	11	1
1887-8	...	...	1,032,993	7	7	4	7	1	1
1888-9	...	...	1,076,966	8	1	1	7	7	1
1889-90	...	...	1,103,727	7	14	5	8	14	10
1890-91	...	...	1,133,266	7	7	3	8	1	1
1891-2	...	...	1,157,678	6	13	6	7	6	7
1892-3	...	...	1,167,373	5	19	3	6	16	11
1883-4	...	...	1,174,006	5	14	5	6	4	6
1894-5	...	...	1,179,103	5	13	10	5	14	8
1895-6	...	...	1,181,751	5	9	4	5	10	8
1896-7	...	...	1,174,944	5	13	1	5	12	1
1897-8	...	...	1,176,248	5	17	3	5	13	9

* Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) to be published later on. For amounts per head for each year prior to 1883-4, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 373.

216. It will be noticed that the revenue per head rose from £5 9s. 4d. in 1895-6 to £5 17s. 3d. in 1897-8, the latter being higher than in any year since 1892-3; whilst the expenditure per head in 1897-8 was higher by 1s. 8d. than in 1896-7, and by 3s. 1d. than in 1895-6, but lower than in any previous year shown. In proportion to population the revenue and, as a consequence, the expenditure declined steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3; which was followed by a gradual rise from year to year until the revenue per head reached a maximum in 1888-9, and the expenditure in 1889-90; again a rapid decline took place to a minimum in 1895-6, which has been followed by a partial recovery. It will also be noticed that the revenue exceeded the expenditure in 1897-8 by 3s. 5d. per head, as compared with an excess of 1s. per head in 1896-7.

Revenue and expenditure per head in 1897-8 and former years.

217. In the forty-two and a half years ended with 1897-8 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on twenty-two occasions, or by £4,874,021; and was less than that estimate on twenty-one occasions, or by £5,996,545. Deducting the former from the latter, the net amount by which the estimate exceeded the result is found to have been £1,122,524. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the last fifteen years:—

Revenue estimated and raised.

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1883-4 to 1897-8.*

Year.	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually raised.	More (+) or Less (-) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
1883-4	5,779,775	5,934,578	+154,803
1884-5	6,048,720	6,290,361	+241,641
1885-6	6,285,308	6,416,406	+131,098
1886-7	6,516,797	6,733,826	+217,029
1887-8	6,968,706	7,607,598	+638,892
1888-9	7,792,624	8,675,990	+883,366
1889-90	8,328,270	8,519,159	+190,889
1890-91	8,631,345	8,343,588	-287,757
1891-2	8,581,995	7,729,572	-852,423
1892-3	8,054,152	6,959,229	-1,094,923
1893-4	7,563,147	6,716,814	-846,333
1894-5	6,809,601	6,714,652	-94,949
1895-6	6,803,645	6,458,682	-344,963
1896-7†	6,693,707	6,645,129	-48,578
1897-8†	6,813,973	6,898,240	+84,267

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years.

218. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1888-9, the excess being £883,366, which is £244,000 larger than in 1887-8, and over two and

Years of excessive and defective estimates.

* For particulars for each year prior to 1883-4 see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 275. In July, 1898, the revenue for 1898-9 was estimated at £6,907,439.

† The proceeds from mallee lands payable into the Mallee Land Account have been added to Treasurer's estimate as well as to amount received.

a half times as large as the next largest excess (£348,428) in 1881-2; whilst the year in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1892-3, viz., by £1,095,000, which was £243,000 larger than in 1891-2, nearly £250,000 larger than in 1893-4, and nearly four times as large as in 1890-91. In each of the last four years, the actual has been remarkably close to the estimate (*i.e.*, within £100,000), with one exception.

Expenditure
authorized
and
incurred.

219. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amount voted and expended and the difference in each of the fifteen years ended with 1897-8:—

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1883-4 TO 1897-8.*

Year.	Amounts.		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1883-4	4,495,241	4,181,169	314,072
1884-5	4,679,031	4,432,858	246,223
1885-6	4,990,824	4,696,924	293,900
1886-7	5,056,629	4,770,705	284,924
1887-8	5,635,949	5,324,347	311,602
1888-9	6,364,193	5,869,351	494,842
1889-90	7,850,859	7,196,089	654,770
1890-91	7,191,162	6,795,508	395,654
1891-2	6,623,745	5,822,582	801,163
1892-3	5,679,770	5,099,953	579,817
1893-4	4,782,287	4,429,002	353,285
1894-5	4,437,621	4,156,079	301,542
1895-6	4,011,417	3,902,436	108,981
1896-7	4,034,036	3,948,903	85,133
1897-8	4,192,665	4,114,974	77,694

NOTE.—The probable expenditure from votes in 1896-9 was estimated in July, 1896, at £4,391,861.

Amount
unexpended
1894-98.

220. The sum of the unexpended balances in the fifteen years amounted to an aggregate of nearly 5½ millions sterling (the exact amount being £5,303,602), or to an average of about £353,573 per annum. In the last three years the balances have been considerably lower than in any of the previous years shown.

Heads of
revenue,
1892-3 to
1897-8.

221. The sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz.:—Taxation, Crown Lands, Railways and other Reproductive Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, and Other Sources. In 1897-8 £2,910,000, or 42 per cent., was derived from taxation; £396,000, or 6 per cent., from Crown lands; £3,317,000, or 48 per cent., from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz.:—Railways, Waterworks, and Posts and Telegraphs, to which the Railways alone

* For particulars for earlier years, see previous issue of this work, especially that for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 277.

contributed as much as £2,603,000, or 38 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance, amounting to £275,000, or about 4 per cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £396,000, by far the greater proportion, or £285,000—being equal to 4 per cent. of the total revenue—was derived from the sale of public land, which, being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the State, is obviously not a permanent source of income. As a rule, portion of this amount is properly treated as capital, from £50,000 to £100,000 having in former years been paid annually towards the construction of railways as directed by the *Land Act* 1890,* which provides that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. This contribution, however, has since 1891–2 been temporarily diverted into the Land Sales by Auction Fund, until the expenditure authorized out of that fund on certain public works has been fully covered.† Moreover, it has been provided that the proceeds arising from the sale and occupation of lands in the mallee country should, on and after 1st July, 1896, be payable into a separate account, called the Mallee Land Account, and are to be available solely for the redemption of loans; the sums already paid into this account amounted to £14,912 in 1896–7, and £10,777 in 1897–8. The following is a statement of the amounts received under different heads ‡ in each of those divisions during the last six financial years :—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1892–3 TO 1897–8.

Heads of Revenue.	1892–3.	1893–4.	1894–5.	1895–6.	1896–7.	1897–8.
TAXATION.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties (including primage)	1,716,257	1,688,456	1,782,203	1,705,765	1,728,677	1,809,548
Wharfage rates ...	23,028	28,247	26,937	27,907	30,703	30,856
Excise duties ...	251,254	308,927	308,975	297,030	294,746	301,318
Ports and harbors (chiefly tonnage dues)	15,507	15,993	17,123	17,414	19,603	19,221
Licences (business) ...	19,869	18,022	17,328	17,378	17,099	17,594
Probate and succession duties	183,928	144,771	139,084	148,432	86,906	238,780
Duties on bank notes...	23,720	24,694	20,774	19,317	19,128	18,844
Stamp duties § ...	170,000	145,000	139,000	162,500	153,500	172,400
Land tax ...	119,216	123,457	120,093	127,178	115,524	115,451
Income tax ...	...	...	140,796	168,088	179,301	186,225
Total ...	2,522,779	2,497,567	2,712,313	2,691,009	2,645,187	2,910,237

* 45 Vict. No. 512, and 54 Vict. No. 1106 (Consolidated Act), section 78.

† See table following paragraph 235 post.

‡ The heads of Revenue and Expenditure are arranged according to a classification agreed upon at a conference of representatives of several of the Australian Colonies upon the subject of statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January, 1875. See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statistic of Victoria, Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875.

§ Estimated roughly, as the Postal Authorities are unable to furnish reliable statements in consequence of stamp duty, postage, and fees all being collected by means of one class of stamps. The telegraph revenue is also collected by means of stamps; but as there are other means of ascertaining this the figures may be taken as correct. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders and postal notes.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1892-3 TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1885-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
LAND REVENUE.						
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)*	364,685	382,511	357,736	295,200	307,008	285,164
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)*	117,781	117,634	115,719	114,943	121,154	110,909
Penalties under Land Acts	302	623	125	1,324	301	223
Total ...	482,768	500,768	473,580	411,467	428,463	396,296
PUBLIC WORKS.						
Railways ...	2,912,788	2,709,575	2,583,442	2,394,475	2,597,255	2,602,547
Water supply—						
Metropolitan (interest)	98,951	95,328	93,699	93,744	93,732	93,816
Country † ...	70,992	83,468	79,215	89,114	87,898	89,611
Other public works ...	6,036	4,976	4,505	4,991	5,586	4,836
Total ...	3,088,767	2,893,347	2,760,861	2,582,324	2,784,471	2,790,810
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.						
Postal receipts, &c. ‡ ...	401,628	403,270	382,783	380,138	383,841	388,086
Telegraphs and telephones	144,776	133,461	126,938	136,428	138,900	138,315
Total ...	546,404	536,731	509,721	516,566	522,741	526,401
OTHER SOURCES						
Mint charges ...	13,305	13,746	15,881	18,149	19,413	23,333
" subsidy returned	5,136	...	10,028	3,045	3,665	5,004
Fees, Fines, &c. (inclusive of fee stamps) ‡	120,275	106,060	91,237	88,122	88,315	88,534
Interest on public account	70,746	56,043	41,399	32,228	25,350	25,089
Rents (other than Crown lands)	1,996	2,063	2,214	2,771	2,860	3,521
Reimbursements in aid §	64,716	61,187	48,474	56,085	62,885	61,369
Miscellaneous receipts	42,337	49,302	48,944	56,916	61,779	67,646
Total ...	318,511	288,401	258,177	257,316	264,267	274,496
Total ordinary revenue	6,959,229	6,716,814	6,714,652	6,458,682	6,645,129	6,898,240

* Including proceeds from mallee lands payable into the Mallee Land Account.

† Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks, &c.

‡ See footnote (§) page 127 ante.

§ Embracing amounts received by departments which are not charged, or are only casually charged, with the collection of revenue, such as proceeds of the labour of prisoners, sums paid for the care of lunatics, and of children in Industrial and Reformatory Schools; for the service of the police when specially applied for; for the sale of works by the Government Printer; for the storage of gunpowder; for quarantine expenses, &c.

222. Comparing the revenue of 1897-8 with that of 1892-3 (five years previously), it will be observed that there was a total net decrease of £61,000, resulting from a falling-off of £514,000 under fourteen heads, less an increase of £453,000 under eleven, whilst the revenue from one source (Mint subsidy returned) was practically stationary. By far the most serious contraction was under Railways, where there was a falling-off of £310,000. The next most prominent decrease was in the land revenue, which fell off by £86,000, especially under the head of Land sales. There was also a falling-off of £46,000 under interest on the Public Account, and £32,000 under fees; whilst postal receipts, &c., which, besides receipts from postage, include commission on money orders, proceeds of parcels post, &c., show a decrease of £14,000, and telegraph receipts one of £4,000. On the other hand, by far the largest increase, viz., £388,000, occurred under the general head of Taxation, in consequence of the revenue from Customs having risen by £93,000, from Excise by £50,000, from duties on estates of deceased persons by £55,000, supplemented by £186,000 from income tax—an impost which did not exist in 1892-3, but was levied for the first time in 1894-5. There was also an increase of £19,000 under Country Water Supply, which, however, is mainly accounted for by the larger amount of interest payable by corporations on their increased borrowings for the extension of waterworks; also a substantial increase of £10,000 under Mint charges; and one of £25,000 under Miscellaneous receipts.

223. In reference to the postal revenue, it should be pointed out that this has been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, and may be regarded as a fair approximation to the truth; although it is to be regretted that little or no assistance in framing the estimate has been derived from the records of the Post-office itself.* The total stamp revenue in 1897-8 was £677,252,† but after deducting the amounts received on account of telegrams, and for duties and fees collected in the Registrar-General and Titles offices, which are known, there remains a balance of £506,216 for postage, and other stamp duties and fees, as compared with £517,966 in 1892-3. Thus the stamp revenue, exclusive of the items referred to, showed a decrease of about £11,500 as compared with that received five years previously. In 1897-8, as compared with 1892-3 a decrease of about £14,000 is estimated to have taken place under the head of postage, and of £32,000 under fees, but on the other hand the revenue from Stamp duty is estimated to have increased by about £2,000. The importance of distinguishing stamp duty (taxation) from postal revenue and fees has often been referred to in previous issues of this work.

224. The heads of revenue arranged in the preceding table are necessarily comprehensive; but, in order to give some idea of the subordinate items embraced therein, the details for the six years under

* Since this was written, the Report for the Post Office Department for 1898 has appeared, which contains such an estimate for the first time.

† Including collections in cash £50,020, which at one time were collected by stamps.

some of the more important heads, except taxation, which will be dealt with later on, are summarized below :—

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1892-3 TO 1897-8.

Heads of Revenue.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
LAND SALES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
By Auction—Principal ...	53,828	37,204	27,103	18,778	15,034	16,476
" Interest on De- ferred Pay- ments	3,513	3,101	2,177	1,475	1,143	1,069
Under Deferred Payments— Progress Payments	259,154	287,854	278,494	233,284	287,205	265,223
Final Payments	43,119	50,421	44,280	39,059		
Private Contract, &c. ...	5,071	3,931	5,682	2,604	2,703	1,811
In Mallee District (including Deferred Payments) *	...	...	...	...	923	585
Total ...	364,685	382,511	357,736	295,200	307,008	285,164
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.						
Pastoral Occupation— Rents, pastoral and grazing lands	29,568	32,151	27,059	26,894	32,089	29,243
Grazing licences ...	20,033	17,827	17,874	17,263	17,510	19,266
Mallee pastoral leases, &c.	13,062	12,293	13,885	16,773	- 71 }	10,192*
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights)	19,347	23,857	23,721	24,854	13,989* }	22,404
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)	35,051	30,690	32,607	28,561	30,564	29,162
Business Licences on gold- fields	143	115	111	155	147	120
Land occupied by Water Supply Department	577	701	462	443	579	522
Total ...	117,781	117,634	115,719	114,943	121,154	110,909
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.						
Melbourne (Yan Yean) ...	1,269†	...	...	...	...	...
Geelong ...	10,946	10,667	10,226	10,677	10,136	10,419
Gold-fields (Coliban Scheme)	22,356	23,112	23,324	24,450	25,145	25,501
Interest on Loans— Municipalities ...	10,971	17,526	16,816	17,972	17,933	18,931
Melbourne and Metropoli- tan Board of Works	97,682	95,328	93,699	93,744	93,732	93,816
Water Trusts ...	20,883	26,658	24,232	26,770	28,278	27,797
Irrigation Trusts ...	5,820	5,497	5,065	9,215	6,403	6,968
Rents of Reservoirs ...	16	8	2	30	3	5
Cost of Special Audit—Co- huna Irrigation Trust	...	...	50	...	...	...
Total ...	169,943	178,796	172,914	182,858	181,630	183,427

* Payable into the Mallee Land Account

† Amount by which refunds exceeded revenue

‡ Revenue transferred to Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Amount paid in final adjustment of accounts with the recently constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.						
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip	1,131	1,630	2,457	1,781	2,555	919
Fifty-ton Crane and Ferry	646	533	274	287	348	464
Fares (from Harbor Trust)						
Interest on Loans to Municipalities—						
Bridges	1,546	1,519	1,374	1,423	1,508	1,469
Tramways	2,713	1,294	400	1,500	250	800
Vermi-proof fencing ...	...	...	...	...	925	1,024
Yarra improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Total	6,036	4,976	4,505	4,991	5,586	4,836
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.						
Postal receipts, &c. :—						
Postage on letters, &c. (estimated)	364,694	366,010	347,109	340,546	345,589	344,845
Ditto Parcels	10,488	10,271	10,937	11,680	9,164	13,844
Private Boxes, Transit Rates, &c.	10,564	10,289	7,857	10,331	9,657	9,682
Commission on Money Orders and Postal Notes	15,882	16,700	16,880	17,581	19,431	19,715
Electric Telegraphs ...	104,460	96,595	90,463	99,022	101,605	98,863
Telephone Exchanges						
Private Telephone Wires, &c.	40,308	36,837	36,020	37,402	37,295	39,452
Expenses reimbursed ...	8	29	455	4	...	...
Total	546,404	536,731	509,721	516,566	522,741	526,401
FINES, FEES, ETC.						
Fees under Stamps Act—						
Registrar-General * ...	8,692	7,051	5,884	6,212	6,136	6,773
Births, Deaths, and Marriages †	1,928	1,737	1,149	1,257	1,250	1,642
Friendly Society Valuations, &c.	39	123	85	107	482	175
Titles Office *	33,460	29,276	24,534	24,899	24,709	24,918
Other (estimated)	20,397	16,975	15,235	14,634	14,423	13,792
Fees—						
Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	22,310	22,726	14,755	13,073	13,119	14,028
Customs and Harbor Departments	8,393	7,348	6,773	6,498	6,234	5,707
Law Courts	4,094	3,088	1,938	879	524	536
Crown Solicitor	854	360	777	486	972	270
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,540	1,508	1,318	929	1,141	1,350
Mines Department	916	1,151	1,230	1,507	1,949	1,997
Transfers of Victuallers' Licences	2,358	2,612	2,258	2,332	2,164	2,116
Factories and Shops ...	2,157	1,429	1,474	1,547	2,796	2,556
Patents	3,202	2,751	2,954	3,067	3,450	3,397
Trade Marks	542	499	525	616	659	695
Other	872	618	459	498	1,303	896

* Collected in cash.

† Collected in cash prior to, and in stamps on and after, 21st May, 1893.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
FINES, FEES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
Fines, &c.—						
Law Courts	6,384	5,382	4,621	6,392	5,719	5,556
Customs	335	195	4,135	1,962	290	851
Under Public Service Act, &c.	592	410	404	245	267	311
Other *	1,210	821	729	982	738	968
Total	120,275	106,060	91,237	88,122	88,315	88,534
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.						
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School Children, Prisoners, Lunatics, and Inebriates	22,091	18,458	18,060	19,004	18,926	20,014
Receipts for Miscellaneous Services†	12,473	18,589	9,637	6,977	8,409	8,290
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer)	27,978	21,332	18,042	21,279	20,366	21,022
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of Produce	467	395	561	407	446	207
Defence Department—Sale of Rifles, &c.	1,707	2,413	974	1,147	1,502	1,209
Mines and Water Supply—Refund of part cost of Boring, Hire of Boiler, Sale of Water, &c.	...	...	556	439	360	1,395
Amount received from Exporters for Packing Produce for Export	...	...	644	6,832	12,876	9,232
Total	64,716	61,187	48,474	56,085	62,885	61,369
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.						
Sale of Government Property...	3,159	3,171	4,567	12,493	6,505	5,394
Transfers from Trust Funds—						
Intestate Estates Fund ...	9,518	4,073	8,251	4,380	4,933	6,659
Pension Fund (Schedule D) Constitution Act	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Other Funds	4,543	2,498	3,136	3,008	3,211	2,753
Estates of Illegitimate Persons	52	21	34	53	15	70

* Including mining leases, &c. £437 in 1892-3, £530 in 1893-4, £562 in 1894-5, £570 in 1895-6, £533 in 1896-7, and £712 in 1897-8; also confiscated money and property, £262 in 1892-3, £216 in 1893-4, £93 in 1894-5, £350 in 1895-6, £141 in 1896-7, and £131 in 1897-8.

Consisting of the following items:—

	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Storage of Gunpowder	4,309	2,532	2,083	1,944	2,295	2,430
Police Protection	4,979	3,682	2,859	2,190	2,123	2,345
Percentage on Payment of Imperial Pensions ..	917	876	992	968	924	908
Harbor Trust, for Collection of Wharfage ..	1,000	1,050	800	800	800	800
Railway Department, for Firewood cut by Unemployed ..	...	6,981	1,091	333	333	...
Services of Dock Staff	441	369	503	288	240	522
Customs Department's Services	53	31	98	189	606	168
Australian Governments, for Maintenance of Light-houses ..	680	700	1,169	383	1,163	783
Other Items	85	68	42	3	20	443

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—<i>continued.</i>						
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations*	£ 3,554	£ 3,140	£ 2,386	£ 1,884	£ 1,548	£ 526
Customs Overtime Receipts ...	2,735	2,618	3,002	3,040	3,236	3,347
Education Department—Sale of Books, &c.	714	1,208	1,479	2,606	4,188	5,828
Police Department—Hospital Stoppages	550	621	516	461	591	535
Marine Board Act ...	2,033	1,955	1,951	2,030	1,969	1,912
Receipts under Public Service Regulations	418	619	685	908	630	590
Purchase of Discharges from Artillery Corps and Refund of Deferred Pay of Deserters	517	109	87	21	94	37
Valuation of Improvements on Resumed Malles Blocks	784	170	278	416	153	118
Ditto, Interest on ...	...	...	...	...	74	6
Malles Fencing Rate ...	...	...	...	...	670	737
Land Sales—Auctioneer's Bonus	26	37	11	11	15	7
Loans or advances repaid—Municipalities—						
Vermin Fencing ...	7,684	13,751	11,888	16,672	16,564	15,901
Yarra Improvement Act...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Queen-street Bridge ...	941	928	351	337	324	310
Fert Melbourne Lagoon†	743	5,495	495	577	577	578
Seed Advances Act† ...	...	...	...	7	1,791	1,399
Settlement on Lands Act ...	...	...	...	...	131	695
Mining Companies—For Prospecting	125	3,549	1,009	3,283	2,798	682
Mining Development Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Coburg Cemetery Trustees...	...	...	50	50	...	50
Interest—Beet Sugar Works	...	...	...	...	...	370
Rebate on Freight received by Agent-General	...	989	...	93	51	...
Exchange on dishonoured Federal Bank Drafts	...	196	...	...	...	...
Premium on Treasury Bonds...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...
Ditto, Government Stock ...	...	...	1,598	...	...	6,736
Insurances received ...	...	...	...	...	757	...
Balance of Compensation Refunded	...	...	398	296	465	1
River Water supplied to Hydraulic Power Company	...	...	...	...	2,707	791
Judgment received towards Cost of Removing a Wreck	...	...	...	...	3,036	...

* Including for 1892-3, on account of public service, £480; lands, £404; rabbit-proof fencing, £182; gold prospecting votes, £553; endowments to municipalities, £700; foreign mails, £286. For 1893-4, on account of defence works and buildings, &c., £1,605; sundry public works, £551; gold prospecting, £344; posts and telegraphs, £147. For 1894-5, on account of Customs Departments, £572; defence works, £322; gold prospecting, £300; Lands Department, £288; sundry public works, £348. For 1895-6, on account of public works, £590, public instruction, £454; Chief Secretary's Department (grants, &c.) £219; and Defence Department, £117. For 1896-7, agricultural grants, £242; Defence Department, £218; gratuities to masters of vessels, £333; and Customs Department, £108.

† Including interest.

AMOUNTS OVERDUE TO REVENUE, ETC.—*continued.*

Overdue in respect to—	Balance Outstanding.
	£
Interest on Advances to Municipal Councils—Port Melbourne	
Lagoon Works	495
Loans to Wineries under Treasury Bonds (Act No. 1451) ...	4,829
Beet Sugar Company—Interest on Loan (Act 1440) ...	711
Tucker Village Settlement—Loan repayable when title granted to selectors	2,000
All other	1,361
Total	404,633

226. In the following table the heads of revenue and the amounts received under each head are given for the last twelve financial years; also the amounts received under the most important heads for the last twenty-four years :—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION—contd.		£
Customs Duties (including wharfage rates)	1886-7	2,132,361	Ports and Har- bors (chiefly tonnage dues)	1886-7	34,920
	1887-8	2,353,050		1887-8	34,327
	1888-9	2,879,830		1888-9	45,884
	1889-90	2,658,010*		1889-90	29,789
	1890-91	2,525,572		1890-91	20,669
	1891-2	2,388,961		1891-2	18,880
	1892-3	1,739,285*		1892-3	15,507
	1893-4	1,716,703		1893-4	15,993
	1894-5	1,809,140		1894-5	17,123
	1895-6	1,733,672*		1895-6	17,414
Excise	1896-7	1,759,380	Licences (busi- ness)	1896-7	19,603
	1897-8	1,840,404		1897-8	19,221
	1886-7	120,701		1886-7	18,898
	1887-8	128,369		1887-8	21,002
	1888-9	146,555		1888-9	23,904
	1889-90	137,332		1889-90	21,766
	1890-91	129,990		1890-91	22,152
	1891-2	143,575		1891-2	20,755
	1892-3	251,254†		1892-3	19,869
	1893-4	308,927		1893-4	18,022
	1894-5	308,975		1894-5	17,328
	1895-6	297,030		1895-6	17,378
	1896-7	294,746		1896-7	17,099
	1897-8	301,318		1897-8	17,594

* Rates of duties altered in 1889-90, increased in 1892-3, and reduced in 1895-6. Primage duty imposed on 1st January 1894; remitted on 31st December, 1895.

† Duty on spirits increased on 27th October, 1892. Beer duty re-imposed on 1st September, 1892.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
PUBLIC WORKS.		£	OTHER SOURCES.		£
Railways	1886-7	2,453,345	Mint Charges ...	1886-7	11,058
	1887-8	2,741,488		1887-8	10,377
	1888-9	3,104,907		1888-9	10,051
	1889-90	3,134,066		1889-90	11,317
	1890-91	3,306,580		1890-91	10,655
	1891-2	3,098,251		1891-2	11,755
	1892-3	2,912,788		1892-3	13,305
	1893-4	2,709,575		1893-4	13,746
	1894-5	2,583,442		1894-5	15,881
	1895-6	2,394,475		1895-6	18,149
Water Supply *	1896-7	2,597,255	Mint Subsidy returned	1896-7	19,413
	1897-8	2,602,547		1897-8	23,333
	1886-7	215,401		1886-7	1,986
	1887-8	235,743		1887-8	3,874
	1888-9	245,734		1888-9	3,642
	1889-90	260,227		1889-90	4,478
	1890-91	281,081		1890-91	4,760
	1891-2	141,701		1891-2	10,498
	1892-3	169,943		1892-3	5,136
	1893-4	178,796		1893-4	...
Other Public Works	1894-5	172,914		1894-5	10,028
	1895-6	182,858		1895-6	3,045
	1896-7	181,630		1896-7	3,665
	1897-8	183,427		1897-8	5,004
	1886-7	5,062	Fees, Fines, &c.+ (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	1886-7	131,095
	1887-8	4,764		1887-8	164,721
	1888-9	5,805		1888-9	174,998
	1889-90	4,848		1889-90	162,807
	1890-91	6,701		1890-91	162,452
	1891-2	8,614		1891-2	137,148
	1892-3	6,036		1892-3	120,275
	1893-4	4,976		1893-4	106,060
	1894-5	4,505		1894-5	91,237
	1895-6	4,991		1895-6	88,122
POST AND TELE-GRAPHS.	1896-7	5,586		1896-7	88,315
	1897-8	4,836		1897-8	88,534
	1886-7	413,535	Interest on Public Account, &c.	1886-7	93,216
	1887-8	485,533		1887-8	136,811
	1888-9	552,877		1888-9	107,888
	1889-90	526,400†		1889-90	66,700
	1890-91	499,327		1890-91	56,492
	1891-2	502,806		1891-2	33,243
	1892-3	546,404†		1892-3	70,746
	1893-4	536,731		1893-4	56,043
	1894-5	509,721		1894-5	41,399
	1895-6	516,566		1895-6	32,228
Postage, Tele- graphs, Tele- phones, Money Orders, &c. †	1896-7	522,741		1896-7	25,350
	1897-8	526,401		1897-8	25,089

* Including interest on loans to local bodies.

† Partly estimated (since 1893-3). See also footnote (5) on page 127 ante.

‡ Inland postal rate reduced from 2d. to 1d. on the 1st January, 1890, but raised again to 2d. on 12th September, 1892.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£			£
OTHER SOURCES—			OTHER SOURCES—		
<i>continued.</i>	1886-7	5,049	<i>continued.</i>	1892-3	64,716
	1887-8	2,908		1893-4	61,187
	1888-9	3,224		1894-5	48,474
	1889-90	4,019	Reimbursements	1895-6	56,085
	1890-91	2,427	<i>in aid—contd.</i>	1896-7	62,885
Rents (other than Land)	1891-2	1,893		1897-8	61,369
	1892-3	1,996		1886-7	23,320
	1893-4	2,063		1887-8	25,068
	1894-5	2,214		1888-9	34,036
	1895-6	2,771		1889-90	58,487
	1896-7	2,860		1890-91	70,502
	1897-8	3,521	Miscellaneous	1891-2	42,356
	1886-7	54,033	Receipts *	1892-3	42,337
	1887-8	69,041		1893-4	49,302
Reimbursements	1888-9	67,130		1894-5	48,944
<i>in aid</i>	1889-90	75,220		1895-6	56,916
	1890-91	76,522		1896-7	61,779
	1891-2	72,413		1897-8	67,646

SUMMARY OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1897-8.

Year.	Revenue derived from—							Total.
	Taxation.		Land.	Railways.	Water Supply.	Posts and Tele-graphs.	Other Sources.	
	Customs and Excise.†	Other.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874-5	1,660,710	64,112	946,753	921,714	96,707	198,326	348,101	4,236,423
1875-6	1,691,225	89,167	1,020,012	983,033	102,438	209,213	230,068	4,325,156
1876-7	1,666,600	104,085	1,046,415	1,078,082	115,869	226,597	486,229	4,723,877
1877-8	1,523,757‡	189,196	957,715	1,202,280	112,183	239,002	280,280	4,504,413
1878-9	1,414,472	315,616	969,235	1,222,241	120,346	244,761	334,849	4,621,520
1879-80	1,419,012	271,911	844,064	1,468,909	121,103	249,414	246,869	4,621,282
1880-81	1,611,439	392,265	836,470	1,578,432	139,411	272,316	355,678	5,186,011
1881-2	1,911,199	406,507	826,139	1,715,260	138,274	297,701	297,282	5,592,362
1882-3	1,903,715	430,540	679,933	1,838,284	152,328	324,967	281,466	5,611,253
1883-4	1,892,762	425,758	719,309	2,079,249	165,033	349,278	303,298	5,934,687
1884-5	2,060,764	487,407	666,557	2,200,067	165,968	380,556	329,042	6,290,361
1885-6	2,142,169	492,391	563,608	2,306,791	190,815	394,184	391,063	6,481,021
1886-7	2,253,062	486,573	587,091	2,453,345	215,401	413,535	324,819	6,733,826

* Including unexpended balances from Centennial Exhibition repaid, £12,000, and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,620, in 1889-90; repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,784 in 1890-91, and repayment of loans to municipal councils for rabbit-proof fencing, £13,901 in 1890-91, £11,857 in 1891-2, £7,694 in 1892-3, £13,761 in 1893-4, £11,888 in 1894-5, £16,672 in 1895-6, £16,564 in 1896-7, and £15,901 in 1897-8.

† Including wharfage rates.

‡ Port of Melbourne transferred to a Trust, with annu revenue of about £25,000 from wharfage rates.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue derived from—							Total.
	Taxation.		Land.	Railways.	Water Supply.	Post and Tele-graphs.	Other Sources.	
	Customs and Excise. *	Other.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1887-8	2,481,419	589,584	656,267	2,741,488	235,743	485,533	417,564	7,607,598
1888-9	3,026,385	723,285	616,028	3,104,907	245,734	552,877	406,774	8,675,990
1889-90	2,795,342	835,472	579,776	3,134,066	260,227	526,400	387,876	8,519,159
1890-91	2,655,562	597,076	613,451	3,306,580	281,081	499,327	390,511	8,343,588
1891-2	2,532,536	616,774	519,584	3,098,251	141,701†	502,806	317,920	7,729,572
1892-3	1,990,539	532,240	482,768	2,912,788	169,943	546,404	324,547	6,959,229
1893-4	2,025,630	471,937	500,768	2,709,575	178,796	536,731	293,377	6,716,814
1894-5	2,118,115	594,198	473,580	2,583,442	172,914	509,721	262,682	6,714,652
1895-6	2,030,702	660,307	411,467	2,394,475	182,858	516,566	262,307	6,458,682
1896-7	2,054,126	591,061	428,463	2,597,255	181,630	522,741	269,853	6,645,129
1897-8	2,141,722	768,515	396,296	2,602,547	183,427	526,401	279,332	6,898,240

NOTE.—Amounts raised by means of Treasury Bonds are excluded. Prior to 1886-7, recoups from loans, &c., were included (under "Other Sources") as follow:—£86,723 in 1874-5; £210,139 in 1876-7; £12,001 in 1877-8; £101,243 in 1878-9; £20,655 in 1879-80; £70,970 in 1880-81; £2,390 in 1881-2; £9,187 in 1882-3; £109 in 1883-4; and £64,615 in 1885-6. In 1889-90 a special receipt of £140,000, proceeds of the sale of the old Melbourne Police Court, has also been left out of account; it was expended on the improvement of Law Courts, offices, &c.

227. Of the total ordinary expenditure of Victoria in 1897-8, ^{Heads of expenditure, 1892-3 to 1897-8.} £1,195,000—or 18 per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attack; £572,000—or 8½ per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of general knowledge; £279,000—or 4½ per cent.—was expended on public charities or devoted to the preservation of the public health; £67,000—or 1 per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown lands, or about £44,000 less than the gross annual rental therefrom during the same financial year; as much as £4,171,000—or 62 per cent.—was absorbed in carrying on the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £1,560,000 on Railways, £18,000 on Waterworks, and £1,713,000† on interest and expenses of loans raised for their construction, and £506,000 on Posts and Telegraphs; £115,000 was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction of other public works, and £24,000 on the unfunded debt (created for revenue purposes); £65,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, whilst £27,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbors; and £143,000—or 2 per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The

* Including wharfrage rates.

† Melbourne Waterworks transferred to a Board of Works, with annual revenue of about £300,000.

‡ The total payment for interest and expenses of the public debt was £1,352,000, but the amount here given is that paid for Railways and Waterworks only.

amounts just enumerated, together with £98,000 expended on Miscellaneous services, form the ordinary expenditure for the year;* but, besides this, an amount of £229,000—or nearly 3½ per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on the construction of various public works of a permanent character, the cost of erection and of maintenance of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies (£100,000); and £10,777 (as against £14,912 in 1896-7)—being proceeds arising from the sale and rental of land in the Mallee District—was set aside (in a separate account called the Mallee Land Account) for the redemption of loans falling due. These amounts might be considered as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales—£285,000—before referred to.† The following is a classification of the expenditure under 11 divisions and 30 subsidiary heads, during each of the last six years:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,‡ 1892-3 TO 1897-8.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.					
	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.						
Civil List § ...	38,674	32,554	31,127	27,761	29,091	27,841
Legislature ...	81,850	62,713	65,910	59,479	59,454	67,967
Civil Establishment || ...	125,929	110,502	106,400	110,293	117,129	123,347
Retiring Allowances and Pensions	189,429	234,345	283,441	306,161	302,481	304,965
Gratuities, Compensations, &c.	56,438	65,557	66,066	36,723	30,743	30,932
Total ...	492,320	505,671	552,944	540,417	537,898	555,052
LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.						
Judicial and Legal ...	198,935	181,899	168,896	154,155	156,137	154,797
Police ...	271,162	254,864	247,344	244,054	249,136	251,351
Gaols and Penal Establishments	59,336	54,472	52,071	49,371	50,099	49,372
Defences — Naval and Military	220,785	207,577	194,020	168,575	181,649	184,316
Total ...	750,218	698,812	662,331	616,155	637,021	639,836

* This is not strictly true, as there are many items included under the various heads which will not recur in subsequent years.

† See paragraph 221 *ante*.

‡ For further details see table following paragraph 231 *post*.

§ Including Governor's salary, and salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, expenses of Executive Council and Public Service Board.

|| Including cost of the following Departments: Public Service Board (Office) Chief Secretary Premier's Office, shorthand Writer, Agent-General's Office, Audit Office, Registrar of Friendly Societies, Treasury, Stores and Transport, Government Printer, Inspector of Factories, and Marine Board.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE*—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount expended.					
	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public Instruction, Science, &c.†	782,676	665,394	604,109	571,036	568,357	572,372
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c.‡	290,751	263,809	255,417	254,726	263,723	279,283
Total ...	1,073,427	929,203	859,526	825,762	832,080	851,655
CROWN LANDS.						
Administration and Survey	76,505	92,783	67,848	57,906	58,034	67,128
Agriculture, &c. ...	166,807	89,311	102,941	102,235	77,893	89,988
Mining ...	104,498	81,776	85,696	52,620	53,316	53,435
Total ...	347,810	263,870	256,485	212,761	189,243	210,551
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.						
Railways—Working Expenses§	1,769,145	1,539,822	1,428,701	1,418,893	1,476,696	1,559,552
Land Sales by Auction Fund	53,818	37,207	27,103	18,778	15,000	16,509
Water Supply ...	31,709	29,538	27,140	15,857	13,987	18,368
General Public Works ||	731,987	526,331	249,733	245,045	222,565	212,052
Total ...	2,586,659	2,132,898	1,732,677	1,698,573	1,728,248	1,806,481
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS¶	637,616	571,767	553,456	502,662	493,455	506,268
PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES.						
Interest, &c., on debt (proper)—**						
Funded—Railways ...	1,450,758	1,492,780	1,461,534	1,467,172	1,474,843	1,439,710
„ Water Supply	269,524	279,329	270,356	270,251	270,653	273,193
„ Other Works	115,903	118,825	112,223	112,190	114,096	114,790
Unfunded ...	...	29,789	36,083	43,750	32,500	24,363
Total ...	1,836,185	1,920,723	1,880,196	1,893,363	1,892,092	1,852,056
Interest — Savings Banks ††	78,522	115,610	99,296	85,913	87,051	70,034

* For further details see table following paragraph 231 post.

† Including expenditure under the following heads:—Education, Government Statist, Observatory, Government Botanist, Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery, Grants to Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries &c. and Grants to Schools of Mines and Design.

‡ Including expenditure under the following heads:—Chief Medical Officer, Central Board of Health, Hospitals for Insane, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Grants to Charitable Institutions.

§ The figures in this line do not agree with those shown in the Railways Commissioners' Accounts since the former include payments for all stores purchased each year, whether used or not, whilst the latter take account only of the value of Stores taken out of stock. There was no expenditure on construction in any of the years.

|| The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all public works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy (£427,500 in 1892-3, £310,000 in 1893-4, and £100,000 in 1894-5 and subsequent years) to Municipalities.

¶ Excluding interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits shown below.

** Including expenses of paying interest, &c.

†† Consisting of interest on Government Savings Banks Deposits, and on advances from the Commissioners of Savings Banks, both before and after the transfer to them of the Government Savings Banks on 1st October, 1897. This may be practically regarded as interest on floating debt, as the money has been repaid by the Government.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE*—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount expended.					
	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Redemption Fund— Mallee Land Account†	...	...	...	...	14,912	10,777
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.						
Customs and Excise ...	78,922	73,761	68,335	66,527	66,112	64,777
Harbors and Lights ...	31,126	27,327	29,260	25,909	27,099	27,441
Total ...	110,048	101,088	97,595	92,436	93,211	92,218
OTHER EXPENDITURE.						
Mint Subsidy ‡	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Aborigines ...	5,579	5,596	5,516	5,460	5,407	5,452
Miscellaneous Services §	51,373	45,008	40,417	46,680	53,226	72,084
Total ...	76,952	70,604	65,933	72,140	78,633	97,536
Total ordinary Ex- penditure	7,989,757	7,310,246	6,760,439	6,540,182	6,583,844	6,692,444

Chief items
of expendi-
ture,
1892-3 to
1897-8
compared.

228. An analysis of this table will show that in 1897-8, as compared with 1892-3, five years previously, a total increase in the ordinary expenditure, amounting to £154,345, took place under four heads, but a decrease of £1,451,658 under the other twenty-three heads except one (which remained stationary), resulting in a net decrease of over £1,297,313 under all heads. The only large increase was £116,000 in Retiring Allowances, Pensions, &c., as against which, however, there was a set-off of nearly £26,000 arising from a reduction in the amount paid as gratuities, &c.; there was also an increase of £16,000 in the interest and expenses of the debt—more than accounted for by the interest on the unfunded debt since raised for revenue purposes; of £21,000 under Miscellaneous Services; and of £11,000, under the recently created "Mallee Land Account," into which all the proceeds arising from the sale or rental of mallee lands are now payable, which will be available only for the redemption or conversion of public loans. On the other hand, the largest decrease was £520,000, under the head of "Other Public Works," of which £327,500 was consequent on the reduction of the annual subsidy to Municipalities from £427,500 to £100,000, £161,000 owing to a reduced expenditure on the construction and maintenance of general Public Works and Buildings, £17,000 in reduction of the expenditure of Roads and Bridges, and £14,000 in the

* For further details see table following paragraph 231 post.

† The proceeds arising from the sale and rental of land in the Mallee District is now payable into this account the amount at the credit of which is to be available only for the redemption or conversion of loans.

‡ Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue. See Heads of Revenue ante under "Mint Subsidy returned."

§ Including £8,779 in 1896-7 and £17,463 in 1897-8 in connexion with the Federal movement; £5,152 in 1892-3 gradually falling to £372 in 1897-8 for railway passes to the unemployed; and £2,000 loan to a village settlement in 1892-3.

Departmental expenses. Next in order was a decrease of £210,000 under Railways, a similar amount under Public Instruction, and £131,000 under Posts and Telegraphs, due to the exercise of rigid economy and retrenchment in these Departments; £180,000 under the second head being the reduced cost of Primary Instruction (including rents, buildings, &c.). A reduction of £77,000 under Agriculture was chiefly accounted for by £75,000 less being devoted to Bonuses on Agricultural products, and £14,000 less being granted to Agricultural Societies, counterbalanced to some extent by an increased expenditure of £18,000 towards the eradication of Vine Diseases; and one of £51,000 under Mining was more than accounted for by a decrease of £67,000 in the prospecting vote, as against which, however, there was a set-off of £12,000 (practically a bonus), paid as compensation to the Railway Department for reducing the freight on Victorian coal, which was not payable in 1892-3. There was also a falling-off of £44,000 under Judicial and Legal; £36,000 under Defences—the cost of the Naval Forces having been reduced by £17,000, and of the Militia by £16,000; £36,000 in the payment to the Land Sales by Auction Fund, which is dependent, as its name implies, on the amount realized by the sale of land by auction; £26,000 under Gratuities, Compensation, &c.; £25,000 under the heads of Civil List and Legislature; only £3,000 under Civil Establishment, notwithstanding the recent creation of the new Department of Income Tax, at an annual cost of £10,000; £20,000 under the head of Police, and £10,000 under Gaols; £14,000 under Customs, and £4,000 under Ports and Harbors; £13,000 under Water Supply—accounted for by the amalgamation of officers with those of the Mining Department, and the expenditure being transferred to the latter; £11,000 under Charitable Institutions—chiefly due to a smaller grant-in-aid; £9,000 under Lands—Administration and Survey; £8,000 in the interest payable on Savings Banks Deposits—owing to the removal of the Savings Banks Funds from under Government control, interest being now payable by the Government only on such amounts as have been borrowed from the Savings Banks Commissioners for its own requirements, and which may be practically regarded as interest on unfunded debt.

229. It has already been stated that nearly half the total expenditure is in connexion with the working of the Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs; but the most important of these is the Railways. As the Treasurer's accounts of these are sometimes complicated by arrears being included (with a view of placing the account on a sound footing for the future), and by a different principle being adopted in charging expenditure,* a more correct idea of their financial condition will be obtained from the accounts of the Railway Department.† From these it appears that the working expenses gradually decreased from £1,850,291 in 1892-3 to £1,543,000 in 1894-5, but subsequently rose again to £1,646,000 in 1897-8. By the same accounts, the net earnings exceeded a million sterling in each of the last six years except 1895-6, when they fell to £855,000, and 1897-8,

Loss on working of State railways, 1892-3 to 1897-8.

* See footnote (§) on page 141 ante.

† See *Victorian Year-Book* for 1892, Vol. II., pages 463 and 464.

when they amounted to £963,000. The years 1895-6 and 1897-8 were, however, exceptionally unfavorable, and there is every prospect of an improving revenue in the future. Deducting the net earnings from the amount accrued each year for interest and expenses of loans, the actual annual loss to the State in the last six years on account of Railways open for traffic will be found to have varied from a maximum of £529,000 in 1895-6 to a minimum of £282,000 in 1893-4, as will be seen by the following figures:—

RAILWAYS.—NET EARNINGS AND INTEREST* PAYABLE, COMPARED.

—	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net earnings ...	1,075,657	1,090,740	1,038,198	854,917	1,052,129	962,842
Interest, &c., accrued on loans expended on lines open for traffic* ...	1,391,758	1,372,378	1,381,222	1,383,810	1,386,312	1,398,205
Net loss ...	316,101	281,638	343,084	528,893	334,183	435,363

NOTE.—In 1898-9, the net earnings amounted to £1,157,388. No account is taken in the table of the value of work performed for other departments of State free of cost, estimated at £20,000 per annum.

Loss on
working of
Postal and
Telegraph
Depart-
ment.

230. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraph services. According to figures already given, the expenditure set down to these services in 1897-8 was £506,268, whilst the actual receipts amounted to £526,401, there thus being an apparent surplus in that year of £20,133, as compared with £29,286 in 1896-7; £13,904 in 1895-6; and with a deficiency of £43,735 in 1894-5; and of £35,036 in 1893-4. In order, however, to ascertain the true deficiency, it would be necessary to allow for the interest on the capital cost of land, buildings, and equipment—estimated in 1896 at £1,601,000; to add to the receipts an allowance for services rendered to the State free of cost, *i.e.*, in transmission of correspondence and telegrams; and to eliminate from the expenditure as far as possible all amounts which do not form part of the working expenses, such as expenditure on capital account (which, however, it is in some cases impossible to separate); whilst, on the other hand, all sums charged to other departments on account of ordinary Postal business should be included. A statement made upon this principle—but exclusive of interest on cost of buildings and equipment—estimated (on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis) at £56,000 in 1896—shows that whereas there was a deficiency of £64,000 in 1892-3, of £11,000 in 1893-4, and of £18,000 in 1894-5, there has been a surplus in each of the three subsequent years, varying from £38,000 in 1895-6 to £54,500 in

* In regard to the item Interest, it should be pointed out that, in the general expenditure, the amount shown represents the interest falling due (and of course paid) within the year on all loans, whether the proceeds have been expended or not; whereas, in the above statement, interest on unexpended balances and on loans, the proceeds of which have been devoted to Railways in course of construction, and consequently not in a position to earn revenue, is not included. As the latter is not eliminated, even in the Railway reports, it had to be specially computed. No allowance is here made for interest on capital derived from the general revenue nor on amounts advanced to make good the deficiency, or for the value of Crown lands occupied for railway purposes free of cost. For later figures, see Part "Interchange," post.

1896-7, and averaging £46,100 in the three years. As bearing on these figures, however, it should be noted that on the 12th September, 1892, owing to stress of circumstances, the inland rate was raised from 1d. to 2d. This increased rate, together with retrenchment, resulted in a reduction in the deficiency from £157,000 in 1891-2 to £11,000 in 1893-4, the postal receipts having risen by about £67,000, whilst the expenses of administration were reduced by £57,000. Since 1893-4, however, notwithstanding the maintenance of the 2d. inland rate, the revenue has fallen off, and was lower in 1897-8 than in 1893-4 by £15,000; and, although a deficiency of £11,000 was succeeded by a surplus of £46,000, this improvement was entirely due to large reductions—chiefly owing to retrenchment—in the working expenses, more especially in the cost of general administration, which fell off by £57,000, and of the carriage of mails, which fell off by £13,000. These results are shown in the following table:—

**NET ANNUAL COST OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1892-3 TO 1897-8.**

	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Postal Receipts* (estimated) ..	401,628	403,270	382,783	380,138	376,722	388,086
Telegraph and Telephone Receipts	144,776	133,461	126,938	136,428	146,019	138,315
Total as per page ...	546,404	536,731	509,721	516,566	522,741	526,401
ADD estimated value of—						
Free Official Correspondence†	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Free Official Telegrams ...	4,700	4,150	6,054	4,459	5,545	5,421
Grand Total	576,104	565,881	540,775	546,025	553,286	556,822
WORKING EXPENSES.‡						
General Administration ...	426,972	396,581	379,164	341,603	339,561	339,459
Inland and Foreign Mails ...	168,601	149,013	147,500	139,984	133,139	136,013
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, &c.	5,368	4,082	3,998	2,706	3,464	3,881
Telegraph Cable Subsidies and Guarantees	27,450	18,293	20,298	17,059	16,158	12,206
Telephones—Material, Maintenance, &c.	3,801	2,502	2,448	1,251	1,944	13,765
Miscellaneous ...	234	43	48	59	190	|| 944
ADD—One-half Cost of Stamp Printing§	2,655	2,230	1,849	1,527	1,843	1,556
„ Cost of Printing Books, Forms, &c. §	4,769	4,523	3,668	3,771	3,455	3,205
Total	639,850	577,267	558,973	507,960	498,754	511,029
SURPLUS (+), or DEFICIENCY (-)	-63,746	-11,386	-18,198	+ 88,065	+ 54,536	+ 45,793

NOTE.—No allowance has been made in this table for interest on capital cost of buildings, apparatus, &c.; estimated, on a 3½ per cent. basis, at about £56,000 per annum in 1896.

* Including commission on money orders.

† Estimated in 1896 by the Postal department.

‡ Expenditure on capital account has been eliminated in all cases.

§ Charged in the Treasurer's accounts to the Government Printer. See next page.

|| Including cost of steam communication with New Hebrides.

Heads of
expenditure
detailed.

231. By means of the following table, which gives the details of the expenditure under the more important heads from 1892-3 to 1897-8, the directions in which an expansion or contraction of expenditure has taken place will be at once recognised:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1892-3 TO 1897-8.

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
CIVIL LIST.						
Governor's Salary ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,669	7,000	7,000
Salaries of Ministers ...	13,945	12,239	10,548	10,400	10,400	10,400
Executive Council ...	1,401	428	457	586	620	624
Agent-General ...	1,390	694	2,125	2,125	2,071	1,500
Commissioners of Audit ...	2,775	3,000	2,997	2,981	3,000	3,000
Public Service Board ...	4,163	* 1,193				
Do., Reclassification Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total ...	38,674	32,554	31,127	27,761	28,091	27,841
LEGISLATURE.						
Legislative Council ...	6,665	5,605	5,117	4,903	4,886	4,892
" Assembly ...	11,957	9,869	9,717	9,265	9,311	9,225
Railways Standing Committee ...	...	...	861	1,178	833	1,458
Parliamentary Library ...	2,463	2,227	2,243	2,104	2,076	2,052
Do., Refreshment-rooms ...	1,440	1,443	838	797	781	853
Parliament Gardens ...	653	643	549	440	467	466
Water-power for Parliament House ...	...	...	259	...	...	...
Parliamentary Debates ...	2,937	2,004	2,273	2,746	2,748	2,751
Expenses of Members of Legislative Assembly ...	24,048	22,402	19,386	20,347	20,346	22,443
Electoral Expenses ...	31,611	18,478	24,526	17,351	17,813	23,449
Federal Council—Expenses ...	76	42	141	349	193	378
Total ...	81,850	62,713	65,910	59,479	59,454	67,967
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.						
Chief Secretary's Office ...	8,500	8,163	10,036	10,467	10,524	10,547
Inspector of Stores ...	802	779	807			
Premier's Office ...	4,720	4,485	...	...	...	...
Shorthand Writer ...	1,895	1,961	2,037	2,076	1,957	1,911
Agent-General's Office ...	3,392	3,552	2,661	1,986	1,999	2,119
Audit Office ...	8,394	9,840	9,598	9,728	9,717	8,984
Public Service Board—Office ...	2,261					
Treasury ...	26,583	26,108	25,490	24,617	24,672	24,644
Income Tax Office ...	...	...	604	9,356	9,792	10,130
Government Printer † ...	55,251	45,918	47,797	41,763	47,262	52,455
Do., Stamp Printing ...	5,311	4,461	1,849	3,053	2,466	3,113

* For three months only; duties transferred to Audit Commissioners.

† Under this head is included cost of printing books, forms, &c., for the Post & Telegraph Department, viz., £4,769 in 1893, £4,523 in 1894, £3,668 in 1895, £3,771 in 1896, £3,455 in 1897, and £3,205 in 1897-8.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—<i>continued.</i>						
Actuary Friendly Societies*	...	...	...	2,050	2,226	2,292
Registrar Friendly Societies	386	374	372	372	238	27
Inspector Factories and Shops	2,214	1,445	1,563	1,600	2,834	3,737
Marine Board...	5,440	3,421	3,586	3,225	3,442	3,388
Classifiers State Schools and Teachers, &c.	380	...	...	...	...	...
Pay to Retired Officers in lieu of notice	400	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	125,929	110,502	106,400	110,293	117,129	123,347
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.						
Judges in Supreme Court (including Master-in-Equity)	18,890	20,060	19,775	19,775	19,775	19,775
Judges—Other Expenses	4,560	4,233	3,877	3,861	3,915	3,563
Crown Law Officers ...	20,247	17,236	14,948	14,436	15,520	13,369
" Solicitor ...	5,099	4,594	4,860	4,912	5,014	4,813
Prothonotary ...	1,969	1,757	1,836	1,895	1,950	2,001
Master in Equity and Lunacy	4,398	3,815	3,856	4,095	4,050	4,588
Registrar of Titles	32,384	29,409	25,709	22,816	23,044	23,417
Registrar-General						
" " Interest on cost of land, &c., near Titles Office†	3,003	3,003	3,003	3,003	3,003	3,003
Government Statist—Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch	2,753	3,062	2,750	2,439	2,933	2,996
Ditto Registrars ...	7,318	6,654	6,366	4,714	4,363	4,500
Patents Office ...	2,876	2,381	2,397	2,171	2,281	2,474
Sheriffs ...	23,506	20,693	18,214	12,886	12,720	12,505
County Courts, &c.—						
Judges' Salaries ...	8,602	7,905	7,741	6,694	6,397	6,296
Other Expenditure ...	15,399	12,663	10,770	10,247	9,931	9,788
Police Magistrates, &c.	17,196	15,918	14,720	13,224	13,418	13,707
Clerks of Courts ...	21,835	20,009	20,125	19,146	19,341	19,154
Coroners ...	6,105	6,183	5,747	5,739	6,428	6,689
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,701	1,584	1,594	1,394	1,437	1,519
Land Tax Office ...	761	800	608	708	617	640
Miscellaneous ...	333	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	198,935	181,899	168,896	154,155	156,137	154,797

* The statistical and actuarial work in connexion with Friendly Societies was performed in the office of the Government Statist, the cost of which was placed under the head of "Public Instruction, Science &c.," post, until 1895-6, when it is shown separately.

† The amount required—£75,073—was made available by Act 49 Vict. No. 835 out of the "Assurance Fund" under the Transfer of Land Statute.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
DEFENCES.						
Civil Staff ...	7,083	6,881	6,713	6,371	6,247	6,438
Naval Forces ...	43,519	40,675	38,741	27,759	27,592	26,391
Military Forces—						
Permanent ...	51,111	48,894	46,257	41,780	43,759	44,515
Militia ...	45,338	35,011	32,886	27,487	28,966	28,962
Ordnance Branch ...	4,309	4,188	8,161	2,538	8,065	7,457
Auxiliary Forces ...	23,470	17,008	16,317	12,746	14,147	14,963
Encampments ...	639	2,008	497	2,563	589	4,933
Miscellaneous ...	6,172	5,701	4,947	4,181	7,400	7,234
Total Ordinary	181,641	160,366	154,519	125,425	136,765	140,683
Defence Works—						
Victorian* ...	...	7,915	...	4,868	7,107	6,620
Australasian ...	1,906	2,828	3,539	3,150	3,385	3,407
Australasian Naval Forces—Contribution	37,238	36,470	35,962	35,132	34,392	33,606
Grand Total	220,785	207,577	194,020	168,575	181,649	184,316
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.						
Primary Instruction† ...	681,671	596,699	537,307	508,434	506,678	507,987
School Buildings, Maintenance, Rent, &c.‡	19,692	8,923	6,856	9,930	10,864	13,099
University—Endowment	14,750	13,750	13,750	12,250	12,250	12,250
Grant in Aid of Laboratories, &c.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
College of Pharmacy ...	1,000	1,000	900	600	600	500
Technological Schools ...	13,865	10,943	11,979	14,773	12,000	11,998
Buildings ...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	21,044	15,530	15,805	12,461	12,717	13,211
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, &c.	12,000	5,000	4,000	2,500	3,500	3,500
Victorian Artists' Society	185	130	125	100	100	100
Art Galleries—Ballarat, Bendigo, Warrnambool	600	600	400	200	200	200
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	3,700	3,700	3,650	3,100	3,100	3,100
Royal Society ...	250	250	175	100	100	100
Government Statist—§						
Statistical Branch	4,608	4,051	4,648	3,094	3,127	3,385
Government Astronomer	3,657	3,215	3,063	2,160	2,276	2,375
" Botanist ...	1,454	1,603	1,451	1,334	845	567
Total	782,676	665,394	604,109	571,036	568,357	572,372

* See also Land Sales by Auction Fund, page 172 *post*, out of which £16,861 was expended in Defence Works in 1892-3, £27,670 in 1893-4, £4,781 in 1894-5, and £1,006 in 1895-6.

† Exclusive of Pensions and Gratuities, but inclusive of pay to retiring officers and teachers in lieu of notice, £1,117 in 1892-3, £230 in 1893-4, and £76 in 1894-5.

‡ Exclusive of cost of erection of buildings

§ Exclusive of cost of census 1891, for which see "Miscellaneous." For Births and Deaths Branch, see under "Judicial and Legal."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3	1893-4.	1894-5	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.						
Charitable Institutions	115,623	99,684	99,041	99,299	97,646	102,638
Grant in Aid						
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	38,756	37,790	37,684	38,157	40,242	44,245
Ditto Grant in Aid of	3,713	5,032	5,026	5,407	6,008	6,031
Private Institutions						
Hospitals for the Insane	112,771	104,827	97,615	97,282	103,814	110,804
Inebriate Asylums	421	...	...	...	...	...
Health Department	12,777	10,488	10,028	9,548	11,265	11,175
Vaccination allowances	6,000	5,504	5,674	4,738	4,428	4,050
Fencing for Cemeteries	270	214	79	75	100	100
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, &c.	170	170	170	170	170	170
Victorian Society for Protection of Animals	250	100	100	50	50	50
Total ...	290,751	263,809	255,417	254,726	263,723	279,263
CROWN LANDS.						
General Staff	*54,068	49,065	46,233	42,174	43,388	44,734
Surveys by Contract, &c.	4,643	5,942	2,917	1,197	1,216	1,971
" "Grazing Areas"	411	58	54	...	...	...
" under the Settlement on Lands Act	...	3,394	3,004	89	49	41
Parks, Gardens, &c.—						
Botanical Gardens, &c.	7,509	6,298	5,989	5,875	6,210	6,531
Metropolitan	4,483	3,871	3,803	3,355	3,425	3,289
In Country — Fencing and Improving	5,441	3,250	2,744	2,750	2,643	2,749
To provide work for Unemployed in State Forests	...	...	1,162	946	972	1,295
Tucker Village Settlement—grant in aid	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
Wattle Plantation within Railway Reserves	...	...	...	800	...	...
Compensation for Improvements on Lands Resumed in the Mallee	...	18,680	232	231	...	6,171
Ditto in other parts of the Colony	...	...	205	72	...	95
Scrub-cutting in Mallee	...	1,906	...	...	...	...
Commission on Transfer of Land	...	...	...	...	...	100
Other Expenditure	...	289	505	417	131	152
Total ...	76,505	92,783	67,848	57,906	58,034	67,128
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS. Works and Buildings (including Furniture, &c.)—						
Governor's Residences	3,496	1,886	2,477	3,714	2,495	2,009
Parliament Buildings	1,680	1,499	1,499	1,600	1,732	1,426
—Repairs and Additions, Lighting, Gardens, &c.						

* Including £268 pay to retiring officers in lieu of notice.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS <i>—continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public Offices, &c.—						
Printing Office ...	33	52	44	9	190	147
Treasury Buildings (country)	157	327	30	27	...	25
Law Offices (new)	13,353	400	2,133	850	...	...
—Completion of						
Rents and Furniture, &c.	21,982	19,568	17,543	16,031	14,429	15,116
Repairs and Additions	2,015	834	760	751	992	1,351
Fencing Government Buildings, Sites, and Reserves, including Repairs	985	154	103	110	243	275
Telephonic communication for police, &c.	38	450	140	409	112	163
Insurance ...	827	826	860	807	843	795
Court Houses ...	12,577	6,829	1,241	1,066	1,424	1,567
Police Buildings, &c.	9,903	2,077	2,260	2,074	2,654	2,629
Gaols and Penal Establishments	10,772	23,041	2,410	2,228	2,821	2,613
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums	787	436	380	492	434	1,018
Observatory ...	57	25	62	1	99	100
Lunatic Asylums ...	8,510	7,661	4,519	5,481	7,433	10,373
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	1,180	691	88	506	228	262
Cemeteries ...	120	120	113	111	71	...
Quarantine Station, &c.	1,283	950	233	701	966	268
Lands and Agriculture (including Parks, Gardens, &c.)	4,371	2,081	1,033	1,427	1,497	1,787
Raising Low-lying Lands, Drainage, Spreading Silt, &c.*	75,456	59,716	37,061	32,981	6,968	6,925
Post, Telegraph, Offices—						
General, Melbourne—						
Construction	} 1,190 {	201	665	1,098	143	...
Maintenance		561	313	374	285	309
All other†—						
Construction	} 15,505 {	3,175	101	3,554	767	866
Maintenance		2,114	1,445	1,440	2,223	1,997
Customs Buildings ...	984	444	222	573	415	478
Wharves, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, &c.	45,133	31,023	29,307	24,495	22,799	19,205
Light-houses and Light-ships	978	632	1,334	1,253	929	983
Total Works and Buildings, &c.	233,372	167,763	108,376	104,162	73,192	72,681

* Including £29,424 in 1892-3, £23,066 in 1893-4, £21,474 in 1894-5, £28,131 in 1895-6, and £2,907 in 1897-8, on the Koo-wee-rup, £3,296 in 1892-3, on the West Melbourne, and £8,903 in 1892-3, £5,492 in 1893-4, £3,063 in 1894-5, £3,648 in 1895-6, and £1,499 in 1897-8, on the Condam Swamps.

† See also under the head of "Public Offices."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS <i>—continued.</i>						
Subsidy to Municipalities	427,500	310,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Roads and Bridges ...	28,498	15,147	11,578	11,870	20,862	11,224
Departmental Expenses	42,617	33,421	29,779	29,013	28,511	28,147
Total ...	731,987	526,331	249,733	245,045	222,565	212,052
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.*						
Administration † ...	426,972	396,581	379,164	341,603	339,561	339,459
Inland Mail Service ‡ ...	126,554	110,254	109,913	101,110	94,877	97,723
Oversea Mails § ...	42,047	38,759	37,587	38,874	37,262	38,290
Maintenance of—						
Telegraph and Tele-						
phone Lines		3,610	3,818	2,555		
Telephone Lines to					1,819	2,331
Public Offices	5,818	450	450	450		
Construction of—						
Telegraph Lines ...	...	472	180	151	1,645	1,550
Telephone Exchanges	3,351	2,052	1,998	801	1,944	13,765
Pneumatic Tubes ...	5,190	1,253	...	...	...	...
Cable Subsidy—Port	14,092	11,852	13,304	13,337	13,320	11,842
Darwin to Penang						
Guarantee for Reduced						
Rates to—						
New Zealand ...	...	2,365	2,467	2,000	1,121	364
Europe—Eastern	8,569	2,084	...	...	...	...
Extension, &c.,						
Co.						
Europe—South Aus-	3,072	275	376	...	...	...
tralia || ...						
Tasmania || ...	1,717	1,717	4,151	1,722	1,717	...
Miscellaneous ¶ ...	234	43	48	59	139	944
Total ...	637,616	571,767	553,456	502,662	493,455	506,268

* Exclusive of expenditure on construction and maintenance of post and telegraph office buildings (see "General Public Works"), cost of printing stamps, books, forms, &c. (see "Government Printer" under "Civil Establishment"); and also interest on Post Office Savings Banks (formerly included).

† Money Order Offices included; including also payment to letter carriers appointed under the old post office regulations on their promotion to sorters, viz., £38,643 in 1892-3, £28,005 in 1893-4, and £23,330 in 1894-5; for Telephone attendants, and £1,000 in 1892-3, £937 in 1893-4, and £843 in 1894-5; also pay to officers retiring, in lieu of notice, £701 in 1892-3.

‡ Of which £61,908 in 1893-4, £61,330 in 1894-5, £54,612 in 1895-6, £56,363 in 1896-7, and £58,268 in 1897-8 was paid to the Railway Department, and £48,346 in 1893-4, £48,063 in 1894-5, £44,438 in 1895-6, £38,494 in 1896-7, and £39,465 in 1897-8 was for private contractors, clearance of letter pillars, &c.

§ Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £3,257 in 1892-3, £3,166 in 1893-4, £3,947 in 1894-5, £3,649 in 1895-6, £4,375 in 1896-7, and £4,807 in 1897-8; and £800 in 1897-8 for steam communication with New Hebrides.

|| Subsidy and guarantee on account of reduction of rates for telegraphic messages to and from Victoria and Tasmania.

¶ Including £57 in 1892-3, £43 in 1893-4, £48 in 1894-5, and £59 in 1895-6, £34 in 1896-7, and £47 in 1897-8, towards expenses of International Bureau, at Berne, £133 in 1892-3 to cover loss of registered mail, and £45 in 1893-4, £42 in 1894-5, and £36 in 1897-8, loss through robbery at a post office; also £111 in 1896-7, loss through embezzlement.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
INTEREST—SAVINGS BANKS.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
On Deposits in Govt. (P.O.) Banks ...	78,523	94,037	84,027	69,986	67,393	2,581
On Advances from Commissioners } ...	...	21,573	15,269	15,927	19,658	{ 49,388† 18,065
Total ...	78,523	115,610	99,296	85,913	87,051	70,034
RAILWAYS.						
Commissioners' Salaries	8,808	2,550	...	...	3,491	3,500
Working Expenses ...	1,765,093	1,537,028	1,428,457	1,418,149	1,472,941	1,555,788
Annual Allowance to ...	244	244	244	244	264	264
Injured Persons	...	...	...	500	...	...
Other Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ‡ ...	1,769,145	1,539,822	1,428,701	1,418,893	1,476,696	1,559,552
MINING.						
Mining Department	25,934	19,288	19,468	27,872	27,701	29,490
Mining Beards ...	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills to assist Miners in Prospecting Operations, &c.	60,151	31,651	26,535	8,159	3,845	999
Prospecting and Boring for Coal	7,500					
Victorian Coal—Allowance to Railway Department	...	12,067	14,000	...	9,880	11,667
Geological Surveys, &c.	4,433	3,441	3,834	3,780	...	...
Underground Surveys	1,478	1,397	1,398	1,396	5,491	5,443
Cutting Tracks, Opening up Unexplored Areas	339	1,975	7,909	4,560	...	...
To assist Committees and others in fitting up parties of miners, &c.	...	7,398	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Miners' Rights and Railway Passes for Unemployed Miners	...	...	7,258	2,582	2,173	1,249
Competitive Exhibition of Mining Appliances	...	...	720	...	...	...
Inquiry into treatment of Refractory Ores and Manufacture of Briquettes	221	...	...	...	...	...
Experiments re Saving Gold Ores, &c.	...	281	344	...	...	...
Costs opposing Patentees to amend Cyanide Patent	...	...	...	...	...	228
Miscellaneous ..	942	758	730	771	726	869
Total ...	104,498	81,776	85,696	52,620	53,316	53,435

* The Post Office Savings Banks were amalgamated with the Commissioners' Banks on the 1st October, 1897.

† This amount represents interest paid to the Commissioners on the former Post Office Savings deposits temporarily retained by the Government—for which special terms have been arranged.

‡ The total working expenses for and on account of 1892-3 £1,850,391, for 1893-4 £1,635,419, for 1894-5 £1,543,393, &c. 1896-7 £1,546,475, for 1896-7 £1,563,806, and for 1897-8 £1,616,061.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.						
Country Waterworks—						
Salaries, Stores, and	11,533	10,425	9,794	*	*	*
Incidentals						
Coliban District—Travelling Expenses, Contingencies, &c.	7,496	7,084	7,091	7,558	6,328	7,778
Geelong District, ditto	1,664	1,788	2,818	2,062	1,997	1,934
Gold-fields Reservoirs	124	...	1	...	...	...
Boring for Water	832	1,000	395	...	...	...
Repairs of Reservoir, Talbot	...	...	...	322	...	...
Cost of making Wells in the Mallee	1,066	...	...	...	...	...
Surveys and Reports re Projects of Water Supply and Gauging Rivers	5,764	3,499	1,942	1,499	1,316	1,770
National Works—Management and Maintenance of	3,210	5,742	5,099	4,396	4,346	4,156
To reimburse Railway Department for carriage of Water	...	...	...	...	...	2,730
Total ...	31,709	29,538	27,140	15,857	13,987	18,368
AGRICULTURE.						
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	17,451	12,549	10,450	3,845	3,850	3,848
Seed Advances Act ...	...	...	...	6,906	67	2,602
Grant to the Board of Viticulture	499	497	500	...	...	...
Railway Passes for Board of Horticulture	163	222	230	...	...	...
State Forests and Nurseries	7,807	10,090	9,819	10,183	9,934	10,782
Experimental Cultivation	290	112	158	31	6	88
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries	99,506	21,340	24,863	29,406	26,759	24,930
Village Settlements ...	...	11,023	27,983	24,602	6,594	2,519
Labour Colonies ...	...	8,537	3,325	2,498	1,993	2,499
Eradicating Vine Diseases	365	812	6,961	3,369	5,550	18,447
" Noxious Weeds and Insects	...	...	...	105	...	156
Diseases in Stock	6,553	5,056	4,734	4,613	4,883	5,062
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals	30,595	12,514	8,909	11,831	13,425	14,303
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Government	349	1,107	580	500	490	500
Expenses opening up markets for Victorian produce in India, China, &c.	...	930	...	...	...	...

* Included under the head of Mining, ante.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
AGRICULTURE—<i>contd.</i>						
Expenses of visit to United States <i>re</i> grain freights, &c.	...	...	278	100	...	...
Expenses <i>re</i> Bordeaux Wine Exhibition	...	...	77	...	...	...
Exhibition of Agricultural Trophies in United Kingdom	96	...	150	...	...	50
Departmental and other Expenditure	3,633	3,967	3,924	4,247	4,342	4,202
Total ...	166,807	89,311	102,941	103,235	77,893	89,988
PUBLIC DEBT.						
Interest paid in—						
London ...	1,741,540	1,759,981	1,716,410	1,713,635	1,709,290	1,709,280
Melbourne ...	64,448	116,325	135,710	149,048	141,972	115,899
Total Interest ...	1,805,988	1,876,306	1,852,120	1,862,683	1,851,262	1,825,179
Expenses of—						
Paying Interest † ...	30,197*	29,622	28,076	30,680	28,490	26,877
Redeeming loans, &c.	...	14,795	...	...	12,360	...
Total ...	1,836,185	1,920,723	1,880,196	1,893,363	1,892,092	1,852,066
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, ETC.						
Trade and Customs ...	64,988	62,662	59,366	57,145	57,812	57,055
Distilleries and Excise ...	12,736	10,121	8,466	8,864	7,815	7,181
Mercantile Marine ...	1,198	978	503	518	485	541
Total ...	78,922	73,761	68,335	66,527	66,112	64,777
HARBORS AND LIGHTS.						
Victorian Light-houses—						
On Coast ...	...	5,555	6,012	6,020	...	...
In Harbors ...	...	3,635	3,179	2,733	...	...
Gas buoys and beacons ...	...	500	600	710	...	...
Maintenance of steamer ...	...	3,789	3,605	3,657	...	...
Contributions paid to Tasmania	...	2,444	2,143	3,018	...	...
Total ...	...	15,923	15,539	16,138	...	...
Less Contributions received from New South Wales and Tasmania	...	814	831	815	...	...
Total Light-houses	...	15,109	14,708	15,323	...	...
Harbors ‡ ...	...	3,166	2,587	2,568	...	...
Other (including Head Office)	...	9,052	11,965	8,018	...	...
Total ...	31,126§	27,327	29,260	25,909	27,099§	27,441§

* Including £7,475 to Banks as equivalent for non-remittance of interest.

† For details, see table following paragraph 404 *post*.

‡ Including wharf, jetty, and river lights, £1,202 in 1893-4, £1,134 in 1894-5, and £1,153 in 1895-6.

§ No details were furnished by the Department of Trade and Customs.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry	497	1,734	2,345	2,938	2,023	972
Poisons and Pharmacy Act—Administration	300	300	300	200	200	200
Advertising ...	6,614	4,898	4,332	4,416	4,978	4,279
Transport, &c. ...	2,314	1,879	2,436	2,332	1,971	2,811
Expenses, Census 1891 ...	806	...	...	...	...	...
Exhibitions ...	100	376	3,499	1,404	257	...
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees	2,999	999	1,999	1,500	1,249	1,250
Imperial Institute—Representation at Victorian Court at Tasmanian Government	1,018 1,500	... 374	... 302	... 500	... 500	... 250
—For repairs to Light-houses	...	...	...	949	...	...
Powder Magazines* ...	3,169	2,765	2,592	2,050	2,342	2,501
Fisheries ...	679	622	557	153	175	191
Removal of Wrecks ...	3,370	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds, &c.† ...	1,138	8,274	755	5,735	2,859	13,068
Fire Brigades Act‡ ...	13,488	12,839	12,274	11,935	12,522	13,941
Conferences—	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Ottawa ...	...	...	1,215	...	...	...
International, Postal	...	...	65	...	...	217
International, Telegraph	...	...	...	...	152	...
International, on Electric Tramways	...	...	55	...	...	...
Maritime, at Hobart	...	...	40	...	...	...
International Tariff Bureau	125	124	125	125	125	125
Railway passes to public men, &c.	...	...	200	427	423	379
Ditto to men on regrading works for purpose of voting	...	...	...	...	...	135
Mission of a Minister of the Crown to England and America	...	600	...	...	...	...
Parliamentary Visits to various districts, &c.	603	263	40	57	318	112
Reception of His Excellency Lord Brassey	...	...	...	569	...	...
Jubilee Celebrations—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illuminations ...	...	...	...	...	1,600	450
Visit of Premier to England	...	...	...	...	...	1,180
Allowance for Wages paid to Railway Employés for two Holidays	...	...	...	...	3,116	...

* Inclusive of amounts spent by the Public Works Department.

† Of which £283 in 1892-3, £7,306 in 1893-4, £269 in 1894-5, £1,030 in 1895-6, £19 in 1896-7, and £2,353 (including £3,333 refund of duty on Machinery for the Maffra Beet Sugar Company) in 1897-8 was on account of Customs duty; and £3,300 in 1895-6, £2,378 in 1896-7, and £278 in 1897-8, was on account of drawback wharfage to Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners.

‡ By the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890 one-third the cost of the Fire Brigades Boards thereby constituted is specially appropriated out of the general revenue.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—<i>continued.</i>						
Sangster Inquiry Board	...	...	...	500	...	...
Interest under <i>Lands Compensation Act 1890</i>	43	36	71	78	18	...
Discounts in London and premiums on remittances (sundry)	841	724	111	124	107	125
Deficiency on issue of Treasury Bonds	...	...	...	4,228	4,089	2,817
Deficiency in accounts of late public officers	...	304	...	...	...	1,219
Australian Federation—						
Enabling Act	...	...	...	...	750	1,740
Election of Delegates	...	...	...	...	7,542	...
Convention at Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne	...	...	...	...	487	9,083
Distributing copies of Commonwealth Bill	...	...	...	...	...	480
Federal Constitution Referendum	...	...	...	...	...	6,660
Bush Fires—						
Expenses, Relief Board	...	...	...	...	...	658
Freight on goods to Settlers	...	...	...	...	...	420
Supply of tents to ditto	...	...	...	...	...	88
Repairing damage to Ferntree Gully	...	...	...	...	...	150
Cyclone at Nhill—Relief	...	...	...	...	...	450
Unemployed—						
Cost of registration	...	...	...	...	...	445
Railway passes for	5,152	2,483	1,895	600	459	641
Tucker Village Settlement (loan)	2,000	...	...	...	...	...
Printing 3,000 copies of the <i>Leader Supplement</i> for distribution abroad	...	...	...	...	...	200
To reimburse Imperial Government re wrecked Missionary Steamer <i>Dayspring</i>	...	...	...	...	...	160
Other Expenditure *	5,118	5,414	4,709	5,860	4,964	4,797
Total	51,373	45,008	40,417	46,680	53,226	72,084

Heads of expenditure, 1896-7 to 1897-8.

232. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last twelve financial years, and the amounts expended under each head; the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament other than the Appropriation Act, and known as Special Appropriations, being

* Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue—£4,000 each year—1892-3 to 1897-8.

distinguished from that sanctioned under that Act in accordance with the annual votes of the Legislature :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil List *	1886-7	36,416	...	36,416
	1887-8	35,974	9,887†	45,861
	1888-9	35,780	4,784	40,564
	1889-90	35,915	5,000	40,915
	1890-91	36,577	5,250	41,827
	1891-2	36,723	5,500	42,223
	1892-3	33,674	5,000	38,674
	1893-4	27,554	5,000	32,554
	1894-5	26,127	5,000	31,127
	1895-6	22,761	5,000	27,761
	1896-7	22,111	5,980	28,091
	1897-8	21,340	6,501	27,841
Legislature	1886-7	38,206	18,996	57,202
	1887-8	37,700	20,931	58,631
	1888-9	53,207	20,009	73,216
	1889-90	50,573	23,709	74,282
	1890-91	48,358	25,145	73,503
	1891-2	70,383	25,508	95,891
	1892-3	59,927	21,923	81,850
	1893-4	44,907	17,806	62,713
	1894-5	48,320	17,590	65,910
	1895-6	42,287	17,192	59,479
	1896-7	42,473	16,981	59,454
	1897-8	50,603	17,364	67,967
Civil Establishment * ...	1886-7	...	129,001	129,001
	1887-8	...	132,983	132,983
	1888-9	646‡	145,971	146,617
	1889-90	1,206	165,265	166,471
	1890-91	1,214	165,750	166,964
	1891-2	1,232	148,636	149,868
	1892-3	1,243	124,686	125,929
	1893-4	...	110,502	110,502
	1894-5	...	106,400	106,400
	1895-6	...	110,293	110,293
	1896-7	...	117,129	117,129
	1897-8	...	123,347	123,347

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 227 ante.

† The amounts in this column under the head of "Civil List" represent the contributions towards the expenses of the Protectorate of New Guinea.

‡ In this and subsequent years the figures relate to the Marine Board.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Retiring Allowances and Pensions *	1886-7	64,844	20,316	85,160
	1887-8	71,583	16,901	88,484
	1888-9	80,101	16,509	96,610
	1889-90	93,005	15,837	108,842
	1890-91	108,569	16,935	125,504
	1891-2	119,687	19,294	138,981
	1892-3	160,024	29,405	189,429
	1893-4	198,480	35,865	234,345
	1894-5	241,877	41,564	283,441
	1895-6	268,725	37,436	306,161
Gratuities, Compensations, &c.	1896-7	266,440	36,041	302,481
	1897-8	265,655	39,310	304,965
	1886-7	18,420	21,817	40,237
	1887-8	23,622	19,707	43,329
	1888-9	21,714	32,202	53,916
	1889-90	21,620	20,081	41,701
	1890-91	27,270	29,427	56,697
	1891-2	30,977	29,747	60,724
	1892-3	17,732	38,706†	56,438
	1893-4	54,738	10,819	65,557
Judicial and Legal ...	1894-5	34,205	31,861	66,066
	1895-6	26,237	10,486	36,723
	1896-7	20,281	10,462	30,743
	1897-8	17,233	13,699	30,932
	1886-7	22,993	170,912	193,905
	1887-8	22,972	188,139	211,111
	1888-9	23,003	194,177	217,180
	1889-90	21,471	222,385	243,856
	1890-91	22,411	215,530	237,941
	1891-2	22,268	195,555	217,823
Police ...	1892-3	21,893	177,042	198,935
	1893-4	23,003	158,896	181,899
	1894-5	22,778	146,118	168,896
	1895-6	22,778	131,377	154,155
	1896-7	22,778	133,359	156,137
	1897-8	22,778	132,019	154,797
	1886-7	...	233,173	233,173
	1887-8	...	240,840	240,840
	1888-9	...	261,329	261,329
	1889-90	...	265,149	265,149
	1890-91	...	284,097	284,097
	1891-2	...	283,409	283,409

* Including vote of £7,000 annually to 1889-90, £8,396 in 1890-91, £11,366 in 1891-2, £32,100 in 1892-3, £34,000 in 1893-4, £38,500 in 1894-5, £36,000 in 1895-6, £34,000 in 1896-7, and £37,500 in 1897-8 to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

† Including £9,142 compensation to the late Railways Commissioners, but exclusive of £7,394 paid to officers retiring as compensation in lieu of notice.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Police—continued	1886-7	...	271,162	271,162
	1887-8	...	254,864	254,864
	1888-9	...	247,344	247,344
	1889-90	...	244,054	244,054
	1890-91	...	249,136	249,136
	1891-2	...	251,351	251,351
Gaols and Penal Establishments	1886-7	...	59,894	59,894
	1887-8	...	65,385	65,385
	1888-9	...	66,163	66,163
	1889-90	...	71,146	71,146
	1890-91	...	71,429	71,429
	1891-2	...	65,679	65,679
	1892-3	...	59,336	59,336
	1893-4	...	54,472	54,472
	1894-5	...	52,071	52,071
	1895-6	...	49,371	49,371
Defences	1896-7	...	50,099	50,099
	1897-8	...	49,372	49,372
	1886-7	110,000	194,764	304,764
	1887-8	110,000	212,119*	322,119
	1888-9	110,000	236,623*	346,623
	1889-90	145,000	205,823	350,823
	1890-91	145,000	149,967*	294,967
	1891-2	147,830†	149,998*	297,828
	1892-3	37,238	183,547	220,785
	1893-4	36,470	171,107	207,577
Public Instruction, Science, &c.†	1894-5	35,962	158,058	194,020
	1895-6	35,132	133,443	168,575
	1896-7	34,392	147,257	181,649
	1897-8	33,606	150,710	184,316
	1886-7	9,000	667,569	676,569
	1887-8	9,000	713,102	722,102
	1888-9	9,000	765,449	774,449
	1889-90	9,000	819,074	828,074
	1890-91	9,000	858,641	867,641
	1891-2	9,000	854,070	863,070
	1892-3	9,000	773,676	782,676
	1893-4	9,000	656,394	665,394
	1894-5	9,000	595,109	604,109
	1895-6	9,000	562,036	571,036
	1896-7	9,000	559,357	568,357
	1897-8	9,000	563,372	572,372

* Including vote to augment special appropriation for Victorian defences, viz., £21,978 in 1887-8, £23,966 in 1888-9, £26,486 in 1890-91, and £34,976 in 1891-2. The amount for 1891-2 also includes £66,466 in lieu of the special appropriation which lapsed by effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1891.

† Including, for first time, £75,356 (two years' annual contributions) for Australasian Naval Forces. Amounts paid since are as follow:—£57,238 in 1892-3, £36,470 in 1893-4, £35,962 in 1894-5, £35,132 in 1895-6, £34,392 in 1896-7, and £33,606 in 1897-8.

‡ For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 237 ante.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
State School Buildings *	1888-9	...	8,000	8,000
	1889-90	...	207,595	207,595
	1890-91	...	76,390	76,390
	1891-2	...	5,904	5,904
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c. ‡	1886-7	...	268,864	268,864
	1887-8	...	278,879	278,879
	1888-9	...	283,986	283,986
	1889-90	8,190†	307,950	316,140
	1890-91	...	303,134	303,134
	1891-2	...	300,450	300,450
	1892-3	...	290,751	290,751
	1893-4	...	263,809	263,809
	1894-5	...	255,417	255,417
	1895-6	...	254,726	254,726
Crown Lands ...	1886-7	...	111,969	111,969
	1887-8	...	106,408	106,408
	1888-9	...	100,573	100,573
	1889-90	...	97,249	97,249
	1890-91	...	99,695	99,695
	1891-2	...	98,031	98,031
	1892-3	...	76,505	76,505
	1893-4	...	92,783	92,783
	1894-5	...	67,848	67,848
	1895-6	...	57,906	57,906
Agriculture, &c. ...	1886-7	704	70,848	71,552
	1887-8	327	69,620	69,947
	1888-9	175	73,054	73,229
	1889-90	228	98,217	98,445
	1890-91	34,446§	96,502	130,948
	1891-2	44,849	97,262	142,111
	1892-3	60,602	106,205	166,807
	1893-4	17,962	71,349	89,311
	1894-5	16,563	86,378	102,941
	1895-6	22,315	79,920	102,235
	1896-7	11,317	66,576	77,893
	1897-8	8,637	81,361	89,988

* The amount expended on school buildings in other years than those named was entirely paid out of loans.—See table following paragraph 243 post. The cost of erection of a Training College for Teachers is included, viz., £3,000 in 1888-9, £8,455 in 1889-90, £12,853 in 1890-91, and £5,904 in 1891-2.

† Retreat for Ihebristes.

‡ For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 227 ante.

§ Including in this and subsequent years grants to promote the Agricultural, Dairying, and Fruit Industries, but further amounts have also been expended from votes.—See table following paragraph 241 post.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Mining	1886-7	3,500	100,154	103,654
	1887-8	3,500	114,337	117,837
	1888-9	3,500	115,639	119,139
	1889-90	3,500	133,791	137,291
	1890-91	3,500	117,810	121,310
	1891-2	3,500	122,880	126,380
	1892-3	3,500	100,998	104,498
	1893-4	3,500	78,276	81,776
	1894-5	3,500	82,196	85,696
	1895-6	3,500	49,120	52,620
	1896-7	3,500	49,816	53,316
	1897-8	3,500	49,935	53,435
Railways*	1886-7	72,650	1,358,466	1,431,116
	1887-8	119,946	1,572,930	1,692,876
	1888-9	126,873	1,797,124	1,923,997
	1889-90	94,588	2,505,106	2,599,694
	1890-91	105,637	2,464,373	2,570,010
	1891-2	6,000	2,112,377	2,118,377
	1892-3	3,808	1,765,337	1,769,145
	1893-4	2,550	1,537,272	1,539,822
	1894-5	...	1,428,701	1,428,701
	1895-6	...	1,418,893	1,418,893
	1896-7	3,491	1,473,205	1,476,696
	1897-8	3,500	1,556,052	1,559,552
Land Sales by Auction Fund* ...	1891-2	73,599	...	73,599
	1892-3	53,818	...	53,818
	1893-4	37,207	...	37,207
	1894-5	27,103	...	27,103
	1895-6	18,778	...	18,778
	1896-7	15,000	...	15,000
	1897-8	16,509	...	16,509
	1886-7	...	39,756	39,756
	1887-8	...	46,966	46,966
	1888-9	...	71,989	71,989
	1889-90	...	68,850	68,850
	1890-91	...	71,855	71,855
Water Supply	1891-2	...	38,500	38,500
	1892-3	...	31,709	31,709
	1893-4	...	29,538	29,538
	1894-5	...	27,140	27,140
	1895-6	...	15,857	15,857
	1896-7	...	13,987	13,987
	1897-8	...	18,368	18,368

* The amounts annually entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1886-7 and subsequent years, with the exception of not more than £8,000 annually for salaries of the Railways Commissioners, were paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of the Land Acts 1884 and 1890 (48 Vict. No. 812 and 54 Vict. No. 1108 sec. 78), whereby it was provided that all moneys arising from the sales by auction of Crown lands should be placed to a trust account, the amount standing to the credit of which should be available for the construction of railways. (There was also a sum of £25,000—not included in the ordinary revenue—received in 1890-91 from the Melbourne Harbor Trust on exchange of land previously occupied by the Railway Department, and paid into the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account under the authority of Act 54 Vict. No. 1182.) The total amount so paid out of the general revenue towards the construction of railways up to the 30th June, 1893, was £2,303,740. The proceeds of land sold by auction have been temporarily diverted from the 1st July, 1891, into the Land Sales by Auction Fund until the moneys so paid in shall amount to £878,624.—See paragraph 237 *post*. The amounts entered under the head of "Votes" represent the working expenses of railways, except £4,144 in 1887-8, paid towards construction.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Other Public Works*	1886-7	...	671,973	671,973
	1887-8	...	718,427	718,427
	1888-9	...	800,803	800,803
	1889-90	...	1,027,926	1,027,926
	1890-91	...	887,453	887,453
	1891-2	225,000†	455,253	680,253
	1892-3	427,500	304,487	731,987
	1893-4	310,000	216,331	526,331
	1894-5	100,000	149,733	249,733
	1895-6	100,000	145,045	245,045
Posts and Telegraphs ‡	1896-7	100,000	122,565	222,565
	1897-8	100,000	112,052	212,052
	1886-7	83,832	455,925	539,757
	1887-8	84,650	511,593	596,243
	1888-9	58,602	503,377	561,979
	1889-90	64,693	580,873	645,566
	1890-91	57,956	616,982	674,938
	1891-2	55,477	627,480	682,957
	1892-3	56,139	581,477	637,616
	1893-4	50,611	521,156	571,767
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt §	1894-5	50,891	502,565	553,456
	1895-6	52,211	450,451	502,662
	1896-7	50,582	442,873	493,455
	1897-8	50,133	456,135	506,268
	1886-7	1,261,514	9,295	1,270,809
	1887-8	1,375,910	9,211	1,385,121
	1888-9	1,449,921	9,321	1,459,242
	1889-90	1,538,895	9,250	1,548,145
	1890-91	1,639,798	9,211	1,649,009
	1891-2	1,705,139	21,561	1,726,700
	1892-3	1,827,696	8,489	1,836,185
	1893-4	1,912,813	7,910	1,920,723
	1894-5	1,872,449	7,747	1,880,196
	1895-6	1,887,945	5,418	1,893,363
	1896-7	1,890,252	1,840	1,892,092
	1897-8	1,852,056	...	1,852,056

* Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the Local Government Act.

† The provisions of the *Local Government Act 1874*, authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, and a similar provision was not re-enacted until January, 1892, under the *Local Government Act 1891*, which fixed the subsidy at £450,000; although amounts in lieu of subsidy were, in the interim, annually voted by Parliament. The amount of the subsidy has been frequently altered in recent years; in 1889-9 the amount paid was £340,864; from 1st July, 1889, it was increased to £450,000 per annum; reduced to £310,000 from 1st July, 1891; raised again to £450,000 on 1st January, 1892; reduced to £405,000 on 1st January, 1893, to £310,000 on 1st July, 1893, and finally to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894.

‡ Under this head the amounts paid out of Special Appropriations represent the net expenditure on account of Steam Postal Communication (including gratuities to masters of vessels), and a subsidy for maintenance of the cable from Port Darwin to Penang.

§ The expenditure under the head of Votes represents interest and expenses in connexion with the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's debentures, which have been paid off and replaced by Government debentures. Expenses connected with the redemption or conversion of loans are also included, as follow:—£2,125 (special appropriation) in 1890-91, £19,284 (voted) in 1891-2, £14,795 (of which £14,642 was specially appropriated, and £153 voted) in 1893-4, and £12,360 (special appropriation) in 1896-7.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Interest—Savings Banks	1886-7	46,233	...	46,233
	1887-8	46,870	...	46,870
	1888-9	57,091	...	57,091
	1889-90	63,762	...	63,762
	1890-91	67,728	...	67,728
	1891-2	73,233	...	73,233
	1892-3	78,522	...	78,522
	1893-4	115,610	...	115,610
	1894-5	99,296	...	99,296
	1895-6	85,913	...	85,913
Redemption of Loans ...	1896-7	87,051	...	87,051
	1897-8	69,648	386	70,034
	1889-90	276,100	...	276,100
	1896-7	14,912	...	14,912*
	1897-8	10,777	...	10,777*
	1886-7	...	78,579	78,579
Customs ...	1887-8	...	83,975	83,975
	1888-9	...	87,412	87,412
	1889-90	...	88,966	88,966
	1890-91	...	85,885	85,885
	1891-2	...	84,823	84,823
	1892-3	...	78,922	78,922
	1893-4	...	73,761	73,761
	1894-5	...	68,335	68,335
	1895-6	...	66,527	66,527
	1896-7	...	66,112	66,112
	1897-8	...	64,777	64,777
	1886-7	...	39,819	39,819
	1887-8	...	32,460	32,460
	1888-9	...	34,595	34,595
Harbors and Lights ...	1889-90	...	35,166	35,166
	1890-91	...	38,468	38,468
	1891-2	...	33,803	33,803
	1892-3	...	31,126	31,126
	1893-4	...	27,327	27,327
	1894-5	...	29,260	29,260
	1895-6	...	25,909	25,909
	1896-7	...	27,099	27,099
	1897-8	...	27,441	27,441
	1886-7	20,000	...	20,000
Mint Subsidy† ...	1887-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1888-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1889-90	20,000	...	20,000
	1890-91	20,000	...	20,000
	1891-2	20,000	...	20,000
	1892-3	20,000	...	20,000
	1893-4	20,000	...	20,000
	1894-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1895-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1896-7	20,000	...	20,000
	1897-8	20,000	...	20,000

* Paid into the "Malles Land Account."

† The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 137 ante, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1886-7 TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Aborigines	1886-7	...	10,508	10,508
	1887-8	...	10,982	10,982
	1888-9	...	10,949	10,949
	1889-90	...	9,761	9,761
	1890-91	...	8,692	8,692
	1891-2	...	6,745	6,745
	1892-3	...	5,579	5,579
	1893-4	...	5,596	5,596
	1894-5	...	5,516	5,516
	1895-6	...	5,460	5,460
	1896-7	...	5,407	5,407
	1897-8	...	5,452	5,452
	1886-7	2,234	38,107	40,341
Miscellaneous Services*	1887-8	750	149,065	149,815
	1888-9	938	229,313	230,251
	1889-90	1,902	211,920	213,822
	1890-91	5,727†	96,887	102,614
	1891-2	15,438	40,117	55,555
	1892-3	17,488	33,885	51,373
	1893-4	16,839	28,169	45,008
	1894-5	16,289	24,128	40,417
	1895-6	20,164	26,516	46,680
	1896-7	21,361	31,865	53,226
	1897-8	22,498	49,586	72,084
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER†...	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,324,347	7,287,151
	1888-9	2,050,551	5,869,351	7,919,902
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,196,089	9,645,737
	1890-91	2,333,191	6,795,508	9,128,699
	1891-2	2,660,335	5,822,582	8,482,917
	1892-3	2,889,804	5,099,953	7,989,757
	1893-4	2,881,244	4,429,002	7,310,246
	1894-5	2,624,360	4,136,079	6,760,439
	1895-6	2,637,746	3,902,436	6,540,182
	1896-7	2,634,941	3,948,903	6,583,844
	1897-8	2,577,473	4,114,971	6,692,444

* The amounts in the column for Special Appropriations include the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D., Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue, viz. £1,346 in 1886-7, £250 in 1887-8, £938 in 1888-9, £1,902 in 1889-90, £3,125 in 1890-91, and £4,000 in each of the other years named. The following exceptional amounts are included in the Votes for the years named:—In 1887-8, £100,000, and in 1888-9, £178,694 towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to Shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing; cost of census, £18,481 in 1890-91, and £8,470 in 1891-2; also in 1890-91, £14,101 expenses of Building Society prosecutions, and £22,486 for the preservation of order in Melbourne. The special expenditure—to be recouped from the Land Sales by Auction Fund—has been reduced since 1891, as the amounts expended will in time be defrayed by amounts paid annually to that fund, and included in the general expenditure. The amount expended out of that account in excess of receipts was £436,471 at the end of 1897-8. See table following paragraph 235 *post*.

† Increase, also that in two following years, due to operation of the Fire Brigades Act.

† Exclusive of special expenditure for which see tables following paragraphs 235 to 237 *post*.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1897-8.

Heads.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General government ...	217,958	216,395	178,248	183,819	175,907	180,408	177,124	178,789	213,324	198,436	215,544	227,681
Retiring allowances, gratuities, &c. ...	43,078	37,564	41,604	83,685	89,708	66,508	96,371	89,916	88,825	96,751	117,959	117,292
Defences ...	53,507	58,233	74,020	121,266	118,122	93,779	78,732	79,442	191,360	231,038	198,773	319,938
Law and order ...	431,756	431,383	428,061	436,316	430,539	462,032	418,730	412,277	438,378	447,783	458,292	476,171
Education, science, &c. ...	598,576	475,280	492,939	571,725	572,900	521,992	534,225	600,799	598,970	607,822	610,026	665,442
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. ...	273,537	270,318	278,970	281,509	277,016	272,539	241,907	249,367	267,400	259,983	262,359	273,705
Administration and survey (Lands) ...	129,558	128,026	149,210	130,519	129,617	136,889	103,279	99,169	100,367	98,209	104,875	107,556
Agricultural and mining institutions ...	52,126	59,176	62,421	56,669	83,780	60,157	63,288	93,190	97,274	90,252	107,801	156,243
Railways— a Working expenses	437,931	489,751	562,517	616,207	662,178	771,527	918,601	829,103	1,173,535	1,107,035	1,409,993	1,323,873
b Construction ...	100,000	300,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	...	200,000	200,000	...	...	...	88,667
General public works— a Municipal endowment ...	315,640	347,754	310,704	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000
b All other ...	356,868	349,657	260,382	275,128	304,902	347,646	309,932	281,550	353,145	328,620	358,660	412,336
Posts and telegraphs ...	357,890	286,688	341,397	344,049	366,449	376,331	414,074	402,939	430,147	463,384	495,742	521,591
Interest on savings banks deposits ...	22,726	21,201	21,612	22,905	22,526	22,858	24,688	33,204	42,099	37,876	38,631	43,029
Interest and expenses of public debt ...	719,282	772,399	795,191	898,006	892,172	979,864	1,087,462	1,140,146	1,180,576	1,215,070	1,271,907	1,282,010
Trade, navigation, &c. ...	92,399	91,014	86,166	93,075	88,343	91,498	82,069	88,801	91,810	97,610	100,651	109,913
Other services \$...	93,817	59,227	53,364	61,186	73,565	59,772	89,743	57,072	66,675	65,424	60,351	78,083
Amounts to be recouped	21,472	178,777	21,957	98,287	23,655	71,239	8,417	...	...	62,000	18,792	...
Total	4,318,121	4,572,843	4,358,096	4,634,349	4,833,379	4,875,029	5,108,642	5,145,764	5,651,885	5,715,293	6,140,356	6,513,540

[Footnotes on next page.]

EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
General government ...	£ 222,619	£ 236,975	£ 260,397	£ 281,668	£ 282,294	£ 287,982	£ 246,453	£ 205,769	£ 203,437	£ 197,533	£ 204,674	£ 219,155
Retiring allowances, gratuities, &c ...	125,397	131,813	150,526	150,543	182,201	199,705	245,867	289,992	349,507	342,884	333,224	335,897
Defences ...	304,764	322,119	346,623	350,823	294,967	297,828	220,785	207,577	194,020	168,575	181,649	184,316
Law and order ...	486,972	517,336	544,672	580,151	593,467	566,911	529,433	491,255	468,311	447,580	455,372	455,520
Education,* science, &c.	676,569	722,102	782,449	1,035,669	944,031	868,974	782,676	666,394	604,109	571,036	568,367	572,372
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. ...	268,864	278,879	283,986	316,140	303,134	300,450	290,751	263,809	255,417	254,726	263,723	279,263
Administration and survey (Lands) ...	111,969	106,408	100,573	97,249	99,695	98,031	76,505	92,783	67,848	57,906	58,034	67,128
Agricultural and mining institutions ...	175,206	187,784	192,368	235,736	252,258	268,491	271,305	171,087	188,037	154,855	131,209	143,423
Railways—												
a Working expenses	1,363,966	1,574,786	1,803,124	2,511,106	2,470,373	2,118,377	1,769,145	1,539,822	1,428,701	1,418,893	1,476,696	1,559,552
b Construction ...	67,150	118,090	120,873	88,588	99,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General public works—												
a Municipal endow.	310,000	310,000	340,854	450,000	450,000	380,000	427,500	310,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
b All other ...	401,729	455,393	531,939	646,776	509,308	± 412,352	390,014	283,076	203,976	179,680	151,552	146,929
Posts and telegraphs ...	539,757	596,243	561,979	643,566	674,938	682,957	637,616	571,767	553,456	502,662	493,455	508,268
Interest on savings banks deposits ...	46,233	46,870	57,091	63,762	67,728	73,233	78,522	115,610	99,296	85,913	87,555	70,034
Interest and expenses of public debt ...	1,270,809	1,385,121	1,459,242	1,548,145	1,649,009	1,726,700	1,836,185	1,920,723	1,880,196	1,893,363	1,892,092	1,852,056
Trade, navigation, &c.	118,398	116,435	122,007	124,132	124,353	119,626	110,048	101,088	97,595	92,436	93,211	92,218
Other services ‡ ...	70,849	180,797	261,200	519,683	131,306	82,300	76,952	70,604	65,933	72,140	93,545	108,313
Total	6,561,251	7,287,151	7,919,902	9,645,737	9,128,698	8,482,917	7,989,757	7,310,246	6,760,439	6,540,182	6,583,944	6,692,444

NOTE.—Receipt transactions have been omitted since 1885-6. * Including expenditure on State school buildings as follows: £181,440 in 1874-5; £23,000 in 1888-9; £27,225 in 1893-4; £76,300 in 1893-4; £25,304 in 1897-8. † Port of London Authority. ‡ Including the amounts paid towards the redemption of loans—£276,100 in 1893-4; also through the "Mallee Land Account," £14,912 in 1897-8, and £10,771 in 1897-8.

233. Of the total expenditure proper in 1897-8, nearly £2,580,000, or 39 per cent., was under the head of Special Appropriations, which being compulsorily provided for under various Acts of Parliament other than the annual Appropriation Act, are not, like amounts voted, subjected to an annual scrutiny by Parliament. It will be observed that the expenditure under such Appropriations decreased in 1897-8 as compared with 1892-3 by over £312,000, whilst that under Votes also fell off by £985,000. The principal decreases under Special Appropriations were £327,500 under the head of Other Public Works, due to reduction in the municipal subsidy; £52,000 under Agriculture, owing to the exhaustion of the funds specially set apart for bonuses; £37,000 in the payment to the Land Sales by Auction Fund, sales of land by auction having fallen off to that extent; £12,000 under Civil List; and £9,000 under Legislature. As against these decreases there was an increase of £103,000 under Retiring Allowances, &c.; £25,000 in the interest paid on the Public Debt, of which however nearly £8,000 was due to a portion of the interest formerly paid out of Votes being now payable out of Special Appropriations; and £10,000 under the head of Redemption of Loans, owing to the recent creation of the Mallee Land Account.

Reduced expenditure under special appropriations.

234. In order to ascertain the general trend of the expenditure before and after the great inflation which culminated in 1889-90, the amounts in 1897-8 might be compared with those in 1886-7, which may be regarded as a normal year before the inflation referred to. It will first be noticed that the total ordinary expenditure increased from £6,561,000 in 1886-7 to £6,692,000 in 1897-8, or by only £131,000; although, in proportion to population, it fell from £6 11s. 1d. per head in the former to £5 13s. 9d. per head in the latter year. On comparing the various heads of expenditure, however, it will be found that considerable fluctuations have taken place—some showing considerable increases, and others large decreases. The most important increases occurred under three heads, viz.:—£581,000 under Interest and Expenses of the Public Debt, due to the contraction of fresh loans, chiefly for railway construction; £220,000 under Retiring Allowances, &c., owing to the retirement of large numbers of sexagenarians in recent years; and £128,000 under Railways—resulting from an increase of £196,000 in the working expenses, less a decrease of £68,000 in the payments towards construction—the former being equivalent to an increase of only 9 per cent., although the length of lines open was extended by 75 per cent., reducing the average expenses per mile open from £797 in 1886-7 to £527 in 1897-8. This result, however, was achieved by reducing the train mileage, as the average expenses per mile run showed but a slight decrease, viz., from 42½d. to 42¾d. Minor increases also occurred as follow:—£32,000 under Miscellaneous—chiefly owing to the contribution to fire brigades being larger by £10,900, and to the expenses at the later period, amounting to £17,800, in connexion with the Australian Federal Convention; £18,500 under Agriculture—chiefly accounted for by the granting of £24,900

Increase or decrease of expenditure under various heads since 1886-7.

in 1897-8 for bonuses, &c., to promote the agricultural, dairying and fruit-growing industries, and of £5,000 towards the maintenance of village settlements and labour colonies, and an increase of £17,000 in the cost of eradicating vine diseases, *less* a decrease of £13,000 in the sum allotted to the extermination of rabbits and other vermin, and of nearly £17,500 in the grants to agricultural and similar societies; of £18,000 under Police; of £11,000 under Legislature—chiefly in electoral expenses; of £11,000 (a new item) paid to the Mallee Land Account; and of £10,000 under Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c. On the other hand, the largest decreases were £460,000 under “Other Public Works;” £120,000 under Defences; £104,000 under Public Instruction, &c.; £50,000 under Mining; £45,000 under Crown Lands; £39,000 under Judicial and Legal; £33,000 under Posts and Telegraphs; and £21,000 under Water Supply. The chief decreases under “Other Public Works” were £210,000 in the municipal subsidy, £29,000 under roads and bridges, £25,000 in departmental expenditure, and £195,300 on the construction and maintenance of Government works and buildings generally—the amount expended on post and telegraph offices alone having been reduced by £34,500, on raising, draining, &c., low-lying lands by £26,300, and on wharves, jetties, &c., by £34,800; under Defences, nearly £141,000 in the expenditure (chiefly on construction) on local defence works, £16,500 in ordinary annual expenditure on local forces, as against which an item of £37,000 appears in 1897-8 (but not in 1886-7) as the colony’s contribution towards the cost of maintaining the Australian Defences (chiefly naval); under Public Instruction, £67,600 in the cost of primary instruction (including maintenance of buildings, &c.), £4,000 in the grants in aid to the University and technological colleges and schools, £25,200 to public libraries, museums, and science and art societies, and £8,000 in the cost of the Departments of Statist, Astronomer, and Botanist; under Mining, £71,000 in the allowance to aid miners in their prospecting operations, as against which must be set the allowance of £11,600 (equivalent to a bonus to the coal industry) paid in 1897-8 to the Railway Department for reducing the freight on Victorian coal; under Crown Lands, £33,300 in the cost of general administration, and £16,500 in the expenditure on parks, gardens, &c.; under all branches of Judicial and Legal, viz., Crown Law officers and solicitor, £7,900; Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles (including births, deaths, and marriages branch now under the Statist), £7,400; sheriffs, £11,000; County Court Judges, &c., £6,700; and police magistrates, £3,700. Under Posts and Telegraphs, £15,000 in the cost of inland, and of £31,000 in foreign mails, £10,600 under telegraph lines, *less* an increase of £12,000 in cost of general administration, and £13,800 in 1897-8, the cost of working, &c., the Telephone Exchange, which was purchased by the Government since 1886-7. It is also worthy of note that there was a falling off of £5,600 under Civil Establishment, although the Income Tax office and the Marine Board have been created since 1886-7, at an annual cost of £10,100 and £3,400 respectively. The following is a summary of the increases or decreases under the principal heads,

distinguishing those under Special Appropriations from those under Votes :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN EXPENDITURE, 1897-8, AS COMPARED
WITH 1886-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Increase or Decrease under—		Total Increase.
	Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
	£	£	£
Civil List	- 15,076	6,501	- 8,575*
Legislature	12,397	- 1,632	10,765
Civil Establishment ... ..	...	- 5,654	- 5,654
Retiring Allowances and Pensions	197,926	21,879	219,805†
Gratuities, Compensations, &c.	1,698	- 11,003	- 9,305
Judicial and Legal	- 215	- 38,893	- 39,108
Police ... ..	...	18,178	18,178
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	...	- 10,522	- 10,522
Defences	- 76,394	- 44,054	- 120,448
Public Instruction, Science, &c. ... ..	...	- 104,197	- 104,197
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c. ... ..	...	10,399	10,399
Crown Lands ... ..	...	- 44,841	- 44,841
Agriculture, &c.	7,933	10,503	18,436‡
Mining ... ..	...	- 50,219	- 50,219
Railways	- 69,150§	197,586	128,436
Water Supply ... ..	...	- 21,388	- 21,388
Other Public Works	116,509§	- 559,921	- 443,412
Posts and Telegraphs	- 33,699	210	- 33,489
Interest on Savings Banks Deposits	23,415	386	23,801
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt	590,542	- 9,295	581,247
Redemption of Loans (Mallee Land Account)	10,777	...	10,777
Customs ... ..	...	- 13,802	- 13,802
Harbors and Lights ... ..	...	- 12,378	- 12,378
Aborigines ... ..	...	- 5,056	- 5,056
Miscellaneous Services	20,264	11,479	31,743
Total	786,927	- 655,734	131,193

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) signifies decrease.

235. To ascertain the total expenditure on public works, apart from funded loans, the payments from certain revenue suspense accounts must also be taken into account (as they will, in most cases, eventually be provided for out of the general revenue), viz., the City Police Court Fund, the Land Sales by Auction Fund, and the Treasury Bonds Act No. 1451 Account, which for various reasons—chiefly their non-recurring or exceptional character—it has been deemed expedient to keep apart from the ordinary expenditure accounts. The expenditure of the

Revenue suspense accounts.

* New Guinea contribution in 1886-7, £4,693, not paid.

† Partly due to compulsory retirement of sexagenarians and retrenchment.

‡ Agricultural bonuses alone would show an increase of £24,930.

§ Portion of the decrease under Railways, and a corresponding increase under Public Works, due to the annual contributions to the Railway Construction Account in 1897-8 (£216,509) being diverted to the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

two latter accounts, but not of the first, will eventually appear as ordinary Government expenditure under the head of Payments to Land Sales by Auction Fund, and as repayment of Treasury Bonds under Act 1451 as they fall due. The first account was created in 1888-9, and closed in 1892-3, the funds therefore having been provided by the proceeds (£140,000) arising from the sale of the old City Police Court. The second was opened in 1888-9, and is still unclosed and likely to remain so for some time, as, although almost the whole amount authorized (£678,624) has been expended, the receipts to date—consisting of the annual transfer from the general revenue of the proceeds arising from the sale of all lands sold at auction—have fallen short of the amount required by £436,477; originally the expenditure authorized was £1,084,750, which it was intended should be recouped by the sale of the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum grounds, and of certain low-lying lands after drainage and reclamation, but such sale not having been effected, the amount referred to was reduced, and another source of revenue—which is to continue until the account is balanced—substituted. The third account, which was opened in 1896-7, authorized an expenditure of £375,000, and the funds were to be provided in the first instance by the issue of Treasury Bonds, redeemable by annual instalments, commencing on the 1st January, 1899, of £25,000 payable out of the general revenue, which is also charged with interest on the bonds at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The general position of these accounts in regard to the expenditure authorized, the receipts and expenditure, and the balances outstanding to the 30th June, 1898, is shown in the following statement:—

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS
TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.**

Fund or Account.	Expenditure Authorized.	Transactions.		Balance.	
		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Dr.	Cr.
	£	£	£	£	£
City Police Court Fund ...	140,000	140,000	140,000	...	...
Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	678,624	242,017	678,494	436,477*	...
Treasury Bonds Act 1451 Account	375,000	250,000†	221,907	...	28,093
Total ...	1,193,624	632,017	1,040,401	408,384	...

* Covered by advances from Trust Funds.

† Borrowed by means of Treasury Bonds, which are redeemable by instalments from the general revenue.

236. The receipts and expenditure of the various accounts in each year since their inception will be found in the following table :—

Year.				Receipts.	Expenditure.
				£	£
CITY POLICE COURT FUND.					
1888-9	...	...	...	...	39,424
1889-90	...	...	...	140,000	25,264
1890-91	...	...	...	...	44,217
1891-2	...	...	...	...	20,139
1892-3	...	...	...	...	10,956
Total				140,000	140,000
LAND SALES BY AUCTION FUND.					
1888-9	...	...	...	...	1,000
1889-90	...	...	...	...	165,515
1890-91	...	...	...	...	181,587
1891-2	...	...	...	73,599	140,619
1892-3	...	...	...	53,818	141,514
1893-4	...	...	...	37,207	36,355
1894-5	...	...	...	27,103	5,670
1895-6	...	...	...	18,779	3,536
1896-7	...	...	...	15,001	1,089
1897-8	...	...	...	16,510	1,609
Total				242,017	678,494
Deficiency covered by advances from Trust Funds				436,477	...
TREASURY BONDS ACT 1451 ACCOUNT.					
1896-7	...	...	...	100,000	93,824
1897-8	...	...	...	150,000	128,083
Total				250,000*	221,907
Balance unexpended				...	28,093

237. The amounts authorized, and the actual expenditure for various services in each of these accounts to the 30th June, 1898, are set forth in the subjoined table :—

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE TO 1897-8.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount authorized.	Amount expended.		
		Prior to 1892-3.	1892-3 to 1897-8.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
<i>Recouped from Sale of City Police Court.</i>				
Purchase of land near Law Courts	140,000	33,864	10,956	44,820
Extension of Titles Office		26,787	...	26,787
Purchase of land in Post Office-place		20,000	...	20,000
Purchase of land for Law Offices		48,393	...	48,393
Total	140,000	129,044	10,956	140,000

* Raised by means of Treasury Bonds.

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE TO 1897-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount authorized.	Amount expended.		
		Prior to 1892-3.	1892-3 to 1897-8.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
<i>To be recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund.</i>				
Parliament Buildings — Completing west front additions, &c.	59,267	54,417	4,850	59,267
Public Offices at (Sandhurst) Bendigo	32,000	12,372	19,628	32,000
Defence Works and Buildings ..	59,827	29,610	30,217	59,827
Melbourne University—In aid of buildings for Laboratories	10,500	10,500	...	10,500
State School Buildings	37,331	26,307	10,973	37,280
Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery—Additions to buildings	55,181	38,441	16,739	55,180
National Museum	300	...	300	300
Lunatic Asylums	83,368	27,119	56,178	83,297
Drainage and Reclamation Works—				
Elwood Swamp	78,167	63,511	14,656	78,167
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	60,000	49,685	10,315	60,000
Moe Swamp	47,393	30,625	16,764	47,389
Crown Lands generally	6,736	6,098	637	6,735
Port Melbourne Lagoon... ..	55,778	47,967	7,811	55,778
Harbor Works, Warrnambool	91,776	91,069	705	91,774
Cemetery at Frankston	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Total	678,624	488,721	189,773	678,494
Treasury Bonds (Act 1451) Account—				
Railways	75,000	}	55,431	55,431
Yarra Improvement Works	57,300		49,946	49,946
Sundry Works	42,700		33,851	33,851
Roads	25,000		12,650	12,650
Mining	140,000		56,791	56,791
Agriculture	35,000	}	13,238	13,238
Total	375,000	...	221,907	221,907
Grand Total	1,193,624	617,765	422,636	1,040,401

Loan redemption funds—
"Mallee Land Account."

238. Until recently it has not been the policy of the Government to accumulate funds for the redemption of loans, and indeed it would have been somewhat illogical, in times past, to have done so, whilst the colony's indebtedness was increasing, as the surplus revenue has been much more economically utilized by direct investment in the railways and other reproductive works, thus having obviated to that extent the necessity for increasing the debt. The borrowing policy, however, having ceased, the time seems more appropriate for the establishment of a sinking fund, and accordingly a nucleus of one fund has been formed by the creation of "The Mallee Land Account" under section 52 of the Act No. 1428, which provides that "all moneys from time to time arising after the 1st July, 1896, from the licensing, leasing, and perpetual leasing or selling of land in the mallee country (a district in the north-western portion of the colony) or Mallee Border" shall be placed

to the credit of that account, and shall be available only for the repurchase, redemption, or paying off any Victorian stock or debentures. The sum so paid into this account in 1896-7 was £14,912, and in 1897-8, £10,777, making a total to date of £25,689. With the development of the mallee country, which is at present only in its early stages, there is every prospect of the account becoming of considerable importance.

239. Two further Loan Redemption Funds were established in 1898, one to be called the "Victorian Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund," under Act No. 1561, for loans falling due in London; and the other to be called the "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund," under Act No. 1565, for those repayable in Melbourne. Those funds are to be applied solely for the purchase or repurchase of Stock for extinction, or applied to the redemption of the same according to terms of issue, and in payment of expenses incurred in connexion with such operations; meanwhile sums at the credit of the Funds may be invested in any Government securities, the interest from which must be paid into the respective Funds. It is also provided, in the case of the first-named Fund, that, when the income thereof is equal to the dividends on the outstanding Consolidated Stock, such dividends are to be paid thereout. A nucleus for the second-named Fund is provided by the Repayments of Advances under the Act for resumption of Mallee Lands, and of moneys advanced to farmers in consequence of bush fires.

240. During the last seven years the total sums specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament to be expended annually have been increased by £110,000; but, if allowance be made for the fact that a municipal subsidy of £310,000 was payable out of votes previous to the special appropriation made in 1891-2, there has really been not an increase, but a net reduction of £200,000. The following is a statement of the principal changes in the appropriations during the seven years referred to:—

**PRINCIPAL ALTERATIONS IN SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS,
1891-2 TO 1897-8.**

Authorization.		Purpose for which authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount at time of alteration.	
Year.	Act.		Previously Authorized.	Authorized by New Act.
			£	£
1891-2	55 Vict. No. 1213	{ Railway Construction ...	80,000	Nil
		{ Land Sales by Auction Fund	Nil	80,000*
	55 Vict. No. 1230	Railways Standing Committee	Nil	8,900†
	55 Vict. No. 1243	Municipal Endowment ...	310,000‡	450,000
	55 Vict. No. 1242	Purification of Rolls ...	Nil	13,000
		Total ...	80,000	551,900

* Proceeds of land sales temporarily diverted from "Railway Construction Account," *supra*.

† This item does not appear every year, but only when the Committee is sitting.

‡ Payable out of votes.

**PRINCIPAL ALTERATIONS IN SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1891-2 TO
TO 1897-8—continued.**

Authorization.		Purpose for which authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount at time of alteration.	
Year.	Act.		Previously Authorized.	Authorized by New Act.
			£	£
1893-4	55 Vict. No. 1319	Municipal Endowment ...	450,000	310,000
	57 Vict. No. 1315	Marine Board—Abolition of Remuneration to Members	1,300	Nil
	57 Vict. No. 1324	Public Service Board Salaries	4,500	Nil
	58 Vict. No. 1358	Her Majesty's Ministers ...	14,000	11,200
	57 Vict. No. 1308	Expenses of Members of Legislative Assembly	25,500	23,375
	57 Vict. No. 1309	Expenses of Members of Legislative Assembly	23,375	22,950
		Total ...	518,675	367,525
1894-5	58 Vict. No. 1379	Municipal Endowment ...	310,000	100,000
	58 Vict. No. 1373	Expenses of Members of Legislative Assembly	22,950	20,400
		Total ...	332,950	120,400
1895-6	59 Vict. No. 1394	Her Majesty's Ministers ...	11,200	10,400
	59 Vict. No. 1393	Governor's Salary ...	10,000	7,000
	59 Vict. No. 1439	Victorian Railways Commissioner's Salary	6,000*	3,500
		Total ...	27,200	20,900
1897-8	58 Vict. No. 1373	Expenses of Members of Legislative Assembly	20,400	25,500†
	61 Vict. No. 1535	The Berry Annuity Act ..	Nil	3,010‡
		Total ...	20,400	28,510
		Grand Total...	979,225	1,089,235
		Net increase in seven years	...	110,010§

NOTE.—There were no alterations in 1892-3 and 1896-7.

* Owing to retirement of the former Commissioners in June, 1892, and the temporary appointment of Acting Commissioners, only a small portion of the amount appropriated was expended during the four years ended with 1896-8.

† Original amount restored on expiry of Act 1873 by effluxion of time.

‡ Non-recurring.

§ If allowance is made for the payment of the municipal subsidy prior to 1891-2 out of votes, there has been a net decrease of £200,000.

241. In order to promote the agricultural, dairying, fruit, and wine industries, there has been appropriated during the years 1889 to 1891 an amount of £233,000, of which £171,000 was to be distributed as bonuses under regulations framed by the Governor in Council; and to this was added further sums voted annually for the last six years amounting to £100,408. The sums disbursed for the purposes referred to averaged over £25,000 per annum in the last five years, and the total expenditure to the end of 1897-8 amounted to £313,370, and there remained a balance unappropriated of £20,038. The following are the particulars:—

Grants to agricultural, dairying, and other industries.

GRANTS FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount authorized.	Amount expended in—					Total to end of 1897-8.	Balance available 1st July, 1898.
		1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bonuses to Growers of Grapes, Fruits, and General Vegetable Products ..	55,000	10,246	8,868	5,443	4,676	1,490	43,927	11,073
Bonuses to Factories for Fruit Canning and Drying; Dairying; Raisin and Currant making; Vegetable Oil making; preparing Hemp, Flax, Silk, &c., for the manufacturer ..	37,000	1,948	2,374	2,080	513	..	36,772	228
Bonuses for Dairy Produce and Fruits of best quality and in best order exported to foreign markets ..	179,408	4,990	8,880	14,509	15,999	16,794	179,408	..
For the importation of new varieties of Seeds and Plants	3,000	69	26	112	20	317	811	2,189
For supplying instruction in connexion with the introduction of new Vegetable Products, and the improvement of existing agricultural methods ..	43,000	3,545	3,483	4,647	5,377	5,772	41,435	1,565
For the introduction of new machinery and appliances to perfect the treatment of new Agricultural Products, and to improve present agricultural methods, and for prizes for new Inventions in general Agricultural Appliances ..	4,000	144	430	2,016	72	11	3,784	216
For publishing Agricultural Reports in connexion with the educational work of the experts, &c. ..	11,000	893	800	896	98	543	7,218	3,783
For the encouragement of Planting and cultivating Forest Trees of an economic character ..	1,000	5	1	2	4	3	15	985
Total*	333,408	21,840	24,862	29,405	26,759	24,930	313,370	20,038

242. In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure in each year from 1893-4 to 1897-8. This is intended to supplement the table of ordinary expenditure by exhibiting those items

Expenditure of loans, &c.

* Including £30,253 under the annual Appropriation Act for 1892-3, £4,365 for 1893-4, £3,880 for 1894-5, £14,497 for 1895-6, £15,999 for 1896-7, and £16,794 for 1897-8.

which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts:—

EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF EXISTING LOANS 1893-4 TO 1897-8.

Purposes of Expenditure.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	294,977	178,802	178,298	163,746	248,140
Water Supply—					
Country	110,551	45,172	40,808	19,104	45,871
Maffra Beet-sugar Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	40,000
Total	405,528	223,974	219,106	182,850*	334,011*

NOTE.—Some of the figures in this table have been obtained direct from Government departments, so as to show the actual expenditure during each year; and differ from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, in consequence of an overlapping of the accounts and other causes.

Aggregate
loan expend-
iture and
unexpended
balances.

243. On the 30th June, 1898, the balance of loan moneys available for the further construction of public works amounted to £624,503. The following is a statement of the gross proceeds of funded loans to 30th June, 1898, for different purposes, the amounts expended, and the balances unexpended:—

LOAN EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Heads.	Net Proceeds available for Expenditure.	Expenditure to Date.		Balance Unexpended.
		Total.	Less Proceeds of Loans paid off finally.	
	£	£	£	£
Railways	36,234,182	35,694,183	35,342,892	539,999
Water Supply—†				
Metropolitan	3,142,577	3,142,577	2,321,535‡	...
Country	5,030,596	4,956,092	4,956,092	74,504
Parliament Houses	242,464	242,464	242,464	...
Law Courts	347,324	347,324	347,324	...
Public Offices	162,430	162,430	162,430	...
Defences	98,299	98,299	98,299	...
Schools	1,063,507	1,063,507	1,063,507	...
Prince's-bridge	106,259	106,259	106,259§	...
Alfred Graving Dock	341,819	341,819	341,819	...
Ports and Harbors	269,240	269,240	269,240||	...
Amount advanced to Beet Sugar Companies	50,000	40,000	40,000	10,000
Country Tramways	198,683	198,683	198,683	...
Total	47,287,380*	46,662,877	45,490,544	624,503

NOTE.—The expenditure from funded loans only is shown in this table. Redemption loans are not taken into account. See also note to the preceding table.

* Exclusive of amount under Treasury Bonds Act No. 1451. See par. 237 ante.

† For further particulars, see *Waterworks in Part "Production," post.*

‡ Liability taken over by the Metropolitan Board of Works on 1st July, 1891.

§ Net charge after deducting contributions by the Melbourne City Council and the Melbourne Tramways Trust, amounting to £49,034. The temporary bridge cost £11,865, the new bridge £96,438, and works in connexion therewith £47,000.

|| Including £58,618 expenditure on works for opening the sea entrance to the Gippsland Lakes.

244. In 1893-4 about an eleventh, but in 1897-8 only a sixteenth of the expenditure payable from the general revenue consisted of subsidies, grants, endowments, &c. The whole amount so paid exceeded £900,000 in 1892-3, but was reduced to less than £700,000 in 1893-4, and still further reduced in subsequent years, so that in 1897-8 the amount stood at a little over £400,000. Of this sum £100,000 was paid to municipalities, and a similar amount to charitable institutions. The expenditure referred to does not include the annual grant for free public instruction, which amounted in 1897-8 to over £521,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane, and the industrial and reformatory schools, which amounted to £155,000. The following is a statement of the amounts paid under the various heads in each of the last five years:—

SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC., 1893-4 TO 1897-8.

	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Subsidy to Municipalities ...	310,000	106,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
<i>Educational Grants, &c.—</i>					
Melbourne University — Endowment under Act	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Melbourne University — Additional Endowment voted	4,750	4,750	3,250	3,250	3,250
College of Pharmacy ...	1,000	900	600	600	500
Technological Schools — Maintenance, &c.	10,943	11,979	14,773	12,000	11,998
Public Libraries, &c. (including Melbourne Public Library)	20,530	19,805	14,961	16,217	16,711
Grant to Royal Society ...	250	175	100	100	100
" Victorian Artists' Society ...	130	125	100	100	100
" Fine Arts Galleries, Ballarat, Bendigo, &c.	600	400	200	200	200
" Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	3,700	3,650	3,100	3,100	3,100
Grant to Charitable Institutions ...	104,716	104,067	104,706	103,654	108,669
" Animals' Protection Society	100	100	50	50	50
<i>Posts and Telegraphs—</i>					
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (including payments to other Governments)*	38,759	37,587	38,874	37,262	38,290
Subsidy—Maintenance of Telegraph Line between Port Darwin and Penang	11,852	13,304	13,337	13,320	11,842
Guarantee on account of reduced rates for Telegrams to Europe, Tasmania, and New Zealand	6,441	6,994	3,722	2,838	364

A set-off against this item appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," &c., which reduces the ultimate net cost considerably.

**SUBSIDIES, GRANTS. ENDOWMENTS, ETC., 1893-4 TO 1897-8—
continued.**

	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—</i>					
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Mint Subsidy *	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Diamond Drills—Purchase and Working Expenses of	31,651	26,535	8,159	3,845	999
To assist Miners in Prospecting operations					
Victorian Coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of †	12,087	14,000	...	9,880	11,667
Village Settlements	11,028	27,983	24,602	6,594	2,519
Labour Colonies	8,587	3,325	2,498	1,993	2,499
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	13,046	10,950	3,845	3,850	3,848
Bonuses, &c., in aid of Agricultural and other Industries	21,840	24,863	29,405	26,759	24,930
Towards extermination of Animal Pests	12,514	8,909	11,831	13,425	14,303
<i>Defences—</i>					
Prizes to Rifle Associations, &c. ...	1,050	1,050	525	525	525
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, &c.	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Exhibitions	376	3,499	1,404	257	...
Exhibition Trustees, Expenses of ...	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,250	1,250
Imperial Institute	374	302	500	500	250
Fire Brigades	12,839	12,274	11,935	12,522	13,941
Total	675,663	475,026	429,477	409,591	408,405

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

245. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873; and since that date sixteen and a half millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount nearly an eighth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder—viz., fourteen and a quarter millions—represents the cost of education, including that of office staff, inspection, instruction, pensions, gratuities, and contingencies, for the last twenty-six years. The following table shows the expenditure

* As a set-off against this item there appears in the Revenue certain sums for Mint subsidy returned and Mint charges, which renders that institution self supporting. In fact, during the last five years there was an average annual surplus of £2,450.

† Equivalent to a bonus according to distance carried at the rate of 1d. per ton per mile.

under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1897-8, also the total for the period :—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872-3 TO 1897-8.

Year.	Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection† and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	126,700	550,949
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	172,890	614,768
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	245,454	717,761
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	96,769	622,448
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	81,884	596,173
1880-81 ...	515,644	6,726	104,625	626,995
1881-2 ...	526,397	8,321	76,911	611,629
1882-3 ...	517,849	9,167	82,225	609,241
1883-4 ...	522,063	9,849	62,015	593,927
1884-5 ...	524,226	13,036	92,393	629,655
1885-6 ...	563,426	14,271	68,136	645,833
1886-7 ...	570,292	17,043	67,908	655,243
1887-8 ...	600,271	16,718	80,683	697,672
1888-9 ...	630,426	20,563	101,692	752,681
1889-90 ...	675,345	22,117	128,461	825,923
1890-91 ...	700,034	33,215	112,309	845,558
1891-2 ...	711,633	37,928	64,868	814,429
1892-3 ...	681,672	42,024	28,750	752,446
1893-4 ...	596,699	50,256	9,244	656,199
1894-5 ...	537,307	83,681	6,876	627,864
1895-6 ...	508,434	78,416	9,930	596,780
1896-7 ...	506,678	76,562	10,864	594,104
1897-8 ...	507,987	78,847	13,099	599,933
Total ...	13,686,058	641,918	2,199,861	16,527,837

246. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878-9; that during the seven years, 1878-9 to 1884-5 it remained tolerably uniform at £520,000 per annum; but during the seven years ended with 1891-2, when the highest point was reached, it increased by £190,000; since then, however, it has been rapidly reduced by retrenchment to little more than £500,000 in the last three years, which was the lowest amount since 1879-80. During the ten years ended with 1887-8 the annual expenditure on school buildings had, with one exception, been below £100,000, but in each of the three years ended with 1890-91 it exceeded that amount. Since 1890-91 it has fallen off considerably, and averaged only £10,000 in the last five years. The total expenditure on public instruction in 1897-8 was equivalent to an average of 10s. 1d. per head of population, and to 21 per cent. of the total revenue received by taxation.

Cost of
system at
different
periods.

* Further details for the last few years will be given in Part "Social Condition," post.

† Including expenditure from loans; also £33,243 expended in the four years ended with 1891-2 on the Teachers' Training Institute; and also £26,307 in 1891-2, £29,068 in 1892-3, £521 in 1893-4, and £20 in 1894-5 paid out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

Expenditure
on immi-
gration.

247. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom—of which nearly one and a half millions was spent during the ten years 1851-60, and over half a-million during the ten years 1861-70. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and nothing was so spent during the nine years ended with 1897-8, and only £170 since 1879-80.*

Expenditure
on immi-
gration in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

248. Since 1892 the only Australasian Colonies which continued to expend any money on the introduction of immigrants were New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia. About £7,400 was spent by the colonies on immigration in 1896-7, of which Queensland and Western Australia contributed all but about a ninth. Only £1,437, or 19 per cent. of the whole, was provided for out of ordinary revenue, the greater portion having been paid out of the loan account.† The following are the total amounts expended on immigration from 1893 to 1896-7 in each colony except Victoria and Tasmania, which spent nothing on immigration during that period:—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1893 TO 1896-7.‡

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.				
	1893.	1894.§	1895.§	1895-6.	1896-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	3,106	2,783	695	547	486
Queensland ...	4,911	...	872	955	3,486
South Australia ...	...	100	...	...	...
Western Australia...	1,896	2,699	2,576	2,329	3,139
New Zealand ...	283	2	...	...	301
Total ...	10,196	5,584	4,143	3,831	7,412

Expenditure
on immi-
gration in
Austral-
asian
Colonies,
1871-96-7.

249. During the twenty-six and a half years|| ended with 1896-7 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:—Victoria, £80,049; New South Wales, £789,298; South Australia, £776,973; New Zealand, £2,188,737.

Expenditure
on public
works.

250. During the last forty-eight years nearly seventy-eight millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount nearly eight hundred and fifty thousand sterling were spent in 1897-8. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies and water trusts for the construction of waterworks, but

* For expenditure in each year since 1850, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. I., page 118.

† See tables following paragraphs 269 and 277 *post*.

‡ For numbers of assisted immigrants in the various colonies for a series of years, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., page 490.

§ Year ended 30th June of the year named in cases of Queensland, South and Western Australia, and for that ended 31st March of the year following for New Zealand.

|| For Victoria and South Australia 27 years.

exclusive of the sums expended by the former on public works, roads, &c., and on the port of Melbourne since the 1st January, 1877, and on the metropolitan waterworks since the 30th June, 1891.* The following table gives the amount expended by the State prior to and during 1897-8 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount expended.						
	Prior to 1893-4	During 1893-4.	During 1894-5.	During 1895-6.	During 1896-7.	During 1897-8.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways—							
Construction ...	37,462,371	286,191	173,644	185,945	221,250	272,903	38,602,304
Maintenance ...	5,914,736	320,981	331,198	365,848	381,293	408,837	7,722,893
Roads and Bridges	7,583,052	22,204	11,578	12,965	21,538	20,266	7,671,603
Waterworks—							
Melbourne†—C.	3,378,246	...	...	...	...	†-21,817	3,356,429
" M.	149,623	...	...	...	...	...	149,623
Country ...	4,968,181	126,190	51,650	54,754	28,311	40,526	5,269,612
Other Public Works ...	14,408,584	172,795	101,956	104,950	111,760	120,679	15,020,724
Total ...	73,864,793	928,361	670,026	724,462	764,152	841,394	77,793,188

NOTE.—"C." stands for construction, and "M." for maintenance.

251. The total amount of revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian Colonies are shown in the following table for the seven years ended with 1898 or 1897-8. In several of the colonies a change was made from the calendar to the financial year § during that period :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1891-2	7,729,572	6 13 6	8,482,917	7 6 7
	1892-3	6,959,229	5 19 3	7,989,757	6 16 11
	1893-4	6,716,814	5 14 5	7,310,246	6 4 6
	1894-5	6,712,152	5 13 10	6,760,439	5 14 8
	1895-6	6,458,682	5 9 3	6,540,182	5 10 8
	1896-7	6,645,129	5 13 1	6,583,844	5 12 1
	1897-8	6,898,240	5 17 3	6,692,444	5 13 9

* See tables "Melbourne Harbor Trust" and "Metropolitan Board of Works," post.

† Now under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

‡ The Audit Commissioners found that the total expenditure had been overstated by £21,817, and, being unable to trace the discrepancy to any particular year, the amount has been taken off in 1897-8.

§ Ended 31st March in New Zealand, 31st December in Tasmania, but 30th June in the other colonies.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*cont.*

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales...	1892	10,501,104	8 17 10	10,377,949	8 15 9
	1893	9,499,814*	7 17 0	9,932,102*	8 4 1
	1894	9,300,711	7 10 4	9,178,706	7 8 4
	1895	9,235,156	7 6 1	9,633,303	7 12 4
	1895-6	9,062,850	7 1 10	9,524,785	7 9 2
	1896-7	9,107,208	7 0 4	9,140,350	7 0 11
	1897-8	9,304,253	7 0 7	9,069,940	6 17 1
Queensland	1892	3,538,806	8 10 2	3,580,984	8 12 3
	1893	3,337,785	7 16 5	3,521,866	8 5 0
	1893-4	3,843,069	7 14 8	3,351,536	7 15 1
	1894-5	3,413,171	7 13 4	3,308,434	7 8 8
	1895-6	3,641,583	7 18 1	3,567,947	7 15 0
	1896-7	3,613,150	7 13 0	3,604,264	7 12 8
	1897-8	3,768,152	7 15 6	3,747,428	7 14 8
South Australia	1892	2,538,995	7 13 4	2,707,775	8 3 6
	1893	2,576,820	7 11 0	2,806,929	8 4 5
	1893-4	2,591,271	7 9 5	2,650,262	7 12 10
	1894-5	2,497,648	7 1 9	2,681,934	7 12 2
	1895-6	2,585,230	7 4 8	2,640,688	7 7 9
	1896-7	2,698,759	7 9 10	2,779,110	7 14 4
	1897-8	2,633,727	7 5 1	2,750,959	7 11 7
Western Australia	1892	543,889	9 14 4	550,616	9 16 9
	1893	570,651	9 2 7	640,801	10 5 0
	1893-4	680,195	10 9 1	649,362	9 19 7
	1894-5	1,125,941	13 14 5	936,400	11 8 2
	1895-6	1,858,695	18 7 2	1,823,863	18 0 3
	1896-7	2,842,751	20 12 2	2,839,453	20 11 8
	1897-8	2,754,747	17 0 3	3,256,912	20 2 2
Tasmania	1892	787,764	5 3 1	919,802	6 0 4
	1893	706,972	4 11 11	836,417	5 8 9
	1894	696,795	4 9 4	789,805	5 1 4
	1895	761,971	4 15 9	748,946	4 14 1
	1896	797,976	4 17 7	750,244	4 11 9
	1897	845,020	5 0 0	785,026	4 12 11
	1898	908,223	5 2 5	830,168	4 13 8
New Zealand	1891	4,146,231	6 11 8	4,135,544	6 11 4
	1892	4,389,251	6 16 8	4,044,690	6 5 11
	1893	4,407,963	6 13 4	4,170,616	6 6 1
	1894-5	4,288,716	6 6 4	4,398,930	6 9 6
	1895-6	4,453,139	6 8 7	4,408,349	6 7 4
	1896-7	4,725,799	6 12 4	4,633,981	6 9 9
	1897-8	5,079,230	6 19 4	4,842,772	6 12 10

NOTE.—For later figures see Appendix C at end of this work.

New South
Wales
statements
differ from
those of
Victoria.

252. It should be pointed out that the public accounts of revenue and expenditure in New South Wales are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of Victoria, the over-payments to the revenue

* Refunds, drawbacks, &c., formerly included, have, since 1892, been deducted from both sides of the account; in 1893 the amount so deducted was £206,920.

(afterwards refunded) not being, as in the Victorian statements, deducted therefrom, both revenue and expenditure being swelled accordingly; although in these statistics such items have as far as possible been deducted since. It is not easy from the official statements of public accounts in New South Wales to ascertain the full extent to which this expansion of both sides of the account occurs; but by a superficial analysis of the accounts of the year 1897-8 (for example) sums could be traced amounting in the aggregate to at least £177,843.* Since 1892, however, such cross-entries have been eliminated as far as possible from the figures for that colony as shown in the last table. It is believed that no such system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian Colonies.

253. In the last year named in the table the revenue exceeded the expenditure in all the colonies except South Australia and Western Australia. The surplus in 1897-8 amounted to £205,796 in Victoria; £234,313 in New South Wales; £20,724 in Queensland; £78,055 in Tasmania; and £236,458 in New Zealand. On the other hand, the deficiency in the same year in Western Australia amounted to £502,165, and in South Australia to £117,232. During the last seven years named there has been a surplus six times in New Zealand, four times in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, three times in New South Wales, and twice in Victoria, but not once in South Australia.

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian Colonies, 1897-8.

254. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year shown was raised in Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand; and a larger expenditure than in any previous year occurred in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand.†

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1898 and former years.

255. New Zealand was the only colony in which both revenue and expenditure per head were larger in the last than in any previous year.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

256. Although the returns of Victoria and New South Wales in the earlier years are not strictly comparable,‡ there can be no doubt that in all the years shown in the table the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales, in consequence of the large amount derived from Crown lands, exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the position of the two colonies named was much above that of all the others. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named:—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1897-8.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. Western Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

* Such items are as follow:—£10,663 for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £32,571 railway revenue collected for the Victorian and Queensland Governments, steam-ship companies, &c.; £56,581 land revenue; and £73,028 being other revenue returned, &c.

† See also third folding sheet to be published later on.

‡ See paragraph 252 *supra*.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue, &c., per head.

257. In regard to revenue per head, Victoria occupied a higher position in 1898 than Tasmania, but a lower position than any of the other colonies. Western Australia and Queensland had the largest revenue per head, and also stood first in regard to expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1897-8.

Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
1. Western Australia.	1. Western Australia.
2. Queensland.	2. Queensland.
3. South Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. New South Wales.
5. New Zealand.	5. New Zealand.
6. Victoria.	6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

258. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1897-8, it will be found that on the Continent of Australia the former amounted to about 25½ millions and the latter to nearly 25½ millions sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to about 31½ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to about 31½ millions sterling. In Continental Australia there was a deficiency on the year's transactions of almost one-sixth of a million, but in the Australasian Colonies as a whole there was a surplus of a similar amount. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1897-8.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	25,359,119	7 4 6	25,517,683	7 5 5
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	31,346,572	7 2 2	31,190,623	7 1 6

Increased revenue of Australasia in 25 years.

259. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian Continent in 1873 and 1898 shows that in the 25 years it had risen from £9,161,000 to £25,359,000, the increase being about 16 millions sterling, or 176 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former and of £31,346,000 at the latter period, the increase being over 19 millions, or 155 per cent. In the same 25 years the mean population of the Australian Continent increased from 1,671,051 to 3,509,376, or by 110 per cent.; and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,062,375 to 4,410,151, or by 114 per cent.

260. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts received under various heads of revenue in the respective Australasian colonies during 1897-8. In comparing the revenue and expenditure under the several heads in the different colonies, the fact must not be overlooked that local or municipal government is more fully developed in some colonies (notably in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand) than in others, and the revenue and expenditure in the former are lower in consequence. In Victoria and Queensland almost the whole colony is under municipal government, and there are several boards and trusts besides, whereas in New South Wales, for example, only a very small proportion of the area has been locally administered. It is also to be noted that in Victoria the metropolitan tramways are in the hands of a public company, and the metropolitan water supply and sewerage and harbor works are under boards or trusts, whereas in New South Wales all of these are either directly or indirectly under Government; also that about £47,000 is credited in New South Wales for official correspondence and telegrams, £27,000 in Queensland, nearly £8,000 in South Australia, and £6,700 in Western Australia, but no such credit is taken for such services in the other colonies:—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897-8.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.†	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—							
Customs, &c.	1,840,404	1,247,793	1,210,392	574,811	1,017,724	403,782	1,985,252
Excise	301,318	289,479	115,345	38,414	..	21,181	72,179
Other Taxes *	768,516‡	974,036	234,108	280,069	96,802	113,040	671,145‡
Total	2,910,237	2,511,298	1,559,645	891,234	1,114,526	541,003	2,678,576
Crown Lands	396,396	1,978,816	580,678	189,781	256,378§	68,899	332,422
Railways and Tramways	2,092,547	8,336,850†	1,158,667	1,002,473	1,038,199	175,125	1,570,573
Posts and Telegraphs	526,401‡	728,185	258,939	265,962	220,912	84,732	406,848‡
and Telephones							
Other Sources	462,759	751,654	230,225	294,188	127,937	38,464	290,812
Total	6,898,240	9,304,253	3,768,162	2,632,727	2,764,747	908,228	5,079,280

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure are for the year ended 30th June, except in the case of Tasmania and New Zealand, the figures for the former being for the calendar year 1898, and those for the latter for the year ended 31st March, 1898. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries are excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria, New South Wales (although some book entries are still included in that colony), New Zealand, and probably also from those of the other colonies. For later information, see Appendix C post.

* The amounts in this line are made up of excise duties; licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for post and telegraphs and fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax, but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered.

† Including revenue of Northern Territory amounting to £87,116, made up as follows:—Customs and Excise, £25,975; other taxes, £1,750; Crown lands, £10,507; Railways, &c., £14,737; Posts and Telegraphs, £1,079; and other sources, £3,078.

‡ Portion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Other Taxes," and "Post and Telegraphs" has been estimated, there being no means of ascertaining the exact figures.

§ Inclusive of general mining revenue, £87,401.

|| Inclusive of tramways, £214,580.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897-8— continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Proportions per cent.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Taxation—							
Customs, &c. . . .	36·68	13·41	33·13	31·82	36·93	44·79	33·10
Excise	4·36	3·11	3·05	1·38	..	2·33	1·43
Other Taxes	11·15	10·47	6·21	10·64	3·52	12·45	13·21
Total	42·19	36·99	41·38	33·84	40·45	59·57	53·73
Crown Lands	5·74	31·24	14·88	7·21	9·30	7·59	6·54
Railways	37·73	35·86	30·76	38·06	37·58	19·28	36·99
Posts and Telegraphs	7·63	7·83	6·87	9·72	8·02	9·33	8·01
Other Sources	6·71	8·08	6·11	11·17	4·65	4·23	5·73
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Proportion
of revenue
from
different
sources.

261. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from 27 per cent. in New South Wales to 53 per cent. in New Zealand and 60 per cent. in Tasmania; whilst the proportion in Victoria was 42 per cent., or higher than in any of the colonies except Tasmania or New Zealand. The revenue from Railways also formed a very large proportion of the total revenue of all the colonies, varying from nearly a fifth in Tasmania to about 38 per cent. of the whole in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. The Crown lands revenue varied in the different colonies from 6 to 21 per cent. of the whole—the former, or a somewhat higher proportion, prevailing in Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, and the latter in New South Wales; and that from Posts and Telegraphs varied from 6½ per cent. in Queensland to 9½ per cent. in South Australia.

Heads of
revenue in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales
compared.

262. It will be remarked that the land revenue was nearly five times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item accounts for two-thirds of the difference in revenue of the two colonies. If the land revenue be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of New South Wales would then exceed that of Victoria by only £825,000, the respective amounts for 1897-8 being £7,327,000 and £6,502,000. It also appears that the railway and tramway revenue of New South Wales exceeded the railway of Victoria by about £734,000; in the former colony it formed nearly 36 per cent. and in the latter nearly 38 per cent., of the total revenue. The revenue derived from taxation, however, was greater in Victoria than in New South Wales by £400,000, the latter, by reason of its free-trade policy, having a smaller customs revenue than the former by £600,000, but a larger revenue from other taxes, except excise (which was about the same for both colonies) by over £200,000. As to other heads, the

revenue in New South Wales from Posts and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £202,000 (which would be reduced to about £155,000 if allowance were made for the credit taken in the former, but not in the latter, colony for official correspondence and telegrams), although the inland rates of postage are considerably lower in the former than in the latter; whilst the revenue from "Other Sources" was also larger by about £300,000.

263. Comparing the principal sources of revenue with those in 1874-5—or 23 years previously—for the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia (for which the figures are available), some interesting results will be obtained as to the growth of revenue under different heads. Such a comparison may be made by means of the following table:—

Sources of revenue in three colonies 1874-5 and 1897-8 compared.

GENERAL REVENUE 1874-5 AND 1897-8.

Sources.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		South Australia.	
	1874-5.	1897-8.	1874.	1897-8.	1874.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ...	921,714	2,602,547	536,575	3,336,350	144,589	1,002,472
Posts and Telegraphs	198,326	526,401	163,743	728,135	74,067	255,962
Taxation — Customs and Excise	1,660,710	2,141,722	1,200,439	1,537,272	377,764	611,225
Taxation—Other ...	64,112	768,515		974,026	13,557	280,099
Crown Lands—Sales	767,031	285,164	1,163,572	1,196,468	243,022	38,227
„ Occupation	179,722	110,909	262,594	780,348	69,178	151,554
Other services ...	378,085	462,982	187,341	751,654	81,643	294,188
Total ...	4,169,700	6,898,240	3,514,314	9,304,253	1,003,820	2,633,727
Population ...	783,274	1,176,248	564,388	1,323,460	201,349	363,044
Revenue per head £	5·3	5·9	6·2	7·0	5·0	7·3

264. Between the two periods shown, there was little difference in the relative growth, in proportion to population—11 or 12 per cent. increase—in the total revenue of Victoria as compared with that of New South Wales, although the latter was at a higher level; whereas there was a relative increase in South Australia by as much as 46 per cent. The absolute growth in the total revenue was, however, far largest in New South Wales, viz., £5,800,000, as against £2,730,000 in Victoria, and £1,630,000 in South Australia. In each colony, all the sources of revenue show considerable expansion save one, viz., the proceeds arising from the sale of Crown lands, which show a slight increase in New South Wales, but a decrease of £500,000 in Victoria, and of over £200,000 in South Australia. The revenue from the occupation of Crown lands also decreased by £69,000 in Victoria, but increased by

Increased revenue from various sources in 23 years.

nearly £500,000 in New South Wales, and by £82,000 in South Australia. Railway revenue shows an increase of close on £1,700,000 in Victoria, £2,800,000 in New South Wales, and £858,000 in South Australia; customs and excise taxation of £450,000 in the first, of only £330,000 in the second, owing to the adoption of a free-trade policy, and of £233,000 in the third-named colony; and other taxation, increases of £730,000, £900,000, and £267,000, respectively. The revenue from Posts and Telegraphs likewise shows an expansion of £330,000 in Victoria, of £564,000 in New South Wales, and of £182,000 in South Australia.

Land
revenue
Australasian
Colonies.

265. In 1897-8 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian Colonies amounted to £3,781,263. The following table shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1897-8. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897-8.

Colony.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
	Sales (Including Progress Payments).	Temporary Occupation and Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	£	£	£	per cent.
New South Wales ...	1,196,468	780,348	1,976,816	21·24
Queensland ...	163,930	396,746	560,676	14·88
Western Australia ...	69,798	186,575	256,373	9·30
Tasmania (1898) ...	34,882	34,017	68,899	7·59
South Australia ...	38,227	151,554	189,781	7·21
New Zealand ...	92,578	239,844	332,422	6·54
Victoria ...	285,164	111,132	396,296	5·74
Total ...	1,881,047	1,900,216	3,781,263	12·06

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

266. It will be noticed that about an eighth of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian Colonies in 1897-8 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to over one-fifth in New South Wales; to a seventh in Queensland, and from 6 to 9 per cent. in the other colonies. It will also be remarked that in New South Wales about three-fifths, and in the colonies as a whole, almost one-half the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee simple.

Land
revenue in
Australasia,
1878-98.

267. In 1897-8, as compared with 1892, an increase of £178,000 occurred in the land revenue of Western Australia; and of £5,000 in that of Tasmania; whilst, on the other hand, there was a falling-off

of £237,000 in that of New South Wales, of £132,000 in that of Queensland, of £86,000 in that of Victoria, of £42,000 in that of South Australia, and of £17,000 in that of New Zealand. Taking the colonies as a whole, there was a net decrease during the last six years of nearly a third of a million sterling in the land revenue. Considerable fluctuations in the land revenue have taken place during the twenty-one years ended with 1897-8, as shown in the following table, from £5,800,000 in 1878 to £3,560,000 in 1879 and 1886; but, disregarding fluctuations, there has been a steady fall from an average of £4,880,000 in the five years 1878-82, to £4,040,000 in the ten years 1883-92, and to £3,843,000 in the last six years; whilst the proportion to the total revenue has fallen from 25 per cent. in the period 1878-82, to 15½ per cent. in the period 1883-92, and to 12 per cent. in 1897-8 :—

**LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1878 TO 1898.**

Year.	Land Revenue.	
	Total Amount.	Proportion of Total Revenue.
	£	
1878	5,814,388	33·00
1879	3,565,349	22·33
1880	3,802,143	17·50
1881	5,744,306	27·00
1882	5,458,963	25·00
1883	4,042,722	18·75
1884	4,001,028	17·50
1885	3,879,236	16·19
1886	3,560,297	14·98
1887	4,235,307	16·49
1888	4,298,326	15·02
1889	4,018,089	14·18
1890	4,198,342	14·37
1891	4,081,121	13·54
1892	4,113,080	13·70
1893	3,931,800	14·01
1894	3,873,231	14·02
1894-5	3,786,069	13·43
1895-6	3,851,878	13·35
1896-7	3,839,201	12·60
1897-8	3,781,263	12·06

NOTE.—Uniform dates have not always been adhered to in furnishing the above information, which in some cases relates to the calendar and in others to the financial year.

268. Of the 31 millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian Colonies in 1897-8, over 12 millions—or nearly two-fifths—was raised by taxation, nearly three-fourths of which was through the Customs; 10½ millions—or one-third—was derived from Railways; over 3½ millions from Crown Lands; and nearly 2½ millions from Posts and Telegraphs. The following are the exact figures, also the amounts per head, distinguishing those relating to

Source of
revenue in
Australasia.

Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian Colonies taken as a whole:—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1897-8.*

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per cent.	Amount.	Proportions per cent.
Taxation—	£		£	
Customs and Excise ...	6,633,480	26·16	9,068,874	28·93
Other Taxes ...	2,353,350	9·28	3,137,535	10·01
Total ...	8,986,830	35·44	12,206,409	38·94
Crown Lands ...	3,379,942	13·33	3,781,263	12·06
Railways and Tramways ...	9,135,225	36·02	10,680,922	34·07
Post and Telegraphs and Telephones ...	1,990,349	7·85	2,481,929	7·92
Other Sources ...	1,866,773	7·36	2,196,049	7·01
Total ...	25,359,119	100·00	31,346,572	100·00

Heads of
Expendi-
ture in
Austral-
asian Colo-
nies, 1897-8.

269. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts expended under a few of the principal heads in the respective colonies during the most recent years for which particulars are available :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897-8.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.†	Western Australia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tram- ways (working ex- penses)	1,559,552	1,844,419	684,566	637,766	852,648	141,184	848,923
Posts and Telegraphs	506,265‡	701,079	313,610	310,078	269,474	73,249	362,867
Defences ...	184,316	235,291	69,952	33,190	28,734‡	12,707	72,443
Public Instruction, Science, &c.	572,372	718,098	224,945	163,957	49,897	45,159	435,020
Interest and Charges on Public Debt	1,859,056	2,355,690	1,524,233	951,867	338,268	319,113	1,571,812¶
All other sources ..	2,017,880	3,815,365	1,130,028	764,101	1,697,906	288,756	1,450,696
Total ..	6,692,444	9,069,940	3,747,428	2,760,989	3,266,912	880,168	4,843,772

* Year ended 30th June, 1898, except in the cases of Tasmania and New Zealand, the figures for the former being for the calendar year 1898, and those for the latter for the year ended 31st March, 1898.

† Including Northern Territory.

‡ Including Admiralty surveys, £5,180.

§ Including maintenance of buildings, £3,171; but exclusive of cost of stamp printing, about £4,700.

¶ Includes £4,165 paid towards redemption of loans.

¶ Exclusive of an amount of £60,600 proceeds of debentures issued to cover accretions of sinking fund.

**HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897-8*—
continued.**

Heads of Expenditure.	Proportions per cent.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.†	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Railways and Tramways (working expenses)	22·30	20·24	18·27	22·82	26·18	17·01	17·55
Posts and Telegraphs	7·56	7·72	9·27	7·62	8·89	8·32	7·49
Defences	2·76	2·59	1·87	1·21	·38	1·53	1·50
Public Instruction ..	8·65	7·92	6·00	5·96	1·53	5·44	8·98
Interest and Charges on Public Debt	27·68	24·27	26·24	24·60	10·29	23·44	24·52
All other sources ..	20·15	26·55	20·15	27·78	52·12	28·76	29·96
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

270. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was larger by about £285,000 in New South Wales (where tramways are also included) than in Victoria, where it amounted to nearly £1,560,000, or nearly a fourth of the total expenditure; and the interest payable on the public debt was larger by £404,000. In New Zealand, also, which had over one and three-quarter million less revenue than Victoria, the interest on the public debt was only £180,000 less than in Victoria. Four of the colonies have now an annual charge for interest varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. In New South Wales the Postal and Telegraph expenditure now exceeds £700,000, and in Victoria £500,000. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with the loan expenditure of the year.‡

Heads of expenditure in Australasian Colonies compared.

271. It will also be noticed that about seven-sixteenths of the total expenditure in Western Australia, considerably more than half in New South Wales and Victoria, about two-thirds in Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia, and three-fifths in New Zealand, was devoted to the working of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, and the payment of interest on the public debt—largely contracted for the construction of railways and partly for other public works. In Victoria, the railway working expenses alone amounted to nearly one-fourth of the total, and the interest on the public debt to considerably more; the former being somewhat higher than in New South Wales, and much higher than in any of the other colonies except South Australia (where it was about the same), and Western Australia, but the latter proportionately much lower than in any except New South Wales and Western Australia. In New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia, fully a third, and in Tasmania nearly two-fifths, of the whole expenditure was for interest. The proportion expended on Postal and Telegraph services, it will be noticed, varied from about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Victoria, New Zealand, and New South Wales, to $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in South Australia, to about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Queensland, and to nearly 9 per cent. in Western Australia and Tasmania.

Proportion of expenditure on various objects.

* See footnote (*) previous page.

† See footnote (†) previous page.

‡ For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 277 post.

Growth of expenditure in three colonies, 1874-5, and 1897-8 compared.

272. Corresponding to a comparison previously given for the revenue,* the following is a comparison of the expenditure under the more important heads in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia in 1897-8, as compared with 1874-5—23 years previously:—

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE 1874-5 AND 1897-8.

Heads.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		South Australia.	
	1874-5.	1897-8.	1874.	1897-8.	1874.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	437,931	1,559,552	243,792	1,844,419	137,661	627,766
Interest on debt ...	719,282	1,852,056	571,400	2,255,690	140,887	951,867
Posts and Telegraphs ...	357,890	506,368	228,991	701,079	87,752	210,078
Customs and Excise ...	57,364	64,777	39,900	51,316	10,612	27,384
Defence ...	53,507	184,316	65,242	235,291	833	33,190
Maintenance of law and order	431,756	455,520	309,672	655,628	84,759	121,928
Public Instruction, Science, &c.	596,102	572,372	151,361	718,096	30,358	163,957
Other ...	1,664,289	1,497,583	1,233,188	2,608,421	558,760	614,789
Total ...	4,318,121	6,692,444	2,843,546	9,069,940	1,051,622	2,750,959
Population ...	783,274	1,176,248	564,388	1,323,460	201,349	363,044
Expenditure per head £	5.5	5.7	5.0	6.9	5.2	7.6

Increased expenditure under various heads in 23 years.

273. It will be seen that the total expenditure of Victoria increased during the period by £2,300,000, that of New South Wales by £6,200,000, and that of South Australia by £1,700,000; but the growth relatively to population was much smaller in the first-named than in the two latter colonies, in which it was about equal. In all the colonies by far the largest increase occurred under the heads of railways and interest on public debt, the expenditure under these heads having expanded each by £1,100,000 in Victoria, by £1,600,000 and £1,700,000 respectively in New South Wales, and by £490,000 and £811,000 respectively in South Australia. Posts and telegraphs show an increase of £150,000 in Victoria, £470,000 in New South Wales, and £125,000 in South Australia; defences of £130,000, £170,000, and £32,000 in the three colonies respectively; maintenance of law and order of only £24,000, £350,000, and £37,000. Public instruction and other expenditure alone show decreases in Victoria, although there were increases under those heads of £570,000 and as much as £1,400,000 respectively in New South Wales, and of £130,000 and £56,000 in South Australia.

* See paragraph 263 ante.

274. The following is a summary of the aggregate expenditure under the various heads referred to for Australia and Australasia :—

Expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1897-8.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways and Tramways (working expenses)	5,568,951	21·82	6,560,058	21·03
Posts and Telegraphs ...	2,020,509	7·92	2,456,625	7·88
Defences ...	551,473	2·16	636,633	2·04
Public Instruction, &c. ...	1,729,267	6·78	2,209,446	7·09
Interest and Charges on Public debt	6,722,209	26·34	8,713,135	27·94
All other sources ...	8,925,274	34·98	10,614,726	34·02
Total ...	25,517,683	100·00	31,190,623	100·00

NOTE. — For years to which these figures relate, see note (*) to table following paragraph 269.

275. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend various sums of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and water-works, but also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbor works and light-houses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings, and other public works, and on immigration. The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies for each financial year from 1894 to 1898. It should be noted that several changes have been made from the calendar to the financial year during that period :—

Loan expenditure in Australasian Colonies, 1893 to 1898.

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1894 TO 1898, EXCLUSIVE OF REDEMPTION LOANS.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during financial* years ended in—				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	405,528	223,974	219,106	182,850	334,011
New South Wales ...	1,330,046	1,307,485	1,280,598	1,548,105	1,644,769
Queensland ...	378,077	367,773	592,158	1,148,341	937,066
South Australia ...	750,161	533,075	443,052	271,611	495,192
Western Australia ...	752,490	606,502	650,708	2,609,669	1,896,144
Total ...	3,616,302	3,038,809	3,185,622	5,760,576	5,307,182
Tasmania ...	109,202	113,278	81,801	79,602	†
New Zealand ...	760,287	...	2,972,203†	1,089,590	1,134,812
Grand Total ...	4,485,791	3,152,087	6,239,626	6,929,768	6,441,994§

* The financial year ended on the 31st December in the case of New South Wales for 1894 and 1895, in Tasmania for all the years, and in New Zealand for 1894; on 31st March in the case of New Zealand for 1896, 1897, and 1898; but in all other instances the figures relate to years ended 30th June.

† Including £1,500,000 for Crédit Foncier system (Government advances to settlers), and £500,000 for preferred shares under *Bank of New Zealand and Bank Act 1895*.

‡ Information not available.

§ Exclusive of Tasmania.

Loan expenditure of different colonies compared.

276. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian Colonies varied from 4 millions (in 1894-5) to nearly 7 millions (in 1896-7), and averaged over $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the last five years. During the same period New South Wales spent over 7 millions, Western Australia about $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions, New Zealand about 6 millions, Queensland nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, South Australia $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, Victoria only $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and Tasmania less than half-a-million.

Heads of loan expenditure in Australia and Australasia.

277. The following are the total amounts expended out of loans under each of the principal heads in Australia and Australasia respectively from 1894 to 1898 :—

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1894 TO 1897-8.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Loan Expenditure on the Continent of Australia for the Financial Years in—				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways ...	1,911,049	1,338,088	1,301,850	3,297,635	2,847,240
Water Supply ...	608,055	412,648	421,355	400,014	485,632
Sewerage ...	214,891	217,204	200,527	229,550	331,534
Roads and Bridges ...	85,445	61,470	75,761	81,789	94,163
Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, &c.	328,147	436,106	407,384	502,375	507,012
Immigration ...	2,699	2,576	2,329	5,674	14,662
Other Services ...	466,016	570,717	776,416	1,243,559	1,026,939
Total ...	3,616,302	3,038,809	3,185,622	5,760,576	5,307,182
Loan Expenditure in Australasia.					
Railways and Tramways ...	2,128,624	1,340,010	1,524,781	3,515,510	3,198,840
Water Supply ...	612,977	412,648	421,355	400,014	485,632
Sewerage ...	214,891	217,204	200,527	229,550	331,534
Roads and Bridges ...	356,402	115,959	294,913	333,481	403,711
Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, &c.	428,518	436,106	414,794	513,975	512,307
Immigration ...	2,701	2,576	2,329	5,975	14,732
Other Services ...	741,678	627,584	3,380,927*	1,931,263	1,495,238
Total ...	4,485,791	3,152,087	6,239,626	6,929,768	6,441,994†

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures accurately relate see note (*) to previous table.

Revenues of British Dominions.

278. The following table gives a statement of the public revenues of the United Kingdom and the various British Possessions throughout the world, according to the latest official information available; also the average amount of revenue to each person in the population of the

* Including £1,500,000 for Crédit Foncier system (Government advance to settlers) and £500,000 for preferred shares under Bank of New Zealand and Bank Act 1895.

† Exclusive of Tasmania.

different countries and colonies named. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1896-7.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
EUROPE.		
United Kingdom (1896-7)	£ 103,949,885	£ s. d. 2 12 5
Gibraltar	62,612	3 0 7
Malta	313,680	1 15 7
ASIA.		
India (1895-6)†	98,370,167	0 8 11
Ceylon	1,316,185	0 8 9
Straits Settlements	465,294	0 16 8
Protected Malay States	1,054,350	2 3 6
British North Borneo	51,462	0 8 7
Sarawak	61,720	0 3 6
Labuan	11,460	1 19 2
Hong Kong	487,296	1 17 4
Cyprus	188,658	0 17 0
AFRICA.		
Mauritius	884,918	2 7 2
Natal	1,457,338	2 8 8
Zululand	66,982	0 7 5
Cape Colony	6,680,423	3 4 4
Basutoland	45,867	0 0 8
British Bechuanaland	47,510	0 13 0
St. Helena	9,161	2 7 1
Lagos	179,745	2 2 0
Gold Coast	237,460	0 3 3
Sierra Leone	96,109	0 15 2
Gambia	26,172	2 0 1
AMERICA.		
Canada	7,524,368‡	1 9 7
Newfoundland	330,689	1 11 3
Bermuda	34,256	2 2 11
Honduras	64,339	1 18 7
British Guiana	545,171	1 19 2
West Indies—		
Bahamas	65,126	1 5 0
Turk's Island	9,707	1 17 0
Jamaica	754,086	1 1 5
St. Lucia	55,331	1 3 9
St. Vincent	26,990	0 11 11
Barbados	176,932	0 18 9
Grenada	56,275	0 18 8
Tobago	9,321	0 9 2

NOTE.—The revenue of British New Guinea in 1896-6 was £15,000, of which £6,547 was raised locally, and £8,453 was derived from contributions by certain of the Australasian Colonies.

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see Part "Population" ante.

† Figures based on nominal value of rupee (2s.). The exchange value, however, did not exceed 1s. 4d.

‡ Exclusive of provincial revenues amounting to about £2,387,000, which, however, probably includes over £248,000 from subsidies granted by the General Government.

REVENUE OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1896-7—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
AMERICA—<i>continued.</i>		
West Indies— <i>continued.</i>	£	£ s. d.
Virgin Islands	1,468	0 5 10
St. Christopher } Nevis }	49,560	1 3 7
Antigua	54,950	0 8 11
Montserrat	7,774	0 14 1
Dominica	24,905	0 18 6
Trinidad	577,141	2 7 11
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	30,462,904	7 0 10
Fiji	73,869	0 12 3
Falkland Islands	12,358	6 4 0
Total	256,991,974	0 18 1

Aggregate
revenues of
British
Dominions.

279. It may be ascertained from this table that, out of 257 millions sterling, which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British Dominions, 90 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 40 per cent., 38 per cent., and 12 per cent.; moreover, 41 per cent. is raised in Europe, 40 per cent. in Asia, 4 per cent. in Africa, 4 per cent. in America, and 11 per cent. in Australasia.

Large
revenues
per head in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

280. The very large amount of revenue in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian Colonies, as compared with other British Possessions, will be at once noticed.† It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also, that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of the Crown lands in fee simple and from the working of the State railways.‡

Revenue
per head
in colonies
and United
Kingdom

281. Besides the Australasian Colonies, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, and the Falkland Islands were the only British Possessions which raised larger amounts per head than the United Kingdom.

Revenues of
foreign
countries.

282. The following table shows the actual or estimated revenues of the principal foreign countries at recent dates, according to the best information obtainable. In most cases sums raised by means of loans

* See footnote (*) previous page.

† For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 261 *ante*.

‡ For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian Colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 260 to 266 *ante*.

and other extraordinary receipts have been eliminated. The calculations in the last column have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per head.*
EUROPE.			
Austria-Hungary	1899	£ 102,210,†	£ s. d. 2 7 10
Belgium	1897	15,315,	2 10 5
Bulgaria	1896	3,492,	1 1 1
Denmark	1897	3,624,	1 11 5
France (including Algeria)	1896	128,680,	2 19 11
German Federation	1896-7	60,986,‡	1 3 3
German States	1898-9	155,146,	2 19 5
Greece	1898	3,422,	1 8 1
Holland	"	11,280,	2 10 0
Italy	1896-7	82,760,	2 12 7
Portugal	"	11,410,	2 5 2
Roumania	1897-8	8,423,	1 9 0
Russia	1897	141,639,	1 2 0
Servia	1896	2,546,	1 2 0
Spain	1896-7	32,896,	1 16 1
Sweden and Norway	1898-9	11,666,§	1 13 5
Switzerland Confederation	1897	3,399,	1 2 9
Switzerland Cantons	"	3,166,	1 1 2
Turkey	1898	18,742,	0 15 6
ASIA.			
Japan || ... ..	1897-8	47,742,	1 2 5
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1897	11,230,	1 13 0
Tunis	1894	897,	0 12 0
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1898	19,992,¶	5 0 10
Brazil	"	36,585,	2 11 0
Chili	1896	6,100,	2 5 0
Costa Rica	"	594,	2 8 10
Mexico	1897-8	10,989,	0 17 5
Peru	1898	2,157,	0 14 5
Santo Domingo	1896	309,	0 10 2
United States	1897	89,663,	1 8 6
Uruguay	1896	3,075,	3 15 1
Venezuela	1896-7	1,933,	0 15 10

* The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in Part II., "Population," *ante*.

† This amount is made up of estimates for 1899 of £60,368,000 for Austria, and £41,943,000 for Hungary. The florin has been assumed to be equal to 1s. 8d.

‡ Includes Federal contributions, £30,530,000.

§ This amount is made up of £6,865,000 estimated revenue of Sweden for 1899, and £4,811,000 estimated revenue of Norway for the same year.

¶ Including extraordinary revenue (probably on account of war indemnity from China) amounting to £33,456,000. The Japanese "yen" has been taken at its nominal value, viz., 4s.; its actual value is about 3s. 4d.

|| Dollars converted at par although about £13,500,000 are collected in inconvertible paper currency

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

283. According to this table and that following paragraph 278 *ante*, the countries which raise the largest revenues of any in the world are Russia and France; then the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, British India, United States, Italy, Germany (Federation), Japan, Brazil, and Spain. If, however, the aggregate revenues of the States of Germany were taken into account, the position of Germany would be far in advance of even Russia. The countries named are the only ones whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian Colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Servia, Switzerland, Tunis, Chili, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay, or Venezuela; and nearly as large as that of Canada or Roumania.

Countries
raising
largest
amounts
per head.

284. France, Italy, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay are the only countries named in the table which raise more per head than the United Kingdom. In Victoria nearly twice as much per head is raised as in France or Italy, and more than twice as much as in the United Kingdom.

Revenue and
expenditure
of four lead-
ing federa-
tions.

285. Further details are set forth in the following table of the revenue, as well as particulars of the expenditure, of four of the principal Federal Governments of the world :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FOUR LEADING FEDERATIONS.
(000's omitted.)

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.				United States, 1896-7.	Canada, 1897.	Germany, 1897-8.	Switzerland, 1897.
ORDINARY REVENUE.				£	£	£	£
Customs	...	...	...	36,782,	4,144,	18,624,	1,700,
Excise	...	...	...	29,302,	1,887,	14,033,	...
National Bank Tax	...	...	...	411,	}	3,094,	...
Business Licences	...	...	...	1,220,			
Stamps	...	...	...	...
Land Sales	...	...	...	356,	36,	...	...
Government Railways	...	...	...	...	...	3,522,	13,
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	17,222,*	898,*	15,734,	1,468,*
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	196,	301,	...	...
State contributions	...	...	...	...	...	21,773,	...
Coinage	...	...	...	1,508,	...	}	218,
Customs Fees, Fines, &c.	...	...	...	122,	4,		
Consular, Land, and Patents Fees	...	...	...	600,	23,		
Other Fees, Fines, &c.	...	...	...	24,	2,		
Other sources	...	...	...	1,920,†	894,‡		
Total	...	...	...	89,663,	8,195,	79,757,	3,399,

* Postal service only.

† Including £743,000 from Federal Territory (District of Columbia), and £475,000 towards Railway Sinking Fund.

‡ Including £747,000 from Public Works.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FOUR LEADING FEDERATIONS.
(000's omitted.)—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	United States, 1896-7.	Canada, 1897.	Germany, 1897-8.	Switzerland, 1897.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£
Defences	17,398,	347,	27,623,	928,
Debt Interest and Charges	7,873,	2,722,	3,753,	171,
Pensions	29,386,	64,	4,359,	?
Government Railways ... ..	...	87,*	2,285,	12,
Posts and Telegraphs	19,545,†	1,020,†	13,787,	1,712,†
Indian Service	2,712,	189,	...	...
Subsidies to States ... ..	...	883,	20,203,	...
Customs	1,474,	197,	?	160,
Excise	751,	97,	?	...
Treasury	6,618,	{ 2,614,	{ 257,	373,
Other	7,668,		{ 5,095,	
Total	93,425,	8,220,	80,362,	3,356,

286. The following are, so far as can be gleaned from various official documents, the principal sources of revenue in some of the principal British and Foreign countries outside Australasia :—

**SOURCES OF REVENUE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENTS OF CERTAIN
BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Customs and Excise.	Other Taxation.	Posts and Tele- graphs.‡	Land Revenue.	Other Sources.§	Total.
BRITISH.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	1895-6	47,384,	37,714,	14,301,	...	2,736,	102,135,
India ...	1895-6	10,608,	52,312,	2,821,	||	32,137,	97,878,
Cape Colony ...	1894-5	1,357,	438,	299,	337,	2,851,	5,282,
Canada ...	1897	6,032,	...	898,	36,	1,230,	8,196,
FOREIGN.							
Argentina ...	1899	10,990,	3,174,	909,	824,	4,095,	19,992,
Belgium ...	1899	3,561,	7,756,	775,	...	3,223,	15,315,
France ...	1896	¶51,894,	66,053,	8,653,	...	2,080,	128,680,
German Federa- tion**	1897-8	32,657,	3,094,	15,734,	...	28,272,	79,757,
Italy ...	1896-7	¶24,748,	43,180,	3,230,	...	11,602,	82,760,
Switzerland (Con- federation)	1897	1,700,	...	1,468,	...	231,	3,399,
United States ...	1897	67,304,	411,	17,222,	356,	4,371,	89,664,

* Subsidies.

† Postal service only.

‡ Including Mint in India; Post Office only in Canada and United States.

§ Under this head are included Railways as follow :—India, £21,674,000; Germany, £3,522,000; Italy, £3,500,000, being rents of lines leased to companies. For Germany the amount also includes £21,773,000 Federal (Matricular) Contributions, the greater portion of which is returned to the States, also £1,434,000, receipts of the Imperial Invalid Funds; in Argentina, £5,000,000, "Use of Credits."

¶ Included under "Other Sources."

¶ Including tobacco, salt, matches, and gunpowder monopolies, viz., £16,823,000 in France; £10,548,000 in Italy.

** Including gross revenue of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, &c. In the German official statements, only the net revenue (after deducting working expenses) of those Departments has been included, which is not the plan adopted in the Australasian Colonies.

Sources of
revenue in
principal
British and
Foreign
countries.

Absence of
land or rail-
way revenue
in many
countries.

287. In regard to the sources of revenue, the most striking features in this table, from an Australian point of view, are the absence of a land revenue from the Income of European Governments, and of a railway revenue from that of all the countries named in the table except Germany, India, and Italy.

Taxation.

288. The amounts whereof revenue is made up may be divided into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consists of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbor dues, business licences, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, an Income tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprises amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, from water supply, from post and telegraph offices, from the Mint, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the interest on the Public Account, from the labour of prisoners, &c. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle:—

REVENUE, 1897-8.

Revenue raised by taxation	...	...	£2,910,237
„ otherwise	...	...	3,988,003
Total	...	...	£6,898,240

Taxation
per head.

289. In 1897-8 42½ per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 1,176,248, an average will be obtained of £2 9s. 6d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each of the last sixteen years:—

TAXATION, 1882-3 TO 1897-8.*

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 11	41·60
1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·22
1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
1890-91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98
1891-2	3,149,310	2 14 5	40·74
1892-3	2,522,779	2 3 3	36·25
1893-4	2,497,567	2 2 7	37·18
1894-5	2,712,313	2 6 0	40·41
1895-6	2,691,009	2 5 6	41·67
1896-7	2,645,187	2 5 0	39·90
1897-8	2,910,237	2 9 6	42·19

* For figures relating to earlier years since 1852, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 336.

† For mean population of each of the years named, see table following paragraph 215 ante.

290. It will be observed that, as compared with 1893-4—when the gross amount of taxation, the average per head and (with one exception) the percentage of taxation to total revenue were the lowest recorded for twelve years—the gross amount raised by taxation increased by about £200,000 in 1894-5 and 1895-6, and by £148,000 in 1896-7; the average per head increased at first by 3s. 5d. in 1894-5, but by a somewhat lower proportion in the next two years; whilst the proportion to total revenue rose from 37 per cent. to between 40 and 41½ per cent. during the three years ended with 1896-7. In 1897-8, however, the gross amount and the average per head were far higher than in any year since 1891-2, and the proportion of taxation to revenue higher than in any year since 1889-90, the amount being over £400,000 more, the average per head about 7s. more, and the percentage 5 more than in 1893-4.

Comparison of taxation 1897-8 with former years.

291. The following is a statement of the amounts received under the various heads of taxation during each of the last eight years:—

Heads of taxation.

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1890-91 TO 1897-8.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ..	2,480,635	2,348,104	1,716,257	1,622,481	1,708,636	1,662,417	1,738,823	1,809,548
Primage Duty ..	..	..	..	65,775	78,567	43,348	† - 146	..
Wharfrage Rates†	44,937	40,857	93,028	28,347	26,937	27,907	20,703	20,856
Excise:—								
Spirits ..	102,201	114,428	96,581	121,963	119,447	97,603	82,282	83,000
Tobacco ..	27,769	29,147	29,287	29,088	35,597	43,416	53,470	53,497
Beer ..	..	..	126,266	153,876	153,931	156,011	158,994	164,931
Ports and Harbors‡	20,669	18,880	16,807	16,993	17,123	17,414	18,608	19,321
Licences (not Territorial)	22,152	20,755	19,869	18,022	17,328	17,378	17,969	17,694
Secession Duties ..	184,846	247,584	181,925	144,771	139,084	148,432	86,906	238,780
Duty on Bank-notes ..	30,736	27,954	23,720	24,694	20,774	19,317	19,128	18,844
Stamp Duty§ on—								
Transfer of Land, &c. (Item III.)	75,989	39,670	32,614	24,690	23,811	29,853	29,678	29,333
Annual Licences of Insurance Companies, &c. (Item IV.)	10,115	10,788	10,444	9,893	8,912	8,911	9,154	9,700
Other (Items I. & II.)	131,946	124,542	126,942	110,417	106,277	123,738	121,668	122,367
Land Tax ..	120,633	126,651	119,216	123,457	120,093	121,178	115,524	114,451
Income Tax ..	..	..	..	..	140,796	168,048	179,301	186,925
Total ..	2,252,138	2,149,310	2,522,779	2,497,567	2,712,313	2,691,009	2,615,187	2,910,237

292. It will be noticed that owing to the great falling-off in Customs revenue from £2,348,000 in 1891-2 to £1,623,000 in 1893-4 (when it was at the lowest point during a long series of years), the imposition of a Primage duty bringing in £66,000 in 1893-4, and of a Beer Excise duty bringing in £154,000, had but little effect in checking

Heads of taxation 1893-4 to 1897-8 and previous years compared.

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 226 ante

† Refund.

‡ Consisting chiefly of one-fifth of the total amount of wharfrage rates collected at the Port of Melbourne—the remaining portion of these rates being retained by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

§ Chiefly tonnage dues.

¶ Chiefly auctioneers' licences, the revenue from which was £10,561 in 1896-7, and £10,229 in 1897-8.

For classification of Stamp duties and present scale of charges see paragraph 325 post. Items III. and IV. have been ascertained from the records in the Registrar General's and Titles Offices, and items I. and II. are the result of a rough approximation. See footnote (§) on page 127 ante

the fall in the total amount raised by taxation; whilst it required the addition of the Beer duty, yielding £165,000, and an Income Tax producing £186,000, to bring the generally improved revenue from taxation in 1897-8 to within £240,000 of that in 1891-2. The Customs revenue has, however, shown a marked improvement since 1893-4, notwithstanding the reduction in rates of duty in 1895-6, although it is still £540,000 below the level of 1891-2; and the revenue from Wharfage rates and from Transfer of Land duty has shown a similar tendency; whilst that from the Excise duty on Spirits—probably due to the reduction of the rate in 1894-5, from Licences, and from Bank-note duty also show a considerable reduction below the level referred to. But, on the other hand, the revenue from Excise duty on Tobacco—probably owing to the raising of the rate in 1894-5, from Port and Harbor Dues, and from “Other” Stamp duties are now above the same level. As to new or enlarged sources of taxation, Primage duties, it will be observed, swelled the revenue by between £43,000 and £78,000 during the three years ended with 1895-6; the Excise on Beer by from £126,000 in 1892-3, gradually rising to £165,000 in 1897-8; the increased Excise duty on Tobacco yielded an increase of £6,500 in 1894-5, rising to £24,000 in 1897-8; and the Income Tax produced an amount rising from £141,000 in 1894-5 to £186,000 in 1897-8. Although the Succession duties were increased in 1892-3, the revenue therefrom during the last five years varied from £87,000 (in 1896-7) to £239,000 (in 1897-8), and averaged only £152,000, as compared with £206,000 in the preceding period of three years.

Proportion
of Customs
revenue to
total taxa-
tion, &c.

293. In all the years the greater portion of the taxation has been derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually fallen from about 88 per cent. in 1874-5 and 1875-6, and from between 74 and 76½ per cent. in the nine years 1882-3 to 1891-2 (except 1889-90), to 68 per cent. in 1892-3, 67 per cent. in 1893-4, 63 per cent. in 1894-5 and 1895-6, 65 per cent. in 1896-7, and as low as 62 per cent. in 1897-8. The revenue derived from Customs duties was equivalent to a charge of 12·6 per cent. on the estimated total value of imports in 1893-4, 13·7 per cent. in 1894-5, 13·3 per cent. in 1895-6, 11·5 per cent. in 1896-7, and 11·2 per cent. in 1897-8*. If, however, a comparison be made with the value of imports subject to duty, the proportion for 1893-4 will be

* See also table, “Taxation by Customs duties in Australasian Colonies,” paragraph 340 post

found to have been 37·7 per cent. in 1893-4, 41·1 per cent. in 1894-5, 34·0 per cent. in 1895-6, 28·5 per cent. in 1896-7, and 31·4 per cent. in 1897-8. The proportion of the imports (according to value) subject to duty formed nearly 38 per cent. of the total imports in 1893-4, 41 per cent. in 1894-5, 34 per cent. in 1895-6, only 28½ per cent. in 1896-7, and 31½ per cent. in 1897-8.*

294. The following is a comparative statement for the same eight Customs revenue, 1891 to 1896.
fiscal years of the principal articles on which taxation was levied by means of Customs duties:—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,† 1890-91 to 1897-8.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	657,700	692,193	376,335	397,458	382,590	380,045	368,434	385,359
Wine	41,835	37,871	23,410	17,402	16,548	16,872	16,141	17,707
Beer and Cider ..	52,381	44,294	38,284	35,215	32,399	29,205	27,123	30,303
Tobacco and Snuff ..	261,732	239,478	222,766	200,811	236,708	189,299	190,485	193,449
Cigars	68,069	60,592	34,634	36,077	25,886	28,397	31,712	34,643
Tea	37,128	48,690	68,468	106,794	90,654	103,487	98,868	101,390
Sugar and Molasses	130,714	100,137	113,032	191,384	226,003	244,769	254,518	268,373
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	6,080	7,366	4,404	3,902	4,098	4,377	4,446	4,449
Opium	16,254	12,269	11,293	9,714	10,277	10,666	9,637	8,899
Rice	19,731	20,483	18,817	18,972	17,335	17,510	19,804	21,413
Peas	2,659	4,134	2,801	2,735	5,364	11,980	12,344	12,303
Malt	793	37	70	83	95	47	51	
Fruits and Vegetables, dried and preserved	47,007	56,978	48,686	56,037	43,154	51,615	46,422	50,465
Live Stock	85,374	68,939	79,755	80,506	84,387	51,049	70,606	64,518
Articles subject to ad valorem duties	651,650	575,991	421,606	301,821	323,106	332,913	364,809	389,159
All other Articles ..	410,748	370,753	248,207	173,881	190,072	189,586	212,433	226,429
Total	3,480,635	2,248,104	1,716,257	1,622,681	1,708,636	1,682,417	1,738,833	1,809,546

NOTE.—The revenue from Primage Duties is not included in this table.

295. The rates of Customs duty were considerably reduced on several articles—chiefly alcoholic stimulants and textile fabrics and dress—about the middle of 1895-6; the duty on horses was remitted about the end of 1894-5; and that on apparel was again reduced on 1st January, 1897. The total remission of taxation on these articles, assuming a uniform trade, was equivalent to £157,200 per annum, or to about half that amount in the years in which the alterations were effected. The actual result was, however, not to diminish, but to increase the revenue of the affected years by over £1,700, as will be seen

Reduced duties and increased revenue, 1894-5 to 1896-7.

* The dutiable and free imports in 1898 were as follow:—Subject to duty, £5,900,252, or 35·2 per cent.; free goods, £10,368,632, or 64·8 per cent.; total imports, £16,768,904. See also paragraphs 340 *et seq.*

† Wharfage rates, which form part of the Customs revenue, are not included in this table.

by the following figures, which show in detail the effect of the alterations on the principal articles :—

REDUCED CUSTOMS DUTIES ON CERTAIN ARTICLES, 1894-5 TO 1896-7, AND EFFECT ON THE REVENUE.

Article, and Year of Alteration.	Date of Alteration.	Rate of Duty.		Expected Decrease in Amount of Duty, based on Trade of preceding year.*		Actual Result for the Year of Alteration. (Increase +, Decrease -.)
		Former.	Present.	Annual.	Proportion for Period in force during year.	
1894-5.				£	£	£
Horses ... each	5 June, 95	50s.	Free	1,070	90	- 90
1895-6.						
Spirits ... per gal.	1 Jan., 96	15s.	12s.	68,480	34,240	- 2,545
Beer, &c., Draught "	"	1s.	10d.	4,774	2,387	- 3,194
" Bottled "	"	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.			
Wine, Still ... "	1 Oct., 95	12s.	8s.	2,659	1,994	+ 324
" Sparkling... "	"	15s.	12s.	1,537	1,153	
Bicycles and Tricycles percent.	1 Jan., 96	25	10	5,933	2,966	+ 6,900
Woollen Piece Goods }	"	40	{ 30	17,159	8,580	- 911
Flannels and Shirts }	"	40	{ 15	3,387	1,693	
Blankets (grey or coloured) "	"	{ 35	{ 25	533	267	+ 725
" other ... "	"	{ 25	{ 15			
Carpeting and Druggeting "	"	25	15	3,750	1,875	- 938
Hats and Caps (straw) "	"	25	35	2,773	1,386	+ 880
Silks and Satins "	"	25	15	+ 2,220	+ 1,140	+ 3,509
Hosiery ... "	"	35	25	16,390	8,195	- 3,461
Apparel and Slops "	"	{ 50	{ 40	4,590	2,295	+ 2,677
Oil and other Floor-cloths "	"	{ 35	{ 15			
Metals (manufactures of) "	"	20	15	12,000	6,000	- 5,371
Other Articles (subject to ad valorem duties) "	"	35	30	2,013	1,006	+ 448
All other Articles ...	...	Various	Various †	2,722	1,361	- 1,494
				7,252	3,315	+ 4,886
				1,218	607	+ 229
Total (net) ...	...	...	...	154,890	78,180	+ 2,664
1896-7.						
Apparel and Slops . and percent.	1 Jan., 97	{ 15	{ 35	1,240	620	- 831
		{ 40	{ 35			
Grand Total (net)	...	...	...	157,200	78,890	+ 1,743

* The plus sign (+) in these columns indicates increased amount. —† Chiefly a reduction of about 10 per cent. ad valorem.

296. About the end of 1894-5, the rates of excise duty on tobacco were considerably raised, whereby, under a uniform consumption, an additional revenue of £19,500 per annum would be produced. On this basis an increase of £1,600 in 1894-5 in the excise revenue from tobacco might have been expected, but in that year an increase of nearly £4,000 was actually realized. It is hardly fair, however, to take the results of the year 1894-5, as the period affected by the alteration was very short, but if a comparison* be made with the revenue of 1895-6 it will be found that the excise revenue from tobacco increased by about £11,800, and, if with that of 1896-7 or 1897-8, by about £22,000—which latter amount exceeds by £2,500 the annual amount expected. The following table shows the effects of the alterations for 1894-5:—

Increased
Excise Duty
on tobacco
in 1894-5.

INCREASED EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO IN 1894-5, AND EFFECT ON THE REVENUE.

Article.	Date of Alteration.	Rate of Duty.		Annual Amount Payable under Former Duty.	Annual Gain Expected.	Gain during Financial Year.	
		For-mer.	Present.			Expected.	Actual Result.
Tobacco, per lb.	5 June, '95	6d.	9d.	£ 27,000	£ 13,500	1,600	3,997
cigars, and snuff							
Cigarettes ... "	"	6d.	1s. 6d.	3,000	6,000		
Total ...	...	...	...	30,000	19,500	1,600	3,997

NOTE.—The gain expected is that which would have occurred had the consumption of the articles remained uniform.

297. Nearly one-fourth of the Customs revenue in 1897-8 was derived from alcoholic liquors, and one-eighth from tobacco and cigars, whilst 15 per cent. was from sugar, 6 per cent. from tea, coffee, and cocoa, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from live stock, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from fruits and vegetables. Over a fifth was derived from the numerous articles subject to ad valorem duties, but which were not further particularized in the Treasurer's statements. The relative importance of the various heads of imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which gives a statement of the total amount, and amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1897-8 from

Taxation on
chief
articles of
import.

* See table following paragraph 291 ante.

each of the principal groups of articles ; also the proportionate amount received from the articles embraced in each group to the total amount received :—

TAXATION ON CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT, 1897-8.

Articles.	Duty received 1897-8.		Proportion to Total Duty received.
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	
	£	£ s. d.	per cent.
Spirits, Wine, Beer, and Cider ...	433,269	0 7 4	23·94
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars ...	228,091	0 3 11	12·61
Hops and Malt ...	12,303	0 0 2	·68
Sugar and Molasses ...	268,873	0 4 7	14·86
Tea, Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	105,829	0 1 10	5·85
Rice ...	21,413	0 0 4	1·18
Fruits and Vegetables ...	50,465	0 0 10	2·79
Opium ...	8,899	0 0 2	·49
Live Stock ...	64,818	0 1 1	3·58
Articles subject to ad valorem duties ...	389,159	0 6 8	21·51
All other articles ...	226,429	0 3 10	12·51
Total ...	1,809,548	1 10 9	100·00

Customs revenue estimated and received, 1898 to 1898.

298. In five of the eleven years ended with 1897-8, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in six of those years the receipts were below that estimate. In the four years ended with 1893-4, the receipts were considerably less than the estimate, but in 1894-5, and in each of the last two years, there was an excess over the estimate varying from £14,000 to £81,000, as is shown in the following table :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1887-8 TO 1897-8.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (-) than Estimates.
	£	£	£
1887-8 ...	2,369,750	2,538,657	+ 168,907
1888-9 ...	2,560,980	3,092,694	+ 531,714
1889-90 ...	2,908,232	2,850,774	- 57,458
1890-91 ...	2,855,820	2,696,746	- 159,074
1891-2 ...	2,792,370	2,577,948	- 214,422
1892-3 ...	3,253,170	2,030,123	- 1,223,047

**CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED,
1887-8 TO 1897-8—continued.**

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (-) than Estimates.
	£	£	£
1893-4	2,280,350	2,059,899	- 220,451
1894-5	2,079,096	2,160,158	+ 81,062
1895-6	2,163,100	2,064,313	- 98,787
1896-7	2,068,200	2,099,171	+ 30,971
1897-8	2,164,750	2,179,178	+ 14,428

299. In the eleven years ended with 1897-8, the cost of collecting the Customs revenue ranged from £2 15s. 9d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1888-9 to £3 13s. 2d. per £100 in 1892-3, the average cost per £100 being £3 3s.; whilst the average cost in 1897-8 was the lowest since 1889-90, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Cost of collecting Customs revenue.

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1887-8 TO 1897-8.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per £100 collected.
	£	£	£ s. d.
1887-8	2,538,657	74,744	2 18 11
1888-9	3,092,694	86,262	2 15 9
1889-90	2,850,774	83,198	2 18 4
1890-91	2,696,746	81,088	3 0 2
1891-2	2,577,948	80,381	3 2 4
1892-3	2,030,123	74,297	3 13 2
1893-4	2,059,899	75,057	3 12 10
1894-5	2,160,158	70,244	3 5 0
1895-6	2,064,313	65,851	3 3 10
1896-7	2,099,171	65,806	3 2 8
1897-8	2,179,178	64,148	2 18 11

300. Difficulties lie in the way of estimating accurately the extent to which the various heads of revenue are affected by the imposition, increase, remission, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to form such an estimate in the following table for the last eighteen years, which, although unavoidably giving imperfect results, will afford some idea of the directions in which the contributions of the

Taxes repealed and imposed.

people towards the cost of Government have been added to or reduced; also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period :—

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1880-81 TO 1897-8.*

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1881	Nil ...	...	...	Customs ...	2,300	3,500
				Excise—		
				Tobacco Duty	21,872	65,000
1882	Customs ...	3,000	3,500	Beer " "	62,557	100,000
1883	Excise — Beer	88,000	100,000	Nil ...	...	...
	Duty remitted			Nil ...	...	...
1884	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
				Duty on Spirits—		
1885	Nil ...	...	...	Customs ...	74,972†	94,500
				Excise ...	12,653	18,400
1886	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
	Customs ...	19,100	19,300	Customs ...	20,700	22,200
1887	Licences — Re- ceipts trans- ferred to Licens- ing Act Fund	(15,100)‡	(16,450)‡			
	Customs—			Customs—		
1888	Sugar (Net in- crease)	13,900	15,000	Timber Duties increased	5,900	6,400
1889	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
	Customs—			Customs—		
	Tea—Reduced from 3d. to 1d.	45,500	69,000	Duties generally increased	156,000§	210,000§
	Coffee and Cocoa (raw)—Duty of 3d. remitted	7,500	15,000			
1890	Other Articles— Estimated re- duction	8,500	10,000			
	Excise—					
	Tobacco—Duty reduced one-half	19,000	28,850			
	Harbors— Tonnage dues reduced one-half	16,000	22,800			

* For particulars for the years 1876 to 1890, see issues of this work for 1883 and previous years.

† This is the proportion actually received in 1884-5 at the increased rate of duty, but it does not correspond with the increased revenue from spirits, viz., £46,100, owing to the quantity imported having fallen off by 6 per cent. The amount received from the increased duty was, moreover, much affected by an unusually large proportion—viz., 15 per cent. of the total quantity imported—having passed through the Customs during the first seventeen days of the financial year, and, consequently, at the lower rate of duty.

‡ These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public Fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

§ On the assumption that there would be no falling-off in the importation of the articles affected. It should, however, be noted that the importations in 1889-90 were exceptionally high, and in 1892-3 exceptionally low.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1880-81 TO 1897-8—*continued.*

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.				Taxes Imposed or Increased.			
	Heads of Taxation.			Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.		
				During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.			
				£	£		£	£
1891	Nil	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...
1892	Nil	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...
						Customs*—		
						Tea, raised from 1d. to 3d. per lb.	93,200	97,200
						Other Duties increased	735,825	769,980
						Excise on Spirits increased	26,800	40,200
						Excise on Beer imposed	125,386	150,000
						Probate Duties†—		
						More graduated scale adopted, and full duty (formerly half) charged to widows and children in estates exceeding £50,000	8,900	50,000
1893	Nil	...	...	...	...	Stamp Duties †—		
						Deeds of Gift, Customs Entry Warrants and Bills of Lading, Receipts, &c.	5,463	10,050
1894	Nil	...	...	...	...	Primage Duty imposed	72,000	78,600
1895	Nil	...	...	...	...	Income Tax imposed	140,800§	170,000
						Excise on Tobacco increased	1,600	19,500
1896	Customs Duties reduced§			78,890	157,200			
	Primage Duty remitted			39,300	78,600			
	Excise on Spirits reduced			5,800	11,600			

NOTE.—There were no important changes in 1896-7 or 1897-8.

* See footnote (i) on preceding page.

† As detailed in last edition.

‡ Actually received.

§ Including allowance for a few articles reduced in the preceding and in the succeeding years. See also table on page 204 ante.

Amount of
taxation
imposed in
last twenty-
three years.

301. From the above table it would appear that during the three years ended with 1896-7 (no alteration having been made in 1897-8) fresh and additional taxation was imposed to the extent of about £268,100 per annum; but, on the other hand, other taxes were repealed or reduced to the extent of about £247,400 per annum. During the last twenty-three years, the taxation imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has resulted in an increased annual charge amounting to nearly one and two-thirds of a million sterling,* thus—

		Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased ...	...	£2,277,300
„ repealed or reduced ...	...	627,850
Net amount imposed, &c.	...	<u>£1,649,450</u>

Duty on
bank notes.

302. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year. The revenue received from this duty in 1897-8 was, as already shown, £18,844. The amount has fallen off slightly since 1894-5, but considerably as compared with 1893-4, when it was about £24,700, or with 1891-2, when it was nearly £28,000. In connexion with this it must be remembered that the great financial crisis occurred in the early part of 1893.†

Income tax.

303. An Income Tax was imposed in Victoria for the first time, by Act 58 Vict. No. 1374, passed on the 29th January, 1895 (and amended in matters of detail by Act 60 Vict. No. 1467), which was to have expired by effluxion of time in 1898, but was continued in its operation by Act 62 Vict. No. 1592, until 1st January, 1900. The Act is administered by a Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, who, together with their officers, are bound by oath to maintain secrecy; and any officer contravening the intent of his oath is liable to a penalty not exceeding £500, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months, or to both penalty and imprisonment. Under the Act and the Regulations, dated 14th March, 1895, framed thereunder, the incomes liable to be assessed for tax in any year are those over £200 earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding calendar year, which is taken as the basis of calculation; whilst all incomes are divided into two classes, viz.—(a) incomes derived from personal exertion, and (b) incomes the produce of property. The former consists of earnings, salaries, wages, allowances, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances, or stipends earned in or derived from Victoria, and all income arising or accruing from any profession, business, or occupation carried on in Victoria; the latter, of all income derived in or from Victoria and not derived from personal exertion. No subsequent adjustment is allowed if, at the end of the year, the

* This result has been obtained by adding together the amounts estimated to be receivable in the first complete year of the operation of each tax, and deducting therefrom the sum of the amounts of the repealed taxes. In some instances the net amount receivable in subsequent years would be less and in others much more. Mere transfers of revenue (see third footnote on page 308) have been omitted.

† For account of the crisis see edition of this work for 1893, Vol. II., Appendix B.

assessment is found to be excessive or less than what it should have been by the actual transactions of the year. The *gross income* embraces income earned in the colony from all sources, and the *net income* is derived from this by deducting, *inter alia*, all losses and outgoings actually incurred in the colony in production of income, and all taxes payable under any Victorian Act of Parliament except the Act under review; also amounts paid as life assurance premiums not exceeding £50; as well as calls or contributions actually paid during the year into any reconstructed company whose shares are of no marketable value, or into any company in liquidation, or into any mining company in Victoria. The incomes of the following bodies or persons are exempt from taxation, viz.:—(a) Government, Ministers of the Crown (in such capacity), Board of Land and Works, Railway Commissioners, Marine Board, Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, Metropolitan Board of Works, Fire Brigades Board, Commissioners of Savings Banks, University and Affiliated Colleges, Schools of Mines and Technical Schools, Commissioners or Trusts under Water Act, or any trustees under the Agricultural Colleges Act, or any local authority in so far as such income is official and not personal; (b) the Governor (so far as regards the emoluments of office); (c) religious bodies; (d) registered friendly, provident, and building societies, and trades unions; (e) trusts, societies, associations, institutions, and public bodies not carrying on any trade for the purposes of gain; (f) mutual life assurance offices with head offices in Australia; (g) fire, fidelity, guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance companies, &c., taking out annual licences under the Stamps Act limited to the income from that class of business; (h) interest accruing to any person not resident in Victoria from—(1) Victorian Government Stock Debentures or Treasury Bonds, or (2) stock, debentures, or bonds of any public or municipal trust, body, or corporation pursuant to Act of Parliament. Amongst various items which must be included as income is the rental or annual value of any dwelling-house, &c., except such portion thereof as is used for business purposes (whether owned or not), also the rental or estimated annual value of land with improvements thereon used for the purposes of residence or enjoyment. Moreover, deductions for such items as follow will not be allowed:—Extraordinary expenditure on repairs to trade premises, implements, or machinery; losses not connected with the trade, capital withdrawn therefrom, sums used or intended to be used as capital in the trade, or capital used for improvement of trade premises; interest which might have been made on such sums if laid out at interest; bad debts not proved to satisfaction of the Commissioner; any losses recoverable under any insurance or contract of indemnity; domestic expenditure. The *taxable income*, on which the duty is payable, is ascertained by the Commissioner by deducting from the net income the exemption of £200 allowed to every taxpayer, except in the case of an absentee.* This exemption will, in the first instance, be set against income the produce of property. The onus of applying for forms of returns and of filling them up, and forwarding

* An absentee is defined as one absent from the colony for six consecutive months during the year in which his income was earned.

them to the Commissioner for assessment is cast on the taxpayer, to whom facilities are given for this purpose; thus, forms are obtainable at post offices, State schools, and other public offices, public officers are bound to assist the taxpayer, if called upon, to make out his return, and all communications to the Commissioner are carried free by post. Returns have to be delivered to the Commissioner by the 1st March in each year. Those required to furnish returns are as follow:—(a) Every person carrying on any business or profession, &c., as a *principal* in Victoria; (b) Every other person whose gross income derived from Victoria amounts to £200 per annum or upwards; (c) Every foreign company (i.e. with its head office outside the colony) carrying on business in Victoria; (d) Every attorney or agent for an absentee; (e) Every trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, committee, or receiver dealing with any income arising in or derived from Victoria; (f) The Master-in-Equity, Master-in-Lunacy, and the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons; and (g) Every person or company specially notified by the Commissioner. Partners in any concern must furnish joint returns, but they are taxed individually. Married women are liable to tax if in receipt of incomes over £200. Companies having their registered office in Victoria are not liable to tax, but their shareholders are liable upon the dividends declared, which are taxable at the property rates. Foreign companies are liable to tax on so much of the total dividends declared as bears the same proportion as their assets and liabilities or receipts in Victoria bear to their total assets and liabilities or receipts in all parts of the world; and such income is taxable as income derived from personal exertion, except so much of it as is derived from their own freehold properties not employed in the ordinary course of business, which is liable as income the produce of property. If a taxpayer fails or neglects to furnish a return by the prescribed time—after having been called upon to do so by the Commissioner, or makes a false return, he is liable to a penalty of from £2 to £100, and to pay not only the tax itself, but a double amount besides.

Rates of tax.

304. The rates of tax, which are enacted annually, are levied on the taxable income (as before described). The Commissioner has power to remit the amount levied in cases of insolvency, and the whole or any portion thereof when its exaction would entail hardship. The following are the rates chargeable since the tax has been in force:—

RATES OF INCOME TAX, 1895 TO 1899.

(Levied on Incomes of previous year.)

Of Taxable Amount.*	Rate in £1 on Income derived from—	
	(a) Personal Exertion.	(b) Property.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
First £1,200 	0 4	0 8
Next £1,000 	0 6	1 0
Above £2,200 	0 8	1 4

* *I.e.*, Net income, less £200 exemption (except in the case of absentees).

305. In 1898, the number of income-taxpayers was 31,785, of whom 18,140 were residents of the colony, and 13,645 were absentees; and their aggregate net incomes amounted to $10\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling, but, after allowing for exemptions of £200 per resident taxpayer, the taxable amount was reduced to about £6,700,000. The number of resident taxpayers have fallen off by over a fourth since 1895, when the tax was first imposed; but the absentees taxed were more than twice as numerous as in 1898 as in the previous three years owing to accidental circumstances; whilst the taxable income, although it increased slightly during the last three years, was half-a-million less in 1898 than in 1895. In 1895, there was 1 taxpayer to 38 in the population of the colony, 1 in 43 in 1896, 1 in 45 in 1897, and 1 in 37 in 1898; but taking resident taxpayers only there was only 1 in 48 in 1895, 1 in 56 in 1896, 1 in 60 in 1897, and 1 in 64 in 1898. As a rule nearly one-fourth of the taxpayers are absentees. The following were the numbers and net income of taxpayers during each of the four years referred to :—

NUMBER AND NET INCOME OF TAXPAYERS, 1895 TO 1898.

Year of Assessment.*	Number of Taxpayers.			Net Income of Taxpayers.		
	Resident.†	Absentee.†	Total.	Total.	Less Exemption.	Taxable Amount.
				£	£	£
1895 ...	24,569	6,551	31,120	12,114,100	4,913,800	7,200,300
1896 ...	20,969	6,337	27,306	10,741,567	4,193,800	6,547,767
1897 ...	19,757	6,509	26,266	10,565,500	3,951,400	6,614,100
1898 ...	18,140	13,645	31,785	10,320,530	3,628,000	6,692,530

306. In 1898, persons taxable in respect of incomes from personal exertion and those in respect of income from property were nearly equally divided; but in the previous three years the former averaged over three-fifths (62 per cent.) and the latter nearly two-fifths of the whole. Of the taxable income, nearly one-third in the last two years, but over one-third in 1896, and nearly two-fifths in 1895, was derived from property. The falling-off in the number of taxpayers referred to in the last paragraph was mainly confined to those drawing incomes from personal exertion; although the taxable incomes of such persons showed no corresponding decline, but on the contrary a slight increase. The taxable income from property, however, showed a considerable

* The assessment refers in each case to incomes received during the preceding year.

† Resident taxpayers are entitled to an exemption to the extent of the first £200 of the net income; absentees are not so entitled.

falling-off as compared with 1895 and 1896. These results will be seen from the following figures :—

INCOME FROM PERSONAL EXERTION AND PROPERTY, 1895 TO 1898.

Year of Assessment.	Number of Assessments.*			Taxable Income from—		
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.
				£	£	£
1895 ...	20,377	11,870	32,247	4,459,700	2,740,600	7,200,300
1896 ...	17,391	11,066	28,457	4,208,447	2,339,320	6,547,767
1897 ...	16,900	10,496	27,396	4,485,800	2,128,300	6,614,100
1898 ...	16,754	16,075	32,829	4,530,430	2,162,100	6,692,530

Income tax payable.

307. The amount of income tax payable in 1898 was about £174,600, a little over half being in respect of incomes from personal exertion, and the balance in respect of those arising from property. The total amount payable was larger in 1898 than in any year since 1895; the amount payable in respect of personal exertion having shown a gradual improvement throughout, but that in respect of property a marked decrease since 1895. The average amount payable to each taxpayer gradually increased from nearly £5 17s. in 1895 to £6 10s. in 1897, but owing to the accidental causes previously alluded to fell below £5 10s. in 1898. The average rate of tax on taxable incomes from personal exertion gradually rose from 4½d. in the £1 in 1895 to 4¾d. in 1898; and that on incomes from property from 6d. to 6½d. in the £1. The following are the figures :—

INCOME TAX PAYABLE, 1895 TO 1898.

Year of Assessment.	Amount payable on Income derived from—			Average per Taxpayer.	Average Rate of Tax in the £1 on Taxable Income from—		
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	d.	d.	d.
1895 ...	79,768	101,742	181,510	5 16 7	4·29	8·91	6·05
1896 ...	79,928	92,793	172,721	6 6 6	4·56	9·52	6·33
1897 ...	85,977	85,133	171,110	6 10 3	4·60	9·60	6·21
1898 ...	87,536	87,056	174,592	5 9 10	4·64	9 67	6·26

Income tax unpaid.

308. Up to the 30th November, 1898, the following amounts of tax remained unpaid :—£2,029 on account of 1895, £2,775 on account of 1896, £2,790 on account of 1897, and £4,919 on account of 1898, making a total of £12,513 in arrear.

* The number of assessments is slightly greater than the number of distinct taxpayers by reason of separate assessments being made in some cases for income from both personal exertion and property in regard to the same taxpayer. The number of distinct taxpayers is shown in the preceding table.

309. Of the assessments for income tax nearly 97½ per cent. of the number, and 61½ per cent. of the amount are taxed at the minimum rate; nearly 1½ per cent. of the number, and 13 per cent. of the amount at the medium rate; and only 1 per cent. of the number, but as much as 25½ per cent. of the amount at the highest rate of tax. In the first of these three groups the average taxable income to each assessment is only £129, in the second £1,558, and in the third £4,643. The number of assessments and amount of taxable income in each group assessed in 1898 were as follow :—

Classification
of taxable
incomes.

CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES IN 1897.

(Assessed for Tax in 1898.)

Taxable Incomes of—	Number of Assessments.			Taxable Income from*—		
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.
				£	£	£
£1,200 or under ...	16,157	15,749	31,906	2,917,440	1,214,050	4,131,490
£1,201 to £2,200 ...	378	181	559	584,200	286,700	870,900
£2,201 or upwards ...	219	145	364	1,028,790	661,350	1,690,140
Total ...	16,754	16,075	32,829	4,530,430	2,162,100	6,692,530

310. The absentees assessed for income tax numbered 13,645 in 1897; but 92½ per cent. of these drew incomes from the colony not exceeding £200, and averaging only £19, which in the case of residents would have been exempt from taxation. Six per cent. of the absentees drew incomes varying from £201 to £1,200, or an average of £466 each; less than ¾ per cent. drew incomes varying from £1,201 to £2,200, and averaging £1,540; and a similar proportion drew incomes of £2,201 or upwards, averaging close on £5,000 each. Only 5 per cent. of the absentees derived their income from personal exertion, but the proportion of income so derived was 31 per cent. of the whole amount. These results have been derived from the following table :—

Incomes of
absentees,
1897.

INCOMES OF ABSENTEES, 1897.

Net Income of —	Number of Taxpayers.			Total Income derived in the Colony.		
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	From Personal Exertion.	From Property.	Total.
				£	£	£
£200 or under ...	442	12,181	12,623	29,100	210,540	239,640
£201 to £1,200 ...	209	629	838	108,060	282,480	390,540
£1,201 to £2,200 ...	35	58	93	52,760	90,460	143,220
£2,201 and upwards ...	33	58	91	194,910	259,780	454,690
Total ...	719	12,926	13,645	384,830	843,260	1,228,090

NOTE.—These figures are included in the preceding table.

* Adding the amount allowed for the £200 exemption, viz., £3,628,000, the total net income will be increased to £10,320,530.

Taxpayers
of various
amounts.

311. The income tax payable by over four-fifths of the taxpayers does not exceed £5, as will be seen by the following figures :—*

CLASSIFICATION OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE BY INCOME TAXPAYERS
IN 1898.

(Corrected to 31st August, 1898.)

			Assessments on Incomes of 1897.
£5 tax per annum and under ...	...	...	25,663
From £5 tax per annum to £7 ...	...	...	1,439
From £7 tax per annum to £10 ...	...	...	1,220
From £10 tax per annum to £20 ...	...	...	1,618
From £20 tax per annum and upwards ...	...	...	1,357
			<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	31,297

Cost of
collection of
income tax.

312. The cost of the collection (including printing) of the income tax was £9,752 in 1895-6, £10,101 in 1896-7, and £10,390 in 1897-8, and averaged £10,081 per annum, being equivalent to 5·7 per cent. of the average amount paid into the Treasury (£177,868).

Land tax.

313. The Act for imposing a land tax (41 Vict. No. 575) came into operation on the 28th August, 1877. It provides that all estates over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles apart, shall be taxed at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. upon their capital value, after deducting therefrom the sum of £2,500—only one exemption, however, being allowed in the case of a proprietor holding more than one estate. For the purpose of ascertaining the capital value, the estates in question are divided into four classes, the value being estimated according to the number of sheep they are able to carry, as follows :—

			Value per acre.
Class I., carrying 2 sheep or more per acre ...	...	...	£4
Class II., " 1½ sheep per acre ...	...	...	3
Class III., " 1 sheep per acre ...	...	...	2
Class IV., " under 1 sheep per acre ...	...	...	1

Extent of
land
assessed for
land tax.

314. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1899 to 7,280,000 acres, more than half of which was placed in the lowest class, about a third in the third class, more than one-tenth in the second class, and less than 4 per cent. in the first class.

Proportion
of land
assessed to
total avail-
able and
alienated
land.

315. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres, of which 23,125,000 acres either had been alienated in fee simple or were in process of alienation when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to 12·9 per cent. of the area of the colony, or to 31·5 per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.†

Number of
estates
assessed.

316. The number of estates assessed was 1,145, or only 18 more than in 1894. As some proprietors own more than one estate their number

* See Return to an Order of the Legislative Council, C1; session 1898.

† The land in process of alienation amounted to 4,930,000 acres, on which, on the average, more than two-thirds the purchase money had been paid. If this were left out of account, the proportion of freehold land assessed for land tax would be increased to 39 per cent.

is less than the number of estates, and is set down at 887. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Average size of estates assessed.

317. The average size of all the estates assessed is 6,358 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,446 and 3,224 acres respectively, and in Class IV. 9,874 acres.

Proprietors and number and size of estates assessed.

318. The following table shows, for each class, the number and area of estates assessed for land tax, the number of proprietors of such estates, and the average number of acres to each estate and to each proprietor :—

**PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR
LAND TAX, 1899.***

Class.	Estates Assessed.					
	Number of Proprietors.		Area.		Average Area to each.	
	Number.		Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I. ...	95	113	276,388	3·79	2,909	2,446
II. ...	206	234	754,335	10·36	3,662	3,224
III. ...	325	410	2,418,278	33·22	7,441	5,898
IV. ...	261	388	3,831,222	52·63	14,679	9,874
Total...	887	1,145	7,280,223	100·00	8,208	6,358

319. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is nearly twelve millions sterling ; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed—viz., £2,500—from the value of the estate or estates of each proprietor, the net taxable value is reduced to rather more than nine and a half millions sterling. It may be pointed out that, although it may perhaps have been necessary to fix arbitrarily a scale for valuing estates for purposes of taxation, yet there is no doubt that the taxable value so arrived at is, in most cases, very much below the actual value of the estates. It is estimated that the municipal valuations would give a capital value twice as great as that adopted according to the Act.

Valuation of estates assessed.

320. The capital value of the estates in each class, according to their estimated carrying capacity, the value of the exemptions, and the

Valuation of estates of each class.

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1899.

net taxable value after deducting these, and the proportion of the net taxable value to the capital value, are given in the following table:—

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1899.*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
I. ...	1,089,617	237,500	852,117	78·20
II. ...	2,249,272	515,000	1,734,272	77·10
III. ...	4,822,911	812,500	4,010,411	83·15
IV. ...	3,668,390	652,500	3,015,890	82·21
Total ...	11,830,190	2,217,500	9,612,690	81·26

Amount of
land tax
payable.

321. The land tax payable varied from 9½d. per acre in Class I. to less than 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being nearly 4d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £135, ranging from an average of £154 in Class III. to one of £105 in Class II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £105, being as high as £122 in Class III., and varying from £93 to £97 in the other classes. Subjoined is a statement of the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class; also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate:—

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1899.*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I. ...	10,651	9·25	112·1	94·2
II. ...	21,678	6·90	105·2	92·7
III. ...	50,131	4·98	154·2	122·3
IV. ...	37,699	2·36	144·4	97·2
Total ...	120,159	3·96	135·5	104·9

Difference in
payments
in each
class.

322. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked—varying from 2d. to 2½d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is 25 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the former class is, as is shown in a previous table, two-fifths smaller than that in the latter.

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1899

323. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 69, and the area of the estates assessed by 385,500 acres, but the taxable value has diminished by £413,200. Except as regards the number of proprietors, which have increased in all classes except the first, the increases have been confined to the fourth class, the other two classes showing decreases. During the last four years there has been an increase of 19 in the number of proprietors, and of about 200,000 acres in the area, but a decrease of £200,000 in the net taxable value of estates assessed. These results are obtained from the subjoined table :—

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880, 1894, AND 1899.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
" " 1894	102	203	320	243	868
" " 1899	95	206	325	261	887
Increase 1880 to 1899	...	10	10	52	69
Decrease " "	3	...	...	...	...
Area of estates, 1880	Acres. 339,303	Acres. 816,505	Acres. 2,525,221	Acres. 3,213,717	Acres. 6,894,746
" " 1894	294,117	759,942	2,521,547	3,507,303	7,082,909
" " 1899	276,388	754,335	2,418,278	3,831,222	7,280,223
Increase 1880 to 1899	...	...	...	617,505	385,477
Decrease " "	62,915	62,170	106,943	...	...
Net taxable value, 1880	£ 1,112,212	£ 1,959,515	£ 4,262,944	£ 2,691,217	£ 10,025,888
" " 1894	916,018	1,774,822	4,225,927	2,902,434	9,819,201
" " 1899	852,117	1,734,272	4,010,411	3,015,890	9,612,690
Increase 1880 to 1899	...	...	...	324,673	...
Decrease " "	260,095	225,243	252,533	...	413,198

324. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1897-8 amounted to £640, as against £617 in 1896-7, £708 in 1895-6, £608 in 1894-5, and £800 in 1893-4.

325. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879-80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December, 1879. The provisions of this Act and subsequent amending Acts were consolidated by the *Stamps Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1140), but the duties were not materially affected or increased until the passing of the *Stamps Act* 1892, which came into force on the 12th December, 1892. Except in regard to all annual licences, and to cases where the duty is assessed by the collector of imposts, on which the duty is payable in cash, all duty is payable by means of stamps, and

that on bills of exchange and promissory notes executed on or after 1st January, 1893, must be denoted by *impressed* stamps. The following, in a condensed form, are the particulars of the duties levied under the Acts referred to, together with a list of the chief exemptions:—

STAMP DUTIES.

I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

	£	s.	d.
Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, &c., each	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes) including bills of exchange payable on demand but not intended to be paid within 21 days—			
For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100 ...	0	0	6
For every additional £50 or fraction thereof	0	1	0
Duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note is now unlimited. Formerly the maximum was limited to £10.			

II.—RECEIPTS.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £2 or upwards, each ...	0	0	1
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III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1890.

For every £50 of the amount or value of the consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	0	5	0
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[NOTE.—Instruments for effecting exchange and partition of any real property for any other real property, where any consideration is given for equality, is charged with same duty on sum paid for equality.]

IV.—DEED OF SETTLEMENT OR GIFT.

- (1) Any instrument other than a will or codicil whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bond fide* adequate pecuniary consideration whereby any property is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever, or is given or agreed to be given in any manner whatsoever.
- (2) Any instrument declaring that the property vested in the person executing the same shall be held in trust for the person or persons mentioned therein—

Where the value of the property—						Per £100.
						£ s. d.
Does not exceed £1,000 .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £5,000 .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0
" £5,000 " " £10,000 .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
" £10,000 " " £25,000 .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0
" £25,000 " " £50,000 .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0
" £50,000 " " £100,000 .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
" £100,000 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0

V.—LEASES.

Leases or agreements for lease of any lands or tenements for any definite or indefinite term—

- (1) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration moving either to the lessor or to any other person shall consist of any money or marketable security, for every £50 of such consideration, and also for any fractional part of £50 0 5 0
- (2) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent exceeding £65 per annum, for every £50 of such consideration, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, also for any fractional part of £50 per annum ... 0 2 6
- (3) For every transfer or assignment of any lease 0 5 0

STAMP DUTIES—*continued.*

VI.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

Fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance company—		
For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence—	£	s. d.
fee per annum of	1	10 0
[Minimum amount payable on any licence, £50.*]		

VII.—BILLS OF LADING.

Bills of lading, or copies thereof, of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported, each	0	0	6
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VIII.—CONTRACT NOTES.

Contract notes for or relating to the sale of any marketable security not including shares in any mining company, of the value—				
Under £50	...	...	...	0 0 3
Over £50 and under £150	...	...	...	0 0 6
„ £150 and under £500	...	...	...	0 1 0
£500 or upwards	...	...	...	0 2 0

IX.—CUSTOMS ENTRY WARRANTS, ETC.

Issued by or on behalf of the proprietor or occupier of any warehouse or store for any goods stored therein—			
Customs entry warrant where the value of goods is under £50 ...	0	0	3

EXEMPTIONS.

Class I.—Cheques drawn on public accounts, or on those of a registered building or friendly society; drafts or instruments affecting the transmission of public moneys; drafts, orders, &c., of post office or other savings banks; and Government or municipal debentures.

Class II.—Receipts for moneys paid to or from public accounts for municipal rates, or for water rates amounting to less than £5 paid to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, or any public Trusts Commissioners, or local governing bodies under the *Water Act* 1890; for deposits in banks in current account, for moneys paid into a charitable institution, a registered friendly society, a fire, life, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance (or assurance) company, or into a post office or other savings bank; for the wages or salary of any person not exceeding £5; for moneys paid by a friendly or benefit society for sick pay; or for any money less than £5 paid to any person by way of gift or gratuity.

Class III.—Crown grants; instruments for conveyance or transfer on sale of any real property to the Crown or a public department, to a registered friendly society, or to a religious, charitable, or educational association; and marriage settlements.

Class IV.—(1) Any settlement or deed of gift made before or in consideration of marriage. (2) Any instrument declaring religious, charitable, or educational trusts.

Class V.—Any mining lease or any agreement for the right to enter upon or occupy and use any land for mining purposes.

Class VI.—Any private guarantee fidelity insurance scheme promoted amongst and sustained solely for the benefit of the officers and servants of any one particular public department, company, firm, or person, or of the officers or members of registered friendly society.

326. The revenue from the sale of stamps amounted to Revenue from stamps. £677,252 in 1897–8. Included are collections in cash of amounts which were at one time collected by means of stamps, viz., £50,214.

* A proportional amount if less than a year

For reasons already explained,* there is no means of ascertaining accurately what proportion of this is derived from stamp duties, excepting in regard to business transacted in the Registrar-General's and Titles Offices, of which a record has been kept; but after making due allowance for the value of stamps on telegrams—which has been ascertained; of those used for postage—which has been estimated; and of those used for fees—for a portion of which records are available; the balance representing the apparent revenue from stamp duties was £172,400. Of this amount £29,333 is known to have been derived from the conveyance or transfer of real property and leaseholds and deeds of gift, £9,700 from the annual licences of insurance companies, and £2,758 on Customs entry warrants, &c., whilst a further sum of £1,880 is estimated to have been obtained from bills of lading, and the balance (£128,729) is the estimated proceeds from bills of exchange and promissory notes and receipts. During the last five years the total stamps revenue varied from a minimum of £634,000 in 1894-5 to a maximum of £677,000 in 1897-8. The following, so far as could be ascertained or estimated, are the amounts under various heads for each of the five years; but the figures must in many cases be taken only as rough approximations:—

STAMP REVENUE, 1893-4 TO 1897-8.

	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
CASH.					
Duty.—Insurance Licences ...	£ 9,893	£ 8,912	£ 8,911	£ 9,154	£ 9,700
„ Deeds of Gift† ...	2,776	3,523	7,643	2,500	5,202
„ „ „ Penalties ...	103	218	204	70	244
„ Transfer of Real Property (portion of)	1,179	913	1,745	2,094	3,377
Fees.—Registrar-General's Office	7,051	5,884	6,212	6,136	6,773
„ Titles Office ...	29,276	24,534	24,899	24,709	24,918
Total in Cash ...	50,278	43,984	49,614	44,663	50,214
STAMPS.					
Duty.—Transfer of Real Property } (actual)†	20,632	19,157	20,261	18,014	20,510
„ Leases† ...					
„ Bills of Lading (say)† ...	2,045	1,889	1,600	1,600	1,880
„ Customs Entry Warrants, Lockers' Orders, &c. (actual)	2,356	2,507	2,640	2,650	2,758
„ Bills of Exchange, Cheques, &c., Receipts, and Contract Notes†	106,016	101,381	119,496	117,418	128,729
Postage.—Letters, &c.† ...	366,010	347,109	340,546	345,589	344,845
„ Parcels Post (actual) ...	10,271	10,937	11,680	9,164	13,844
„ Telegrams (actual) ...	96,595	90,463	99,022	101,605	98,863
Fees.—Births, Deaths, and Marriages (actual)	1,737	1,149	1,257	1,250	1,642
„ Prothonotary's Office† ...	3,712	3,296	2,966	2,870	2,410

* See footnote (§) on page 127 ante.

† Exclusive of duty on deeds held in escrow, and on other unregistered documents, which cannot be ascertained.

‡ Rough approximation only. In the case of bills of lading, 40 bills have been assumed as the average to each vessel entered outwards.

STAMP REVENUE, 1893-4 TO 1897-8—continued.

	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6	18 6-7.	1897-8.
STAMPS—continued.					
Fees—Probate ...	£ 4,361	£ 4,346	£ 4,913	£ 4,903	£ 4,952
" Equity ...	112	133	74	143	59
" Lunacy ...	55	75	50	49	36
" Insolvency Courts ...	5,345	4,400	8,767	3,499	2,934
" All other (Balance) ...	3,513	3,070	2,971	3,441	3,576
Grand Total ...	673,038	634,396	660,857	656,858	677,252

327. The following table shows the stamp revenue during the last fourteen years, distinguishing that derived from telegrams, from duty and fees resulting from transactions in the Registrar-General's and the Titles Offices, from that derived from other services:—

STAMP REVENUE 1884-5 TO 1897-8.

(Including collections in cash.)

Year.	Telegrams.	Duty on—		Fees received in—		Other Duties, Fees, and Postage (Balance).	Total.
		Transfer of Real Property, &c.	Insurance Companies Annual Licences.*	Registrar-General's Office.†	Titles Office.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884-5 ...	84,031	51,452	6,900	51,053	44,552	385,478	572,413
1885-6 ...	87,956	60,986	7,400	51,053	405,874	613,269	613,269
1886-7 ...	104,111	53,220	7,920	43,625	422,013	630,889	630,889
1887-8 ...	114,879	99,363	8,479	57,449	502,279	782,449	782,449
1888-9 ...	125,458	119,724	9,095	71,786	549,251	875,314	875,314
1889-90 ...	135,245	92,800	9,315	13,029	60,250	487,255	797,894
1890-91 ...	139,320	75,939	10,115	11,386	52,182	462,388	751,330
1891-2 ...	126,155	39,670	10,788	10,031	41,292	457,176	685,112
1892-3 ...	109,154	32,614	10,444	10,520	33,460	517,966	714,158
1893-4 ...	96,595	24,690	9,893	8,788	29,276	503,796	673,038
1894-5 ...	90,463	23,811	8,912	7,033	24,534	479,643	634,396
1895-6 ...	99,022	29,853	8,911	7,469	24,899	490,703	660,857
1896-7 ...	101,605	22,678	9,154	7,386	24,709	491,326	656,858
1897-8 ...	98,863	29,333	9,700	8,415	24,918	506,023	677,252

328. The cost of printing stamps of all kinds amounted to £3,054 in 1895-6, £2,466 in 1896-7, and £3,113 in 1897-8.

329. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue in Australasian Colonies during each of the last seven years (six in the case of New Zealand) for which the information

* Estimated prior to 1887-8.

† Including fees in connexion with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages—collected by the Government Statist, since the 1st August, 1892.

‡ Revenue from parcels post included.

§ Information not available.

|| Including, for the first time, duties on deeds of gift—£3,079 (including penalties, £84), and on leases, from the 12th December, 1892.

is available. In most cases the calendar year has been latterly abandoned in favour of the financial year, which usually ends on 30th June:—

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.*	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1891-2	3,149,310	2 14 5	40·75
	1892-3	2,522,779	2 3 3	36·25
	1893-4	2,497,567	2 2 7	37·18
	1894-5	2,712,313	2 6 0	40·41
	1895-6	2,691,009	2 5 6	41·67
	1896-7	2,645,187	2 5 0	39·90
	1897-8	2,910,237	2 9 6	42·19
	1892	3,449,787	2 18 5	32·85
New South Wales ...	1893	2,782,264	2 6 0	29·29
	1894	2,686,920	2 3 5	28·89
	1895	2,662,867	2 2 1	28·83
	1895-6	2,496,838	1 19 1	27·56
	1896-7	2,396,512	1 16 11	26·31
	1897-8	2,511,298	1 17 11	26·99
	1892	1,403,885	3 7 6	39·67
	1893	1,335,554	3 2 7	40·02
Queensland ...	1893-4	1,346,787	3 2 4	40·29
	1894-5	1,417,491	3 3 8	41·52
	1895-6	1,566,983	3 8 0	43·03
	1896-7	1,500,344	3 3 7	41·52
	1897-8	1,559,645	3 4 4	41·39
	1892	782,362	2 7 3	30·81
	1893	769,706	2 5 1	29·87
	1893-4	794,162	2 5 9	30·65
South Australia ...	1894-5	798,347	2 5 4	31·96
	1895-6	833,766	2 6 8	32·25
	1896-7	941,075	2 12 3	34·87
	1897-8	891,324	2 9 1	33·84
	1892	304,760	5 8 11	56·03
	1893	293,336	4 13 10	51·40
	1893-4	354,620	5 9 0	52·14
	1894-5	549,243	6 13 10	48·78
Western Australia ...	1895-6	853,965	8 8 8	45·94
	1896-7	1,185,002	8 11 10	41·69
	1897-8	1,114,326	6 17 7	40·45
	1892	438,136	2 17 4	55·62
	1893	399,700	2 12 0	56·54
	1894	418,870	2 13 8	60·11
	1895	464,379	2 18 4	60·94
	1896	467,054	2 17 2	58·52
Tasmania ...	1897	496,472	2 18 9	58·75
	1898	541,003	3 2 0	59·57
	1892	2,392,796	3 14 6	54·51
	1893	2,353,250	3 11 2	53·39
	1894-5	2,296,785	3 7 8	53·56
	1895-6	2,393,195	3 9 1	53·74
	1896-7	2,521,910	3 10 8	53·36
	1897-8	2,678,576	3 13 6	52·74

* When the calendar year is not given, the information relates to the financial year ended 31st March in New Zealand, and 30th June in other colonies.

330. The amount derived from taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was lower in Victoria than in any of the other colonies except South Australia and New South Wales, the latter colony having virtually adopted a free-trade policy. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and the colonies with the lowest at the bottom of the list :—

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF TAXATION
PER HEAD.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. New Zealand. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. New South Wales. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

331. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion that the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Tasmania and New Zealand so raised more than half their respective revenues, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia raised over two-fifths, South Australia one-third, and New South Wales a little more than one-fourth. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of revenue raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE
RAISED BY TAXATION.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Tasmania. | 5. Western Australia. |
| 2. New Zealand. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Victoria. | 7. New South Wales. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

332. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies from 1893 to 1897-8 of which particulars are given in the table be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the Continent of Australia increased from nearly seven and three-quarters to nearly nine millions sterling per annum; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, increased from ten and a half to over twelve millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue :—

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1893 TO 1897-8.

				Taxation.		
				Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
				£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia—						
1893	...	...	...	7,703,639	2 8 0	33.58
1893-4	...	...	...	7,680,056	2 7 2	33.93
1894-5	...	...	...	8,140,261	2 9 0	35.42
1895-6	...	...	...	8,442,561	2 10 0	35.76
1896-7	...	...	...	8,668,120	2 10 4	34.82
1897-8	...	...	...	8,986,830	2 11 3	35.44

**TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1893 TO 1897-8—
continued.**

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
Australasia—	£	£ s. d.	
1893	10,456,589	2 12 0	37·27
1893-4	10,395,711	2 10 10	37·64
1894-5	10,997,835	2 12 8	39·00
1895-6	11,302,810	2 13 5	39·17
1896-7	11,686,502	2 14 0	38·36
1897-8	12,206,409	2 15 4	38·94

Taxation in
British
Possessions.

333. The taxation in the United Kingdom and those British Possessions respecting which particulars are at hand is given in the following table :—

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom	1896-7	85,974,000	2 3 4	82·70
ASIA.				
India	1895-6	62,920,000	0 5 8	63·97
Ceylon	1896	868,897	0 5 9	66·01
Straits Settlements	1896	333,125	0 11 9	71·59
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1896	548,122	1 9 3	61·94
Natal	1895-6	389,951	0 13 1	26·77
Cape of Good Hope	1894-5	1,795,000	0 17 5	26·87
Basutoland	1896	24,681	0 0 5	53·81
Lagos	1896	162,515	1 18 0	90·41
Gambia	1896	20,027	1 10 8	76·52
AMERICA.				
Canada	1897	6,032,600	1 3 9	80·17
Newfoundland	1896	291,380	1 7 6	88·13
Bermuda	1896	26,717	1 13 6	77·98
British Guiana	1896-7	477,212	1 14 4	87·53
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1896	6,479	1 4 8	66·74
Jamaica	1896-7	481,437	0 13 8	63·84
Barbados	1896	150,435	0 15 11	85·02
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	1896-7	11,686,502	2 14 0	38·36
Fiji	1896	56,293	0 9 4	76·21

* For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian Colonies, see table following paragraph 339 ante.

334. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in Australasia is nearly double that in Canada; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is nearly five and a half times, and in the United Kingdom over seven times, as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian Colonies; for whilst they raise about 38 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or a smaller proportion than any of the British Possessions named except the Cape of Good Hope and Natal—their average taxation per head exceeds by 10s. 8d. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 83 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, higher than that of any of its dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in
Australasia
and other
British
Possessions
compared.

335. In Victoria the gross amount of taxation is about half as large again as that in the Cape of Good Hope, and is equal to about half of that in Canada. The average per head is 1s. 8d. higher than in the United Kingdom; but in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British Dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in
Victoria
and other
British
Possessions
compared.

336. From the manner in which the statistical returns of Foreign countries are compiled, it is not always easy to separate the items of taxation from other sources of revenue. An endeavour, which it is believed is fairly successful, has, however, been made to do this in the case of the countries named in the following table:—

Taxation in
Foreign
countries.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount (000's omitted).	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary ...	1897	£ 64,035,†	£ s. d. 1 9 11	62·65
Belgium ...	1898	11,317,	1 17 4	73·90
Bulgaria ...	1896	2,588,	0 15 8	74·11
Denmark ...	1896-7	3,045,	1 8 0	84·02
France (including Algeria)	1896	117,947,	2 14 11	91·66
German Federation ...	1897-8	35,751,	0 15 0	58·62
Greece ...	1893	1,701,	0 14 0	49·71
Holland ...	1898	8,864,	1 19 4	78·58
Italy ...	1896-7	67,928,	2 3 2	82·08
Portugal ...	1899	9,584,	2 1 1	84·00
Roumania ...	1896	4,308,	0 14 10	51·15
Russia ...	1895	75,340,	0 16 0†	53·19
Servia ...	1896	1,957,	0 16 11	76·87
Spain ...	1897	24,105,	1 6 6	73·27
Sweden and Norway ...	1898	6,111,§	0 17 6	52·38
Switzerland Confederation	1897	1,700,	0 11 1	50·01
Turkey ...	1897	14,826,	0 12 3	78·11

For figures of population, see Part II., "Population," ante.

† This amount is made up of £40,736,000 taxation in Austria, and £33,309,000 approximate taxation in Hungary for the year 1897.

‡ Based on the population of Russia in Europe. The proportion to the population of the whole Russian Empire is 11s.

§ These figures are made up of £4,180,000 taxation in Sweden, and £1,931,000 taxation in Norway.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Countries.				Taxation.		
				Gross Amount (000's omitted).	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.
ASIA.				£	£ s. d.	
Japan	...	...	1897	18,017,	0 8 5	37·72
AFRICA.						
Egypt	...	...	1894	6,569,	0 19 3	58·49
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation	...	...	1899	14,164,	3 11 5	70·85
Brazil	...	...	1899	26,437,	1 16 11	72·26
Chili	...	...	1896	4,947,	1 16 6	81·10
Costa Rica	...	...	1896	305,	1 5 1	51·35
Mexico	...	...	1897	10,320,	0 16 4	93·91
Peru	...	...	1896	815,	0 5 5	37·79
Santo Domingo	...	...	1896	299,	0 9 10	96·76
United States Federation	...	...	1896-7	67,715,	1 1 6	75·52
Uruguay	...	...	1896	3,031,	3 14 0	98·56

Gross
amount of
taxation in
various
countries.

337. It will be observed † that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United Kingdom comes next in this respect; Russia follows; then Italy, the United States, Austria-Hungary, British India, Germany, Brazil, and Spain in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian Colonies, taken as a whole, is about the same as that levied in Belgium or Mexico; but much larger than that levied in any other countries except Japan, Turkey, the Argentine Confederation, and the countries first named. The amount in Victoria is about the same as that levied in Bulgaria, half as large again as that levied in Switzerland, Greece, or Servia, and larger than in Costa Rica, Peru, and Santo Domingo, but considerably below that in any other of the countries shown in the table.

Taxation
per head in
various
countries.

338. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent countries except Uruguay, the Argentine Confederation, and France, and in this respect Italy (where it is slightly lower than in the United Kingdom), Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and Spain stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian Colonies (except New South Wales) is larger than in the United Kingdom; in Western Australia it is larger than in Uruguay; in New Zealand larger than in the Argentine Confederation, and in Tasmania and Queensland larger than in France.

Proportion
of revenue
raised by
taxation in
various
countries.

339. It will be observed that, with three exceptions—Greece, Japan, and Peru—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian Colonies as a whole raise less than two-fifths from that source. The revenues of Mexico, France, Brazil, and Argentine appear to be almost entirely

* See footnote (*) previous page.

† See also the tables following paragraphs 339 and 333 ante.

derived from taxation; and although the United Kingdom raises more than four-fifths of its revenue from that source, five of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

340. In all the Australasian Colonies the principal part of the taxation is raised through the Customs. In the following table the total amount so raised, and the amount per head in each of those colonies is given for the last six years, together with the proportion of such revenue to the total taxation and the total imports in 1893 and 1898 :—

Taxation by
Customs in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893 TO 1898.

Colony.	Net Revenue from Customs Duties*—					
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1,585,252	1,758,391	1,717,480	1,749,048	1,729,130	1,908,051
New South Wales ...	2,062,770	2,006,973	1,972,944	1,367,432†	1,239,084	1,249,008
Queensland ...	1,070,269	1,113,160	1,248,526	1,270,305	1,162,384	1,287,757
South Australia ...	540,210	525,297	516,195	574,661	576,182	550,391
Western Australia ...	247,612	398,614	596,579	988,829	1,062,117	914,672
Tasmania ...	296,857	299,133	304,410	328,918	350,948	406,782
New Zealand ...	1,670,254	1,577,759	1,631,091	1,774,308	1,922,709	1,957,065

Colony.	Per Head of Population.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1 7 1	1 9 11	1 9 1	1 9 9	1 9 5	1 12 6
New South Wales ...	1 14 1	1 12 5	1 11 2	1 1 3†	0 18 10	0 18 9
Queensland ...	2 10 2	2 10 9	2 14 11	2 14 6	2 8 7	2 12 3
South Australia ...	1 11 8	1 10 1	1 9 3	1 12 0	1 11 10	1 10 4
Western Australia ...	3 19 3	5 7 3	6 11 10	8 1 11	6 16 5	5 8 1
Tasmania ...	1 18 7	1 18 4	1 18 3	2 0 3	2 1 6	2 6 7
New Zealand ...	2 10 6	2 6 6	2 7 1	2 10 3	2 13 3	2 13 2

Colony.	Total Taxation.		Value of Gross Imports.	
	1893.	1898.	1893.	1898.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	62·84	65·56	11·93	11·38
New South Wales ...	74·14	49·73	11·39	5·11
Queensland ...	80·14	82·57	24·59	21·43
South Australia ...	70·17	61·75	6·71	8·74
Western Australia ...	84·41	82·08	16·57	17·45
Tasmania ...	74·27	75·19	28·07	24·65
New Zealand ...	70·98	73·06	24·16	23·78

* Cost of collection not deducted.

† In New South Wales a Free-trade Tariff came into operation in 1896.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
taxation.

341. It will be observed that during 1898, New South Wales raised only half her taxation by means of Customs duties; Victoria so raised two-thirds, which was less than any of the other colonies, except New South Wales or South Australia; whilst New Zealand and Tasmania so raised about three-fourths, and Queensland and Western Australia as much as 82 per cent. There has been a decided increase in the proportion since 1893 in all the colonies except New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. In New South Wales the proportion fell from 74 to 50 per cent., owing to the change in the interim from a policy of protection to one of free-trade.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
imports.

342. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem; which proportion was lower than in any of the other Australian Colonies, except New South Wales or South Australia—in the former of which the dutiable articles are few in number, and in the latter the rates of duty are below the average. In New South Wales, where the duties are restricted to alcoholic liquors, tobacco, and a few other articles, the proportion is less than half that in Victoria. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies—except perhaps New Zealand—the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports in that colony is owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, materials, which form more than two-thirds of the whole imports.* The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in Tasmania and New Zealand, and next in Queensland and Western Australia, it being about 24 per cent. in the two former, and 21 and 17 per cent. respectively in the two latter colonies.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to imports
for con-
sumption
1898.

343. If, however, the comparison be made with imports for home consumption—i.e., total imports *less* re-exports—the duty levied in Victoria in 1898 was equivalent to a tax of 19 per cent. on such imports, which was more than twice as high as in New South Wales, a little higher than in Western Australia, somewhat lower than in South Australia, but much lower than in Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand—where it averaged about 24 per cent. Further limiting the comparison to dutiable goods only, it will be found that the proportion in Victoria was 42 per cent., or less than half that in New South Wales, lower by a fourth than in New Zealand, but higher by a sixth than in Queensland, and much higher than in Western Australia, Tasmania, and South Australia—where the proportions ranged from $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 29 per cent. In New South Wales, however, only 10 per cent. of the total value of imports for consumption was subject to duty, which was mainly restricted to alcoholic liquors and tobacco, on which the rates are always high; in New Zealand and Victoria, from 44 to 46 per cent. is subject to duty, in Queensland and Western Australia the proportion is nearly two-thirds, in South Australia over seven-tenths, and in

* See next table.

Tasmania as high as 87 per cent. These results are derived from the following table:—

**CUSTOMS TAXATION ON IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.**

Colony.	Value of Imports for Home Consumption (Approximate).					
	Alcoholic Liquors.*	Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	Other Dutiable Goods.	All Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	
					Amount.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	350,999	148,516	4,075,572	4,575,087	5,316,399	53·7
NewSouth Wales ...	678,700	175,900	518,380	1,372,980	11,982,196	89·7
Queensland ...	278,400	85,930	3,205,231	3,569,561	1,903,892	34·7
South Australia ...	82,680	37,670	1,768,135	1,888,485	764,426	28·8
West. Australia ...	229,625	89,408	2,987,770	3,306,803	1,795,576	35·2
Tasmania ...	38,347	31,491	1,368,552	1,438,390	211,628	12·8
New Zealand ...	273,378	161,836	3,066,760	3,501,974	4,491,133	56·2
Total ...	1,932,129	730,751	16,990,400	19,653,280	26,465,250	57·4
	Amount of Duties Collected (Net).					
Victoria ...	448,430	233,402	1,226,219	1,908,051	...	1,908,051
NewSouth Wales ...	778,771	279,068	191,169	1,249,008	...	1,249,008
Queensland ...	360,257	173,550	763,950	1,287,757	...	1,287,757
South Australia ...	99,038	66,335	385,018	560,391	...	560,391
West. Australia ...	280,814	130,728	503,130	914,672	...	914,672
Tasmania ...	65,111	56,270	285,401	406,782	...	406,782
New Zealand ...	445,809	328,946	1,182,310	1,957,065	...	1,957,065
Total ...	2,468,230	1,268,299	4,537,197	8,273,726	...	8,273,726
	Percentage—Duty Collected to Value of Articles.					
Victoria ...	128	157	30	41½	...	19·2
NewSouth Wales ...	115	158	37	91	...	9·3
Queensland ...	126	202	24	36	...	23·5
South Australia ...	120	176	22	29	...	20·7
West. Australia ...	122	146	17	27½	...	17·9
Tasmania ...	170	179	21	28	...	24·6
New Zealand ...	163	203	38½	56	...	24·5
Total ...	128	174	27	42	...	17·9

344. According to value, alcoholic liquors and tobacco, it will be observed, formed about 6 per cent. of the total imports (for consumption) of Australasia, or 14 per cent. of dutiable imports only, the

Duty on
stimulants
and tobacco

* Spirits, beer, and wine.

proportion being exceptionally high in New South Wales, viz., 63 per cent. The duty raised thereon in Australasia formed 46 per cent. of the whole duty collected, the proportion being as high as 85 per cent. in New South Wales and as low as 30 per cent. or less in South Australia and Tasmania, but varying from 36 to 45 per cent. in the other colonies. The duty levied on alcoholic liquors was equivalent to an ad valorem rate of 128 per cent., and varied from 115 in New South Wales to 128 per cent. in Victoria, and to as much as 163 and 170 per cent. in New Zealand and Tasmania respectively; whilst that on tobacco was upwards of 200 per cent. in Queensland and New Zealand, but varied from 146 to 179, or an average of 159 per cent. in the other colonies.

Duty on
other
articles.

345. Articles subject to duty, other than stimulants and tobacco, formed 37 per cent. of all imports (for consumption), or 86 per cent. of all dutiable imports; and such articles contributed 55 per cent. of the whole customs revenue. Of all articles other than stimulants and tobacco, dutiable goods formed 39 per cent. in the colonies as a whole, the proportion being as high as 86 per cent. in Tasmania, and as low as 4 per cent. in New South Wales, but varying from 70 per cent. to 41 per cent. in the other colonies. As a rule the taxation on such dutiable goods diminishes as the proportion of dutiable goods increases, but there are one or two exceptions; the average rate of duty on an ad valorem basis is as low as 17 per cent. in Western Australia, but varies from 21 to 37 or 38 per cent. in the other colonies, the latter rates being attained in New South Wales and New Zealand. In the following statement amounts of duty and the rates of customs duty (reduced to an ad valorem basis) levied in the different colonies on dutiable articles exclusive of alcoholic liquors and tobacco, are shown in conjunction with the percentages of the dutiable to all articles (dutiable and free) of the class referred to, from which some idea may be formed of the amount of duty which might be derived in any colony, if the conditions were altered to correspond with any other colony:—

— CUSTOMS DUTY LEVIED ON IMPORTS* OTHER THAN STIMULANTS AND TOBACCO IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Percentage of the Value of Dutiable to that of all Articles.	Duty Collected.	
		Amount.†	Ad Valorem if Dutiable Articles.
		£	Per cent.
Tasmania	86	285,000	21
South Australia	70	390,000	22
Queensland	63	760,000	24
Western Australia	62	500,000	17
Victoria	43	1,230,000	30
New Zealand	41	1,180,000	38½
New South Wales	4	190,000	37
Total	39	4,535,000	27

* For consumption.

† In round numbers.

346. In proportion to population, the revenue from Customs duties was exceptionally low (18s. 9d.) in New South Wales, owing to its free-trade policy, and exceptionally high (£5 8s. 1d.) in Western Australia,* owing to the sudden influx of population consequent on gold discoveries. In the other colonies the proportion varied from £1 10s. 4d. in South Australia, and a little more in Victoria, to between £2 6s. and £2 13s. in Tasmania, Queensland, and New Zealand. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, commencing with the lowest:—

**ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CUSTOMS DUTIES
PER HEAD, 1898.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. New South Wales.
2. South Australia.
3. Victoria.
4. Tasmania. | 5. Queensland.
6. New Zealand.
7. Western Australia. |
|--|--|

347. The following is a classified list of the principal articles from which the Customs revenue was obtained in each colony, except New Zealand, together with the revenue from each during the year 1897 :—

**REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES (EXCEPT NEW ZEALAND), 1897.**

Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total Six Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Alcoholic Liquors and Materials therefor.</i>							
Spirits	370,487	641,768	257,678	85,802	228,615	48,848	1,633,198
Wine	15,797	22,786	13,785	3,287	27,101	4,779	87,535
Beer	28,186	56,760	27,322	11,620	69,257	3,403	196,548
Hops	10,362	..	12,292	5,567	4,309	653	33,183
Malt	20	..	34,038	5,620	15,281	104	55,013
Total	424,862	721,314	345,116	111,896	344,513	57,787	2,005,477
<i>Narcotics.</i>							
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	227,332	265,425	151,373	68,360	134,266	49,703	896,459
Opium	9,215	17,248	26,007	7,896	2,775	883	63,523
Total	236,547	282,673	177,380	76,255	137,041	50,086	959,982
<i>Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages.</i>							
Sugar and Molasses	800,707	128,278	1,124	47,870	..	41,451	519,430
Fruits, Vegetables, &c. (fresh and preserved)	66,908	66,897	55,169	23,211	45,460	9,380	267,026
Tea	116,079	..	81,668	35,099	..	11,271	244,117
Grain, Pulse, Flour, &c. (other than Rice)	10,170	..	43,178	17,442	75,185	2,240	143,215
Rice	19,788	..	33,192	8,645	..	3,973	65,598
Butter and Cheese	1,908	..	3,210	6,068	44,700	3,482	59,368
Fish (fresh and preserved)	27,745	..	12,013	8,270	7,094	50	55,177
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	5,044	..	5,339	6,814	991	1,825	20,013
Salt	9,159	..	..	212	1,227	1,885	12,483
Total †	557,508	195,175	234,896	153,631	174,657	75,567	1,391,426

* See paragraph 64 ante.

† From principal articles of food only; the balance is included under "all other articles."

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES (EXCEPT NEW ZEALAND), 1897—continued.

Articles.	Victoria.	NewSouth Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total Six Colonies.
<i>Textile Fabrics and Dress.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures	92,634	..	25,872	15,544	2,719	1,304	138,073
Cotton and Linen Manufactures	1,593	..	14,213	27	1,075	..	16,908
Silk Manufactures ..	36,063	..	2,246	..	..	..	38,309
Bags and Sacks ..	491	..	1,357	Nil	Nil	604	2,452
Hosiery ..	20,181	..	9,491	4,890	..	..	34,562
Apparel and Slops ..	46,079	..	28,392	31,343	25,821	..	131,635
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	19,872	..	9,625	7,836	3,190	..	40,523
Gloves ..	12,742	..	3,697	..	..	..	16,439
Boots and Shoes ..	10,352	..	9,543	11,587	16,955	6,565	54,962
Drapery and Haberdashery*	..	..	19,374	25,097	44,431	65,491	154,393
All other ..	5,401	..	2,148	1,939	176	..	9,669
Total ..	246,038	..	126,453	98,213	94,367	73,964	639,035
<i>Miscellaneous.†</i>							
Live Stock ..	60,359	..	..	21,312	40,608	2,753	125,032
Kerosene Oil ..	..	10,978	37,451	13,396	..	6,169	67,994
Machinery, Tools, and Implements	22,287	..	7,362	12,896	3,971	7,737	54,253
Timber ..	23,129	..	1,916	9,156	25,115	2,911	62,227
Medicines and Drugs	13,061	..	12,029	8,851	8,996	5,409	48,336
Oil (other than Kerosene)	13,110	2,651	13,230	6,284	544	3,543	39,362
Hay and Chaff ..	..	..	4,656	3,688	17,872	..	26,216
Soap ..	6,235	..	1,659	1,218	3,214	873	13,199
Candles ..	1,615	7,768	2,391	1,914	4,813	1,362	19,868
Cement ..	6,326	..	6,057	809	4,734	1,186	19,112
Matches and Vestas ..	6,032	..	4,163	1,355	1,614	526	13,690
Furniture and Upholstery	6,428	..	5,649	5,976	10,144	2,232	30,427
Bottles ..	12,363	..	238	..	567	196	13,364
All other articles ..	239,281	29,617	196,698	134,492	192,234	63,883	866,205
Total ..	410,224	51,014	298,499	221,347	314,421	98,780	1,339,285
Grand Total (gross)	1,875,169	1,250,176	1,177,345	661,342	1,064,999	356,174	6,385,206
Less Drawbacks, Refunds	146,089	11,092	14,961	85,160	2,382	5,236	266,360
Net Revenue ..	1,729,130	1,239,084	1,162,384	576,182	1,062,117	350,948	6,119,845

Chief sources
of Customs
revenue in
Australia.

348. It will be observed that of the aggregate Customs revenue (gross) of the six colonies, amounting to upwards of £6,380,000, over £2,000,000, or 31 per cent., was derived from alcoholic liquors, hops, and malt; £960,000, or 15 per cent., from tobacco and opium; £1,390,000, or 22 per cent., from sugar and tea, grain and flour, fruits and vegetables, and seven other articles of food; nearly £640,000, or 10 per cent., from textile fabrics, or articles of dress; over £530,000, or nearly 8½ per cent., from thirteen miscellaneous articles or groups of articles; and the balance of £860,000, or only 13½ per cent., from all other articles. In New South Wales, only £250,000—or about one-fifth—was raised from all articles other than alcoholic liquors and

* Including articles which in certain colonies were not distinguished under some of the preceding heads. —† Including foods, &c., not embraced in the third category.

narcotics—owing to its free-trade policy; whereas if that colony were brought into line with the others, fully another million could be raised.

349. The extent to which a loss of Customs revenue will arise, after federation, through the remission of intercolonial duties, is at present largely a matter of speculation, but it is tolerably certain it will at least not fall far short of a million sterling, as will be seen from the total of the subjoined seven items selected from the last table, concerning which articles there can be little doubt but that the whole of the supplies needed by the states can be produced within the confines of the Federation. To this extent there will be a remission of taxation, which, if found necessary, might be replaced by substituted taxation in other directions.

REMISSION OF TAXATION ON ADOPTION OF INTERCOLONIAL FREE-TRADE.

Sugar	£520,000	Hops	£33,000
Grain, Flour, &c. ...	148,000	Hay and Chaff ...	26,000
Live Stock	125,000		
Butter and Cheese...	59,000	Total	£966,000*
Malt	55,000		

350. The following were the rates of duty levied in each colony on the principal articles, as specified in the preceding table, from which the great bulk of the Customs revenue was derived:—

RATES OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES (EXCEPT NEW ZEALAND), 1897.

Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Alcoholic Liquors and Materials therefor.</i>						
Spirits per gall.	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	15 0
„ Methylated	1 0	0 1	5 0	4 0	2 0	3 0
„ Perfumed	24 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	...	24 0
Wine—Still	8 0	5 0	6 0	12 0†	6 6	8 0
„ Sparkling	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	10 0
Beer—Bottled	{ 1 3 and 1 6 }	0 9	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
„ Draught	0 10	0 6	{ 1 0 and 1 3 }	1 2	1 3	1 0
Hops per lb.	0 8	Nil	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 3
Malt per bush.	4 6	„	4 6	4 6	3 0	1 0
<i>Narcotics.</i>						
Tobacco—						
Manufactured ... per lb.	3 0	3 0	4 0	2 9	3 0	3 0
Unmanufactured	1 0	1 0‡	2 0	1 7½	1 10½	3 6
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 3	6 0	7 0
Snuff	3 0	3 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
Opium	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	20 0

* This list is, of course, incomplete. Compare with tables following paragraphs 61 *et seq.*, ante.

† If not containing more than 35 per cent. of pr. of spirit.

‡ If entered for home manufacture; otherwise 3s.

Remission of taxation on Australian products after federation.

Rates of Customs duty on chief articles in Australian Colonies.

**RATES OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897—continued.**

Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages.</i>						
Sugar—Raw... .. per cwt.	5 9	{ 5 0 4 0† }	5 0	} 3 0	Nil	6 0
„ Refined	6 0*	{ 6 8 5 4† }	6 8			9 4‡
„ Beet... ..	12 0	{ Not specified }	Not specified			Not specified
Fruits—Bottled per doz. pts.	3 0	Nil	1 6	2 0	15%.	3 0
„ Dried (including Currants and Raisins) ... per lb.	0 3	0 2	0 3	{ 0 3 0 2§ }	{ 0 3 0 2§ }	{ 0 2
Fruits—						
Oranges and Lemons, per bush.	0 9	} Nil	} Nil	1 0	10 %	1 0
Unenumerated	1 6			0 4	0 2	...
Pulp per lb.	0 3	„	0 0½	0 4	0 2	...
Vegetables—						
Fresh	Nil	„	25%.	...	...	} 20%.
Bottled per doz. pints	3 0	„	25%.	...	...
Dried and Preserved per lb.	0 3	„	25%.	0 2	10%.	
Tea	0 3	„	0 6	0 3	Nil	0 3
Grain and Pulse—						
Wheat per cental	2 11	} „	0 6½	2 0	0 10	} 1 6
Oats	3 0		1 8	2 0	0 10	
Barley	3 0		1 6	3 0	0 8	
Maize	2 11		1 2½	1 0	0 10½	
Beans and Peas	2 11		1 8	Nil	0 10	
Grain, Prepared—						
Flour	5 0	} „	1 0	2 0	1 6	2 0
Bran	5 0		1 8	2 0	1 0	1 6
Pollard	5 0		1 8	2 0	1 0	1 6
Rice—						
Dressed	6 0	} „	8 4	2 8	Nil	8 4
„ in bond	4 0					
Butter per lb.	0 2	„	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2
Cheese	0 3	„	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 2
Fish—						
Fresh	Nil	„	Nil	...	...	10%.
Preserved per lb.	0 2	„	0 2	0 2	0 1	20%.
Salted per cwt.	5 0	„	9 4	9 4	9 4	20%.
Salt per ton	20 0	„	Nil	25 0	20 0	30 0
„ Rock	Nil	„	„	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coffee per lb.	0 3	„	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 4
„ Raw	Nil	„	0 4	0 3	Nil	0 3
Chicory	0 3	„	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 4
Cocoa, Raw	Nil	„	15%.	Nil	Nil	} 0 4
„ and Chocolate per lb.	0 3	„	0 4	0 3	„	

* Including glucose and refined molasses; raw molasses is charged only 2s.

† From 1st July, solid glucose was reckoned as raw sugar; whilst molasses and liquid glucose were charged half the rate for refined sugar.

‡ Molasses charged 2s. 6d. per cwt.

§ Currants only.

**RATES OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897—continued.**

Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Textile Fabrics and Dress</i> * ...	8 ² / ₁₀ %.	Nil	12 ⁴ / ₁₀ %.	9 ⁷ / ₁₀ %.	11 ⁵ / ₁₀ %.	18 ¹ / ₁₀ %.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
<i>Live Stock—</i>						
Horses each	Nil	}	Nil	40 0	20 0	40 0
Cattle "	30 0			20 0	30 0	40 0
Sheep "	2 0			1 0	2 6	2 0
Pigs "	10 0			5 0	4 0	2 6
<i>Machinery and Implements</i> * ...	6 ⁴ / ₁₀ %.	"	2 ³ / ₁₀ %.	6 ⁹ / ₁₀ %.	0 ⁸ / ₁₀ %.	8 ⁸ / ₁₀ %.
<i>Timber—</i>						
Boards ... per 100 sup. ft.	1 6	Nil	Vari- ous {	1 6	Un- worked, 10%, worked, 20%	{ 5 0 10 % 10 %
Deals ... per 100 sup. ft.	Nil	"		2 6†		
Undressed ... per 100 sup. ft.	"	"		Nil		
Medicines	25 %	}	Nil, 15, and 25 %	Nil, 10, and 20 %	15 %	20 %
<i>Drugs and Chemicals—</i>						
Ammonia, carbonate of, per lb.	0 2					
" liquid	Nil					
Gelatine per lb.	0 6					
Glycerine, pure	0 1½					
" crude	0 1½					
Unenumerated	Nil					
<i>Oils—</i>						
Castor (in bulk) ... per gall.	0 6	" ‡	Nil and 1 0	0 6	} Nil	{ ... Nil 0 6 ... 1 3
Chinese	0 6	" ‡	1 0	0 6		
Cocoonut	Nil	" ‡	1 0	Nil		
Cod Liver	"	" ‡	1 0	"		
Kerosene	"	" ‡	0 6	0 3		
Linseed	0 6	" ‡	1 0	0 6		
Unenumerated	0 6	" ‡	{ 1 0 0 6	0 6		
<i>Hay and Chaff</i> ... per ton	Nil	"	15 0	10 %	30 0	20 %
<i>Soap—</i>						
Common per lb.	0 2	"	0 1	0 1	0 0½	0 1
Perfumed	0 4	"	0 3	0 4	20 %	0 3
Candles	0 1	0 0½§	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Cement per cwt.	1 0	Nil	2 0||	2 0||	2 0||	0 9
<i>Matches and Vestas</i> ... per gross	Nil, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 8d.	"	Nil and 25 %	1s. and 10 %	15 %	20 %
<i>Furniture and Upholstery</i> ...	30 %	"	25 %	25 %	20 %	20 %
<i>Bottles</i> per doz.	{ 0 3 0 6	{ "	{ Free 15 %	{ 15 %	{ ...	{ Free 10 %

* Calculated on the gross value of imports (dutiable and free) of these articles and the gross amount of duty received thereon. If drawbacks and refunds were deducted, the proportions would be somewhat lower, especially in Victoria.

† Per 40 cubic feet.

‡ From 1st January to 30th June, 1897, 8d. per gallon.

§ From 1st January to 30th June, 1897, 1d. per lb.

|| Per barrel.

Excise
revenue in
Australasian
Colonies,
1897 and
1898.

351. Allied to Customs duties are the Excise duties—i.e., duties levied on home goods either in the process of their manufacture or before they are sold to the home consumers—which are as yet of minor importance in the Australasian Colonies, whilst their incidence is confined to only three articles, viz., spirits, beer, and tobacco. In the year 1898 the Excise revenue of the Australasian Colonies amounted to nearly £900,000—equivalent to about a tenth of the Customs revenue—the amount raised in the different colonies varying from over £300,000 in Victoria and New South Wales to only £10,000 in Western Australia; whilst the amount per head of population varied from 5s. 8d. in Queensland, 5s. 3d. in Victoria, and 4s. 6d. in New South Wales, to a little over 2s. in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and 1s. 2d. in Western Australia. The following are the amounts, and amounts per head, in the various colonies in 1897 and 1898; also the revenue from each article taxed in 1897:—

REVENUE FROM EXCISE DUTIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1897 AND 1898.

Colony.	Gross Amount in 1897 from—			Total (net) in—*		Average per head of Population.		Percentage of total taxation.
	Spirits.	Beer.	Tobacco.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
						s. d.	s. d.	
Victoria ...	81,517	160,180	55,235	296,863	309,520	5 1	5 3	10·64
New South Wales ...	5,025	135,080	141,370	279,909	301,537	4 3	4 6	12·01
Queensland ...	32,152	22,367	29,676	84,152	139,684	3 6	5 8	8·96
South Australia ...	11,347	24,827	...	36,174	36,966	2 0	2 1	4·14
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	Nil	10,211	...	1 2	·93
Total ...	130,041	342,454	226,281	697,098	797,918	4 0	4 6	8·88
Tasmania ...	...	19,367	...	19,367	21,181	2 4	2 5	3·92
New Zealand ...	983	71,765	2,549	75,297	78,842	2 1	2 2	2·94
Grand Total ...	131,024	433,586	228,830	791,762	897,941	3 7	4 0	7·36

Customs
revenues of
British
Dominions.

352. In regard to other portions of the British Dominions, the Customs revenue formed only 25 per cent. of the taxation of the United Kingdom, which was little more than a third of that in Australasia, and a much smaller proportion than in any of its possessions except India, where it was as low as 8 per cent.; whereas the proportion was highest in Newfoundland, where it was higher than in any of the Australasian Colonies; next highest in Canada, where it was a little lower than in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand; next in the Cape of Good Hope, where it was about the same as in New Zealand; and next in Natal where it was somewhat higher than in Victoria. In proportion to imports, the Customs revenue was much lower in the United Kingdom than in any other portion of the British Empire, and highest in Tasmania, New Zealand, Newfoundland,

* After deducting rebates and refunds, amounting, in 1897, to £1,578.

British Guiana, and Queensland, higher also in Canada and Jamaica than in Victoria or Australasia as a whole. Per head of population, the proportion in all of its dependencies, except India, Ceylon, Natal, and Jamaica, was higher than that in the United Kingdom itself, where it was 10s. 9d., which was only about a fourth of that in Australasia; and in Victoria—where the proportion (£1 9s. 9d.) was lower than in any other Australasian colony, except New South Wales or South Australia—it was about double that prevailing in Canada or the Cape of Good Hope. The following are the figures for the principal British possessions for 1896 :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1896.

Country.	Customs Revenue.*	Percentage of—		Per Head of Population.
		Total Taxation.†	Total Value of Imports.	
EUROPE.				
	£			£ s. d.
United Kingdom (1896-7) ...	21,254,000	24·72	4·42	0 10 9
ASIA.				
India (1895-6) ...	5,015,772	7·97	8·42	0 0 5
Ceylon ...	336,636	38·74	6·40	0 2 3
AFRICA.				
Mauritius ...	310,515	56·65	9·50	0 16 7
Natal (1895-6) ...	265,369	68·05	7·48	0 8 10
Cape of Good Hope (1894-5) ...	1,357,000	75·60	7·11	0 13 2
AMERICA.				
Canada (1897)... ..	4,140,000	68·63	16·67	0 16 3
Newfoundland (1895-6) ...	291,380	100·00	23·29	1 7 6
British Guiana (1896-7) ...	288,987	60·56	21·54	1 0 9
West Indies—				
Jamaica (1896-7) ...	318,251	66·10	17·15	0 9 1
Trinidad ...	277,384	?	11·26	1 3 1
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	8,053,501	71·25	12·86	1 17 7

* The revenue from Import and Export duties only is given for most of the countries.

† In a few cases the taxation with which the Customs revenue is compared is for a somewhat different period, but it is not thought this would much affect the result.

Customs
and excise
revenue in
foreign
countries.

353. The following are the particulars of the Customs and Excise revenue in the principal European and other Countries for which information is available:—

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Revenue from — (000's omitted).		Percentage of Total Taxation.		Per Head of Population.		Percentage of Customs Revenue to Value of Imports.
		Customs Duties.	Excise Duties.	Customs Revenue.	Excise Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Excise Revenue.	
EUROPE.								
		£	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Austria-Hungary	... 1897	3,995,	31,704,	6.24	49.51	0 1 10	0 14 10	6.79
Belgium	... 1898	1,450,	2,097,	12.81	18.53	0 4 9	0 6 11	1.19
Bulgaria	... 1896	431,	?	16.65	?	0 2 7	?	14.08
Denmark	... 1896-7	1,595,	409,	52.38	13.43	0 14 8	0 3 9	7.48
France	... 1896	18,381,	33,513,	15.58	28.41	0 8 7	0 15 7	9.42
Germany	... 1897-8	18,624,	14,033,	52.09	39.25	0 7 0	0 5 4	8.03
Greece	... 1896	1,040,	?	61.14	?	0 8 7	?	20.81
Holland	... 1898	726,	3,700,	8.19	41.74	0 3 3	0 16 5	0.63
Italy	... 1896-7	9,380,	10,465,	13.81	15.40	0 6 0	0 6 8	18.42
Russia	... 1895	16,771,	40,775,	22.26	54.12	0 3 1	0 7 8	25.45
Servia	... 1896	200,	?	10.22	?	0 1 10	?	14.95
Spain	... 1896	4,524,	?	18.77	?	0 5 0	?	14.00
Sweden and Norway	... 1898	2,643,	1,644,	43.25	26.90	0 7 7	0 4 9	7.96
Switzerland	... 1897	1,700,	...	100.00	...	0 11 5	...	2.82
Turkey	... 1896	1,580,	?	10.66	?	0 1 4	?	8.53
ASIA.								
Japan	... 1896-7	1,233,	4,278,	6.84	23.74	0 0 7	0 2 0	6.63
AFRICA.								
Egypt	... 1896	1,945,	?	29.61	?	0 5 9	?	19.29
AMERICA.								
Argentine Republic	... 1899	5,620,	5,370,	39.68	37.91	1 8 4	1 7 1	25.05
Chili	... 1896	4,731,	?	95.63	?	1 14 11	?	33.16
Costa Rica	... 1896	305,	?	100.00	?	1 5 1	?	26.13
Peru	... 1896	660,	?	81.00	?	0 4 5	?	32.85
United States	... 1896-7	36,782,	29,302,	54.32	43.27	0 11 8	0 9 4	22.64
Uruguay	... 1896	1,923,	?	63.44	?	2 7 2	?	36.15

Customs
revenue in
Australasia
and foreign
countries
compared.

354. Of the twenty-three countries shown, it appears that only nine, viz., Switzerland, Costa Rica, Chili, Peru, Uruguay, Greece, the United States, Denmark, and Germany, raise more than half their taxation through the Customs, but in only the first four of these is the proportion higher than in Australasia, viz., 71 per cent. Per head of population, the proportion in Uruguay (47s. 2d.) is far higher than in any other foreign country, and this is the only country in which the proportion is higher than the average in Australasia (37s. 7d.); whereas the proportions in all the other countries—except Chili, where the proportion is

2s. 8d. below, and Argentina, where it is 9s. 3d. below, the average of Australasia—are even lower than in New South Wales. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Customs revenue of Australasia includes duties on intercolonial products, and that if these were deducted the proportion would be somewhat reduced. The proportion of Customs revenue to total imports was far higher in no fewer than eleven of the foreign countries than in Australasia, viz., Chili, Uruguay, Peru, where it was 30 per cent. or upwards; Costa Rica, Argentina, and Russia, where it was about 25 per cent.; United States, where it was 22½; Greece, 20; Italy and Egypt, 19; and Spain, Servia, and Bulgaria, 14 or 15 per cent. In Tasmania and New Zealand the proportion was a little less than in Russia; in Queensland, slightly lower than in the United States or Greece; in Western Australia, somewhat lower than in Italy or Egypt; whilst in New South Wales it was lower than in all but four of the countries named in the table; and in South Australia and Victoria lower than in all except nine and eleven respectively. In connexion with this, however, the proportions in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia would be much higher if the calculation were based on imports for consumption only, instead of the total imports, in which is included a large volume of goods intended for re-export.

355. In regard to Excise revenue, it will be noticed that in all but two of the twelve foreign countries of which particulars are available, the proportion per head of population is far higher than in Australasia (4s. 1d.) In the ten countries referred to, the Excise revenue per head ranged from a minimum of 4s. 9d. in Sweden and Norway to a maximum of £1 7s. 1d. in Argentina, whilst the average was about 11s. 6d. It will also be noticed that all the countries raise a larger proportion of their taxation by means of Excise duties than any of the Australasian colonies; thus, Russia raises over one-half of its taxation from this source; Austro-Hungary nearly half; the United States, Holland, Germany, and Argentina, a little more or less than two-fifths; Japan, France, and Sweden and Norway, over one-fourth. In Australasia, where the maximum is 11½ per cent., and the average only 7 per cent., it would appear that there is ample scope for exploiting this source of income when the necessity arises.

356. The following table gives a statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the financial year ended 30th September, 1897, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires. In former issues of this work, the expenditure from loans was included

Excise
revenue in
foreign
countries
and
Australasia
compared.

Municipal
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

in the expenditure, but on the present occasion it has been eliminated :—

**SUMMARY OF ORDINARY MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1897.***

REVENUE.			
Sources of Revenue.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
Taxation—	£	£	£
Rates—General	375,724	297,798	673,522
" Separate or extra	20,094	3,192	23,286
Licences—			
Equivalent from Licensing Act Fund ...	63,112	29,362	92,474
Other	10,294	2,148	12,442
Dog Fees	6,639	6,650	13,289
Market and Weighbridge Dues†	35,492	1,995	37,487
Total Taxation	511,355	341,145	852,500
Government {			
Endowment... ..	2,111	90,189	92,300
Special Grants	4,034	8,489	12,523
Contributions for—			
Formation of Private Streets, &c., ...	5,102	1,997	7,099
Flagging, Asphaltting Footpaths, &c. ...	2,925	978	3,903
Water Rates	7,390	2,364	9,754
Gas Works	7,015	1,231	8,246
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Works ...	41,796	9,958	51,754
Pound Fees	565	2,649	3,214
Rents	49,272	1,321	51,193
Interest	9,673	1,047	10,720
Other Sources	16,842	9,774	26,616
Improvement Rates	294	385	679
Total Revenue	658,374	472,127	1,130,501

EXPENDITURE (EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS).

Heads of Expenditure.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Salaries, &c.	55,727	74,893	130,620
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Work ...	65,828	9,746	75,574
Street, Cleansing, &c.	51,289	5,047	56,336
Lighting	48,845	7,976	56,821
Fire Brigades Board Contribution ...	10,430	2,120	12,550
Public Works—			
Construction of Roads and Bridges ...	14,975	158,385	173,360
Other Works	8,528	6,326	14,854

* Financial year ended on 30th September except in the cases of Melbourne and Geelong, where it ends on 31st August. For later figures, see Appendix B, post.

† In some cases, when the markets are owned by the corporations, Rents—for the use of the premises or to cover interest on the cost of construction—are included as well as dues which are really licence-fees for the "right to sell." Only the latter properly come under the head of taxation.

**SUMMARY OF ORDINARY MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1897*—continued.**

EXPENDITURE (EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS)—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
Maintenance—	£	£	£
Roads and Bridges	92,653	104,041	196,694
Waterworks (exclusive of Interest on Loans, &c.)	1,782	2,984	4,766
Markets	14,908	279	15,187
Gas Works	5,842	589	6,431
Other Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.)	10,826	428	11,254
Parks, Gardens, Reserves, &c.	21,010	2,253	23,263
Other Public Works	22,980	5,050	28,030
Formation of Private Streets, &c.	2,379	763	3,142
Flagging, Asphalting Footpaths	6,734	1,248	7,982
Repayment of Loans (including Sinking Funds)	47,365	14,002	61,367
Interest on Government Loans	616	6,035	6,651
„ Other Loans	156,511	24,340	180,851
„ Bank Overdrafts	3,875	4,778	8,653
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans, &c.	1,815	4	1,819
Contributions to Charitable Institutions	6,344	7,029	13,373
Law Costs	4,881	5,988	10,869
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising	7,888	12,947	20,835
Other Expenditure	23,662	38,693	62,355
Total Expenditure	687,693	495,944	1,183,637

357. Under the *Local Government Act 1891* (54 Vict. No. 1243) it was provided that an annual sum of £450,000 should be appropriated as an endowment to municipalities, commencing with the 1st January, 1892. This was the first statutory provision made to municipalities since 1879, when the annuity of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act 1874*, ceased to be payable. A subsidy, however, in lieu thereof was voted by Parliament annually—equal at first to such endowment, but gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889–90 and 1890–91. Cwing to the exigencies of the State, however, the endowment was reduced to £405,000 per annum from the 1st January, 1893, then to £310,000 from the 1st July, 1894, and then to £100,000 from 1st July, 1895, which latter amount has not since been changed. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year. Endowment
of municipal-
ities.

358. The *Local Government Act 1890* provides that one of the terms of any municipal loan borrowed from the public shall be the yearly payment, besides interest, of not less than 2 per cent. into a sinking fund; but owing to the contraction of their revenue from rates and other sources in recent years, some of the municipalities have found the annual charge for those sinking funds burdensome, and the Government has deemed it advisable to proffer assistance, with a view of affording immediate relief, without affecting the fulfilment of the contracts which have been entered into with the bond-holders to pay Municipal-
ities relieved of
further
payments to
sinking
fund.

* See footnote (*) to previous page.

off the loans at due dates. With this object Act No. 1552 was passed on the 25th August, 1898, whereby any municipality, which gives notice within twelve months of its intention to avail itself of the provisions of the Act, will be relieved of further payments into the sinking fund, the amount at the credit of which is to accumulate until the date of maturity of the loan to be paid off; whilst the deficiency of such accumulated amount below the amount required for redemption will be met by the Treasurer out of the proceeds arising from the sale of Government Stock inscribed under the Act on behalf of such municipalities. The municipality, on its part, is required to continue the payment of interest to the bond-holders until maturity of loans; and afterwards to the Government an annual amount equal to such interest—to be applied first in payment of interest and expenses, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for expenses) on the amount due to the Treasurer, and the balance in reduction of the amount advanced until fully paid off. It is provided, moreover, that no municipality which has taken advantage of the Act shall raise any new loan without the consent of the Governor in Council. The immediate relief afforded by this measure will be about £39,800 per annum.*

Rate of
endowment.

359. Under the Act of 1891 as amended by the Act of 1895 the municipalities are arranged in eight classes in order to insure an equitable distribution of the endowment, those in the lowest class to receive two-ninths of 10s., and those in the highest two-ninths of 55s., for every £1 of general rates† received in the previous year, the amount originally appropriated for endowment having been reduced from £450,000 to £100,000; provided that no city, town, or shire in the first class shall now participate; and that, if the general rate should exceed one shilling in the £1, the endowment should be calculated on the equivalent amount which a rate of one shilling would have yielded.‡ The following is the classification referred to, together with the number of municipalities in each class in 1897-8, and the rates of endowment specified in the Act:—

CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPALITIES FOR PURPOSES OF
ENDOWMENT, 1897-8.

Classification.	No. of Municipalities, 1897.	Rate of Endowment payable for every £1 of General Rates received.
		s. d.
Cities and Towns (including Melbourne and Geelong)	21	Nil
Boroughs	37	3 4
Shires—1st Class	5§	Nil
" 2nd "	64||	5 4
" 3rd "	51¶	6 3
" 4th "	4	8 11
" 5th "	18	10 7
" 6th "	8**	12 3
Total (net)	208	—

NOTE.—No subsidy is payable to any city, town, or first-class shire. If the endowment authorized be insufficient, proportionate reductions are to be made.

* See table following paragraph 483, and for further relief proposed, see paragraph 483a, post.—† For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 183 in Part II. ante.—‡ If the general rate is under 1s., then credit may be taken for extra rates to the extent of the difference.—§ All immediate suburbs of Melbourne.

—|| Except portions of three shires.—¶ Except portion of one shire.—** Including portions of three shires.

360. In 1897, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 4·5 per cent., and in shires by 5 per cent.; as compared with an excess of revenue over expenditure of 3·3 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 7·7 per cent. in shires, in the previous year. Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue

361. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 36 of the 58 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 99 of the 150 shires in 1897; and in 26 of the 58 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 50 of the 150 shires in 1896. Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

362. In 1897, payments of salaries absorbed $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs, and 16 per cent. of that of shires. Salaries in municipalities.

363. The following is a summary of the Revenue and Expenditure of the City of Melbourne for the year ended 31st August, 1897 :— Revenue and Expenditure of City of Melbourne.

CITY OF MELBOURNE.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1897.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount Received.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.
Rates—	£	Salaries, &c.—	£
General	69,906	Administrative Staff ...	8,086
Lighting	17,778	Allowance to Mayor ...	1,500
Licences—		Commissions—Rate Collector's	1,616
Publicans' — Equivalent for — under Licensing Act	14,445	Other Services ...	630
Drays and Hackney Carriages	2,734*	Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Works	14,106
Other	1,893	Street Cleansing ...	13,562
Fees under Dog Act ...	628	„ Watering	3,312
Market and Weighbridge Rents and Dues	23,643†	Lighting—Electric—Maintenance	17,115‡
Lamps—Sale of Electric Current	557	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	2,957
Fines and Costs	1,122	Public Works—Maintenance—	
Rents—		Roads and Bridges ...	37,486
Abattoirs	3,163	Markets	12,636
Markets and Shops ...	28,312	Abattoirs	5,047
Town Hall Premises and Rooms	1,804	Parks and Gardens ...	4,047
Other Properties	401	Other Works	1,779
Interest on Deposits ...	5,863	Repayment of Loan ...	10,000
Reimbursements in Aid ...	3,359	Interest and Expenses of Loans	68,193
Cleansing Cesspools ...	4,232	Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	1,495
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,501	Queen's Diamond Jubilee Celebration	2,753
		Miscellaneous Expenditure	7,398
Total	182,351	Total	213,718

* Net amount after deduction of £1,647 paid to municipal districts.

† Net amount after deduction of 6 per cent. on the capital expended on buildings, &c., owned by the Corporation.

‡ The electric lighting works are owned by the Corporation.

City revenue
and
expenditure
under
various
heads.

364. It will be noticed that nearly half (48 per cent.) of the total revenue of the city is derived from rates, nearly a third from the rental of city property, chiefly markets and shops, and over a tenth from licences—chiefly publicans'. Of the expenditure very nearly one-third was devoted to the payment of the interest on and expenses of the debt; 28½ per cent. went to defray the cost of maintenance of public works, chiefly roads and bridges and markets; 8 per cent. was required for the electric lighting service, and a somewhat smaller proportion for street cleansing and watering; and 6½ per cent. was paid for the disposal of sewage and sanitation; whilst the charge for salaries, allowances, and commissions averaged 5 per cent. of the whole.

Municipal
loan
receipts and
expendi-
ture, 1897.

365. In addition to the ordinary revenue of municipalities, the receipts and expenditure of loan moneys must also be taken into account. In 1897, the transactions were small, but there was a balance unexpended at the end of the year of over a quarter of a million sterling, of which nearly £19,000 was temporarily used by the municipalities for other purposes than those for which the loans were authorized. The following are the amounts received and expended and balances in 1897 :—

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1897.

(Exclusive of Redemption Loans.)

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the Year	18,530	9,674	28,204
Expenditure during the Year on—			
Roads and Bridges	7,877	7,733	15,610
Sewerage and Drainage	4,391	...	4,391
Public Buildings	7,754	300	8,054
Other Services	8,630	3,227	11,857
Total Expenditure	28,652	11,260	39,912
Balance unexpended at end of Year—			
In hand or in bank	244,420	18,001	262,421
Due by Municipal Fund, &c.	14,729	4,090	18,819
Total	259,149	22,091	281,240

Municipal
loan
receipts and
expendi-
ture, 1895-7.

366. The municipal loan expenditure fell from £69,000 in 1895 to £40,000 in 1897, as will be seen by the following figures :—

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1895 TO 1897.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1895	£51,739	£69,056
1896	36,678	63,078
1897	28,204	39,912

367. The assets and liabilities of municipalities in 1897, divided into three heads—viz., Municipal Fund, Loan Funds, and Property, are shown in the following table, those of cities towns and boroughs being distinguished from those of shires :—

Assets and
liabilities
of muni-
cipalities.

**MUNICIPALITIES.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF MUNICIPALITIES,
SEPTEMBER, 1897.**

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
—	£	£	£
ASSETS.			
(a) Municipal Fund—			
Uncollected Rates	145,301	92,806	238,107
Contributions due for Streets Formed, &c.	26,632	4,250	30,882
Cash in hand or in Bank	15,746	32,432	48,178
Other Assets	32,679	40,595	73,274
Total Municipal Fund ...	220,358	170,083	390,441
(b) Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit	430,489	139,239	569,728
Arrears due by Municipal Fund ...	275,715	34,350	310,065
Unexpended Balances	259,149	22,091	281,240
Total Loan Funds ...	965,353	195,680	1,161,033
(c) Property—			
Invested in Waterworks	177,384	60,263	237,647
„ Gasworks	43,049	9,500	52,549
„ Halls and other Buildings, Markets, &c.	1,772,033	271,558	2,044,511
Total Invested in Property ...	1,993,386	341,321	2,334,707
Total Assets ...	3,179,097	707,084	3,886,181
LIABILITIES.			
(a) Municipal Fund—			
Due on Current Contracts	8,950	29,918	38,868
Arrears due to Sinking Funds ...	275,715	34,350	310,065
Interest Overdue on—			
Government Loans	138,329	10,114	148,443
Other Loans	4,968	3,920	8,888
Due to Loan Fund	14,729	4,090	18,819
Bank Overdraft	37,023	50,736	87,759
Temporary Advances from Government	869	37,001	37,870
Other Liabilities	42,210	39,676	81,886
Total Municipal Fund ...	522,793	209,805	732,598
(b) Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding	3,325,896	673,221	3,999,117
Due on Loan Contracts	3,320	1,067	4,387
Total Loan Funds ...	3,329,216	674,288	4,003,504
Total Liabilities ...	3,852,009	884,093	4,736,102

NOTE.—Loans due from one municipality to another have been excluded from this table.

Municipal
assets and
liabilities
compared.

368. It will be observed that the total liabilities of municipalities in 1897 amounted to £4,736,000, and the total assets to £3,886,000; thus showing a net deficiency of £850,000—of which £673,000 was in cities, towns, and boroughs, and £177,000 in shires. The current liabilities (Municipal Fund) amounted to £732,000, as against which there were assets amounting to £390,000, thus leaving a deficiency of £342,000—of which £302,000 was in the urban and £40,000 in the rural municipalities; whilst the gross liability on account of loan expenditure was £4,003,500, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £2,842,500; and, if credit were also taken for the amount invested in waterworks, gasworks, and other municipal property, it would be further reduced to £508,000. In some respects, however, the assets are not altogether of a satisfactory character, as those appertaining to the Loan Fund include an amount of £310,000 as arrears of sinking funds for which the Municipal Fund is liable—chiefly on account of loans borrowed by the Government and re-lent to the municipalities (urban chiefly) for waterworks; whilst the assets of the Municipal Fund show a sum of almost a quarter of a million as outstanding for municipal rates. As to the condition of the liabilities of the same fund, there is also room for considerable improvement by reducing not only the arrears due to the sinking funds before alluded to, but also the arrears of interest amounting to £157,000, and in making good the sum of £19,000 borrowed irregularly from the loan funds. These remarks, of course, apply only to those municipalities which have allowed their affairs to drift into an unsatisfactory state, the inclusion of whose accounts in a general statement of the whole neutralizes the good results achieved by those municipalities whose affairs are in a flourishing condition.*

Harbor
Trust re-
ceipts and
expendi-
ture.

369. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust† during the twenty-one and a half years which have elapsed since the Act came into operation under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1898.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total, 1877 to 1898.
ORDINARY RECEIPTS (Net).	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates	87,939	94,944	102,843	108,169	112,363	2,453,482
Rents and Licence Fees	11,317	9,503	9,666	10,402	10,738	150,271
Interest	11,719	9,314	8,396	5,079	3,935	147,152
Miscellaneous‡	4,661	3,980	3,504	34,085	6,012	123,401
Total	116,636	117,741	124,409	147,735	132,948	2,874,306

* For financial relief afforded by Government to Municipalities, see paragraphs 358 ante and 463 post.

† For particulars of improvements made, see Part "Interchange," post.

‡ Including rent from steam ferry, premiums on loans, and various sales of plant, old stores, silt, &c.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1877 to 1898—*continued.*

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total 1877 to 1898.
EXPENDITURE.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Plant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	538,349
Harbor Improvements and Maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt	26,180	21,677	22,307	20,267	19,418	1,718,490
Wharves and Approaches, construction and maintenance	17,736	17,846	20,155	14,878	19,400	1,275,023
General Management and Contingent Expenses	9,475	8,679	7,819	8,347	8,448	264,870
Commissioners' Fees	1,247	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,520	33,348
Interest	93,241	93,943	93,902	89,717	89,123	1,008,059
Total	147,869	143,278	145,316	134,342	137,909	4,833,139

370. In the twenty-one and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £2,874,306, and the expenditure to £4,833,139, or £1,958,833 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess, loans † amounting to £2,000,000 have been raised. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £533,349 has been laid out, or nearly one-ninth of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbor, together with the wharves and approaches, on which £2,993,513 has been expended, about three-fifths of the whole amount; and the third being Management and Interest on Loans, which has absorbed £1,306,277, or more than one-fourth of the whole amount. The cash credit on 31st December, 1898, was £120,006; and the liabilities under contracts in progress amounted to £7,102.

Receipts
and ex-
penditure
compared.

371. The following is a statement for the years 1893-4 to 1897-8 of the ordinary receipts and expenditure (i.e., exclusive of loans) on account of the Melbourne Water and Sewerage Works, which were taken over from the Government by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works from the 1st July, 1891. It will be observed that in 1897-8 the ordinary receipts were less than the expenditure by nearly £113,000, and at the end of the year there was an accumulated deficiency

Metropolitan
Board of
Works
ordinary
receipts
and ex-
penditure.

* Including loan expenditure.

† For particulars of loans, see table "Melbourne Harbor Trust Loans," *post*.

of over £219,000. No sewerage rate had been struck up to the end of 1897-8:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—ORDINARY
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,* 1893-4 TO 1897-8.

—	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6	1896-7.	1897-8.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply—					
Water Rates†	170,762	162,042	160,562	156,417	160,479
„ Stations	2,406	1,808	2,261	2,456	2,017
Other	226	215	328	424	718
Total	173,394	164,065	163,151	159,297	163,214
Sewerage—					
Rents—Metropolitan Farm	1,563	2,328	4,061	4,173	5,103
Grazing Fees	66	10	61	145	200
Sale of Farm Crops ... ..	...	94	31	86	15
Miscellaneous Receipts	19	25	40	34	21
Total Sewerage	1,648	2,457	4,193	4,438	5,339
Total Receipts	175,042	166,522	167,344	163,735	168,553
EXPENDITURE.					
Management—					
Administration — Salaries, Wages, Travelling Ex- penses, Audit Expenses, and Law Costs	10,379	10,022	10,631	11,339	10,967
Rate Collectors—Salaries, &c.	6,441	6,181	6,289	7,057	6,557
Printing, Stores, and Inci- dentals	2,396	2,677	2,747	2,848	3,590
Rent of Offices (proportion)	1,045	962	968	1,135	1,140
Valuation of Tenements in Metropolitan Area	539	545	535	534	760
Compensation to Officers ...	323	...	...	...	139
Pensions to Officers ... ..	...	109	278	328	613
Land Tax — Metropolitan Farm	192	194	194	194	194
Maintenance—Water Supply—					
Repairs to Works	12,354	13,127	11,799	12,946	16,626
Salaries and Travelling Ex- penses (proportion)	2,943	2,717	2,451	2,444	2,531
Law Costs	330	72	1,202	2,075	...
Maintenance—Sewerage—					
Repairs to Works ... ..	...	...	...	...	976
Working Expenses—Pumping Station and Farm	...	...	...	...	4,106
Salaries ... ..	...	...	...	...	350
Other ... ..	...	...	...	...	201‡

* Exclusive of amounts refunded, which have been deducted from both sides of the account.

† Including arrears of former years, viz., £30,701 in 1893-4, £32,074 in 1894-5, £31,882 in 1895-6, £26,683 in 1896-7, and £23,456 in 1897-8. The arrears outstanding on the 30th June, 1896, amounted to £24,028.

‡ Including £390, amount abstracted from cash-box.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—ORDINARY
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,* 1893-4 TO 1897-8—continued.

—	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
EXPENDITURE—continued.	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on—					
Government Loans ...	94,498	93,738	93,744	93,770	93,701
Other " ...	103,302	118,622	128,714	140,235	148,501
Bank Overdrafts, &c. (less received on Fixed Deposits) †	-64,102	-53,181	-31,681	-16,689	-9,525
Total ...	170,640	195,785	227,871	258,216	281,421
Balance at Credit‡ ...	77,564	48,301	-12,226	-106,707	-219,575

372. Moreover, in addition to the foregoing amounts, the Board of Works received £3,643,986 (net) from loans floated since its creation, and expended therefrom £2,800,791, leaving a balance in hand of £843,195 (of which, however, £219,407 has been advanced to revenue account) on the 30th June, 1898. Of the loan expenditure about £2,296,000, or nearly five-sixths, was devoted to the construction of the Sewerage Works undertaken by the Board, and the remainder was spent on Waterworks. The amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed and expended by the Government on the Melbourne Waterworks, represented by an outstanding debt of £2,359,157, for which the Board has become primarily responsible. The following are the details of the receipts and expenditure for the five years 1893-4 to 1897-8 :—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—LOAN
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE 1893-4 TO 1897-8.

—	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£
Debentures sold—Net Proceeds ...	903,531	59,662	518,237	247,937	498,212
Miscellaneous Receipts... ..	...	...	...	526	536
Total Receipts ...	903,531	59,662	518,237	248,463	498,748

* Exclusive of amounts refunded, which have been deducted from both sides of the account.

† The minus sign indicates that the interest received was in excess of the interest paid by the amount to which it is prefixed.

‡ The minus sign indicates Debit Balance.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—LOAN
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1893-4 TO 1897-8—*continued.*

	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
EXPENDITURE.					
Water Supply—					
Reticulation... ..	4,628	7,884	2,252	2,276	3,290
New Mains	33,846	5,442	660	990	...
Head-works... ..	10,770	7,953	4,328	3,121	1,602
Service Reservoirs	65	123	20	37	50
Salaries	2,336	2,061	1,820	1,772	2,113
Rent	250	230	230	180	180
Law Costs	223	190	75	191	133
Travelling Expenses	315	182	73	66	37
Miscellaneous	57	44	14	36	21
	52,490	24,109	9,472	8,669	7,426
Sewerage—					
Surveys	24,158	16,711	9,924	9,567	3,704
Sewers (including outfall)	103,543	296,536	199,941	186,233	168,002
Sewage Farm	20,864	26,701	16,953	24,242	15,475
Pumping Station	21,443	47,288	25,767	21,181	4,923
Rising Main	12,116	2,481	1,565	591	346
Reticulation	1,440	49,865	201,163	104,592	161,705
House Connexions ... ..	...	...	592	5,249	51,482
Salaries	8,534	8,658	9,405	10,173	10,810
Rent	600	550	754	450	689
Law Costs	306	1,527	226	2,029	977
Travelling Expenses... ..	570	243	437	368	187
Accident Assurance Premium, Inspectors ... ..	...	41	35	16	21
Miscellaneous	525	807	1,039	891	1,662
	194,099	451,408	467,801	365,582	419,983
Furniture and Fittings, Stock, &c.	13,457	39,754	74,950	62,169	12,560
Total Expenditure	260,046	515,271	552,493	436,420	439,969
Balance at Credit	1,462,238	1,006,629	972,373	784,416	843,195

Revenue and
expenditure
of Fire
Brigades
Boards.

373. In order to make better provision for the protection of property from fire, the Fire Brigades Acts 1890 and 1891 were passed, constituting two Fire Brigades Boards, with a view of organizing the isolated and independent volunteer brigades scattered over the colony, and of introducing the most approved methods and apparatus for extinguishing fires, viz., a Metropolitan Board, having jurisdiction over the district within a radius of 10 miles from the General Post Office ; and a Country Board, for such other parts of the colony as are specified in the Act, or may be included by Order in Council. It was

provided that each Board should consist of nine members, three of whom should be appointed by the Governor in Council, and in the case of the Metropolitan Board three should be elected by the municipalities and three by the fire insurance companies effecting insurances in its district; and in the case of the Country Board, two should be elected by the municipalities, two by the insurance companies, and two by the brigades. The principal Act was passed and became law on the 20th December, 1890, and the first meeting of the Metropolitan Board was held on the 6th March, and of the Country Board on the 18th March, 1891. It was also provided that the expenditure of each Board should be defrayed by contributions, made in equal proportions by the Government, the municipalities, and the fire insurance companies. For 1898 the total contribution levied in the Metropolitan District was £31,436, and in the Country District £13,396, or a total of £44,832, of which £14,944 was payable by the Government, and a similar amount by the municipalities and by the insurance companies. In the Metropolitan Board's district, in 1898, there were 24 complete municipalities and ten portions of municipalities contributing, having rateable property of an annual value of £4,234,540; and in the Country Board's district, there were 77 municipalities, with property of the annual value of £1,219,256. Thus the rate of contribution levied on municipalities in the former district was equivalent to about eleven-sixteenths of a penny, and in the latter to about a penny in the £1. The Metropolitan District forms a single fire district with 46 stations, whilst the Country District contains nine fire districts and 141 stations. The Metropolitan Brigade is a paid force of 113 permanent and 170 auxiliary firemen; and the Country Board has control over 86 brigades, containing 1,658 firemen, nearly all volunteers. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of these Boards for the last four years:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Revenue and Expenditure.	Metropolitan Board.				Country Board.			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions from Government, Municipalities, and Insurance Companies	29,814	27,001	27,450	30,679	11,268	9,208	10,769	13,480
Services of Brigades ...	541	423	485	591	...	...	...	...
Interest on Deposits ...	1,451	1,262	988	967	...	...	...	...
Sundries ...	489	8	260	*1,689	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32,295	28,694	29,183	33,926	11,268	9,208	10,769	13,480

NOTE.—On the 31st December, 1896, the arrears of contributions due to the Metropolitan Board were —£1,773 by municipalities, and £249 by Insurance Companies—total, £2,022; and to the Country Board—£255 and £250 respectively—total, £505. The balance of loans unexpended (after deducting overdraft) was £32,341, of which sum £30,092 was at fixed deposit in one of the banks, and £2,149 was invested in Government Stock.

Including £1,337, amount recovered on account of defalcations.

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS—
continued.**

Revenue and Expenditure.	Metropolitan Board.				Country Board.			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.								
Salaries of Permanent Staff	11,669	11,679	12,422	14,028	1,621	1,804	1,866	1,857
Auxiliary and Volunteer Staff Allowances	1,681	1,483	1,290	1,096	...	...	...	...
Fire Expenses ...	771	655	666	648	2,335	2,309	2,338	2,360
Horse Expenses ...	1,472	1,759	1,268	1,467	722	338	378	1,965
Quarters, Housings, and Stables	785	744	780	745	1,277	1,370	1,534	3,065
Establishment Charges, Uniforms, Stores, Printing, Travelling Expenses, Furniture, Auditors' Fees	2,813	2,567	1,958	2,889	2,610	2,248	2,685	2,283
Plant, Purchase and Repairs (including Harness and Electrical Appliances)	2,182	1,785	1,542	1,810	1,359	1,054	804	1,254
Annual Demonstration	...	...	...	...	500	500	500	500
Interest on Debentures	6,073	6,089	6,080	6,069	...	...	...	...
Overdraft	36	114	34	16	...	...	...	...
Sinking Fund ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	...
Firemen's Accident Fund	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	50
Funeral Expenses ...	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	20	...	*1,103	63	10	5	...	...
Total ...	29,615	28,982	29,243	30,931	10,434	9,628	10,105	13,334
LOAN EXPENDITURE.								
Purchase of Freehold Property	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase and erection of Buildings	2,528	802	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plant ...	900	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,924	802	17	...	...	...	...	...

General and local revenue and expenditure.

374. A statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure and also of the loan expenditure of the General Government, added to those of the Municipalities, of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and of the Fire Brigades Boards, during the last five years will be found in the following table. From the totals of their revenue and expenditure, the amounts

* Including £1,022, amount of defalcations of late secretary.

granted by the State or by one Corporation to another have been deducted. Special Government expenditure from the Land Sales by Auction and Treasury Bonds Act No. 1451 Funds * has been excluded, as it will eventually be provided for out of the ordinary expenditure:—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1894
to 1898.†**

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£
Government	6,603,960	6,604,687	6,846,966	6,588,464	6,785,498
Municipalities	1,119,504	1,088,720	1,044,081	1,025,678	1,008,005
Harbor Trust	115,526	117,741	124,409	147,785	132,948
Board of Works	175,042	166,522	167,844	168,785	168,553
Fire Boards	14,948	15,921	13,928	14,456	17,551
Total	8,028,975	7,948,541	7,696,728	7,885,068	8,112,550
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					
Government	7,197,392	6,650,424	6,428,517	6,472,179	6,579,697
Municipalities	†1,062,743	1,005,750	984,481	1,078,814	1,041,470
Harbor Trust	147,869	148,278	145,316	134,842	137,909
Board of Works	170,640	195,785	227,871	258,216	281,421
Fire Boards	19,713	12,407	14,631	13,852	14,410
Total	8,598,357	8,007,644	7,800,816	7,957,403	8,054,907
LOAN EXPENDITURE.					
Government	405,528	223,974	219,106	§ 182,850	§ 384,011
Municipalities	†	69,056	63,078	89,912	89,141
Board of Works	260,046	515,271	552,493	436,420	439,969
Fire Boards	8,529	8,924	802	17	...
Total	674,103	812,225	835,479	659,199	813,121
Grand Total	9,272,460	8,819,869	8,636,295	8,616,602	8,868,028

375. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same five years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the municipal bodies, the Harbor Trust, the Board of Works, and

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

* See table following paragraph 235 *ante*. The amounts paid out of these Funds in the last five years were as follow:—£34,365, £5,670, £3,536, £94,913, and £139,692.

† The financial year of the General Government and of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Harbor Trust and Fire Boards on the 31st December.

‡ Municipal loan expenditure included with ordinary expenditure prior to 1895.

§ Exclusive of that under Treasury Bonds Act, No. 1451.

the Fire Brigades Boards, amounted to nearly £1 2s. 6d. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to about £6 18s. per head:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1894 TO 1898.

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.*				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government	5 12 6	5 12 0	5 7 5	5 11 2	5 15 5
Municipalities	0 19 0	0 17 8	0 17 8	0 17 6	0 17 1
Harbor Trust	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 1	0 2 6	0 2 3
Board of Works	0 3 0	0 2 10	0 2 10	0 2 10	0 2 11
Fire Boards	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Total	6 16 9	6 14 9	6 10 3	6 14 3	6 17 11
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					
Government†	6 2 8	5 12 10	5 8 10	5 10 2	5 12 0
Municipalities	‡0 18 1	0 17 0	0 16 8	0 18 5	0 17 8
Harbor Trust	0 2 6	0 2 5	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 4
Board of Works	0 2 11	0 3 4	0 3 10	0 4 5	0 4 9
Fire Boards	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Total	7 6 6	6 15 10	6 12 1	6 15 6	6 17 0
LOAN EXPENDITURE.					
Government	0 6 11	0 3 10	0 3 8	‡0 3 1	‡0 5 8
Municipalities	‡	0 1 2	0 1 1	0 0 8	0 0 8
Board of Works	0 4 5	0 8 9	0 9 4	0 7 5	0 7 6
Fire Boards	0 0 2	0 0 1	...	...	...
Total	0 11 6	0 13 10	0 14 1	0 11 2	0 13 10
Grand Total Expenditure	7 18 0	7 9 8	7 6 2	7 6 8	7 10 10

376. The following is a summary of the total amount, and amount per head, of public money spent in the colony by the Government

General,
local, and
loan ex-
penditure,
1879 to
1898.

* For populations used see table following paragraph 215 ante.

† Exclusive of special expenditure See footnote (') on preceding page.

‡ Loan expenditure included with ordinary expenditure prior to 1896.

§ Exclusive of expenditure under Treasury Bonds Act, No. 1451.

and the local bodies for each of the twenty years ended with 1898, distinguishing ordinary from loan expenditure:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL (INCLUDING LOANS) EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1898.

Year.	Expenditure.*			Expenditure per Head.		
	Ordinary.	From Loans.†	Total.	Ordinary.	From Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879 ...	5,382,200	1,403,886	6,786,086	6 10 1	1 14 0	8 4 1
1880 ...	5,742,438	1,514,963	7,257,401	6 16 7	1 16 1	8 12 8
1881 ...	5,770,314	837,670	6,607,984	6 14 2	0 19 6	7 13 8
1882 ...	5,848,813	1,066,084	6,914,897	6 12 11	1 4 3	7 17 2
1883 ...	6,557,385	2,671,628	9,229,013	7 5 9	2 19 5	10 5 2
1884 ...	6,576,350	1,881,463	8,457,813	7 2 10	2 0 11	9 3 9
1885 ...	6,685,983	1,763,889	8,449,872	7 1 7	1 17 4	8 18 11
1886 ...	7,536,960	1,882,509	9,419,469	7 15 6	1 18 11	9 14 5
1887 ...	7,281,691	2,762,779	10,044,470	7 5 6	2 15 3	10 0 9
1888 ...	8,447,929	2,590,065	11,037,994	8 3 6	2 10 2	10 13 8
1889 ...	9,187,553	4,272,866	13,460,419	8 10 8	3 19 4	12 10 0
1890 ...	11,077,081	4,477,087	15,554,168	10 0 9	4 1 1	14 1 10
1891 ...	10,558,989	4,107,257	14,666,246	9 6 4	3 12 6	12 18 10
1892 ...	9,747,361	1,924,714	11,672,075	8 8 5	1 13 3	10 1 8
1893 ...	9,721,317	1,375,751	11,097,068	8 6 7	1 3 7	9 10 2
1894 ...	8,598,357	674,103	9,272,460	7 6 6	0 11 6	7 18 0
1895 ...	8,007,644	812,225	8,819,869	6 15 10	0 13 10	7 9 8
1896 ...	7,800,816	835,479	8,636,295	6 12 1	0 14 1	7 6 2
1897 ...	7,957,403	659,199	8,616,602	6 15 6	0 11 2	7 6 8
1898 ...	8,054,907	813,121	8,868,028	6 17 0	0 13 10	7 10 10

377. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 6s. 2d. in 1896 to £14 1s. 10d. in 1890; whilst that derived from loans varied from only 11s. 2d. per head in 1897 to £4 1s. 1d. per head in 1890. It will further be remarked that the total amount per head in each of the last five years was considerably smaller than in any of the eleven years immediately preceding, which, to a large extent, was due to a contraction in the loan expenditure.

378. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbor Trust is given in the following table for each of the six years ended with 1898, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.‡ The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the

* Prior to 1892, the interest payable by municipalities to Government has been included twice, but since 1892 only once.

† The loan expenditure of municipalities and the Harbor Trust not being distinguished from ordinary expenditure prior to 1896, the increase in the debt each year has been assumed to be equivalent to the loan expenditure of the succeeding year.

‡ See paragraph 288 ante.

General Government—rents of building and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, &c., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbor Trust consists only of wharfage rates:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1893 TO 1898.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts received.					
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
GOVERNMENT †	2,522,779	2,497,567	2,712,313	2,691,009	2,645,187	2,910,237
MUNICIPAL BODIES.						
Rates	772,598	747,098	705,296	716,967	696,808	650,309
Licences	102,297	101,473	108,300	104,507	104,918	103,729
Registration of Dogs	12,823	12,526	12,778	13,266	13,289	14,065
Market Dues	58,644	73,880	60,825	46,408	37,487	24,396
Total	946,362	936,127	886,199	881,143	852,500	832,469
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.						
Wharfage Rates	82,499	87,929	94,944	102,843	108,169	112,263
Total General and Local Taxation ..	3,551,640	3,520,623	3,703,456	3,674,955	3,605,856	3,854,969

General and local taxation per head.

379. In 1893 the aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented a proportion of £2 19s. 5d.; in 1894, £2 18s. 5d.; in 1895, £3 1s. 2d.; in 1896, £3 0s. 6d.; in 1897, £2 19s. 5d.; and in 1898 to £3 3s. 8d. to each individual in the community.

Chief sources of taxation.

380. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties;—the proportion varying in different years from 75 to 62 per cent. Eighty-one per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1893, 80 per cent. in 1894 and 1895, 81 per cent. in 1896, and 82 per cent. in 1897 and 1898 was derived from rates.

Revenue and expenditure of local bodies in Australasian Colonies.

381. The extent to which minor functions have been delegated by the Government to local bodies or corporations differs in the various colonies, the foremost of which in this respect are Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, in each of which nearly the whole colony is, for local affairs, under the control of municipal bodies; about two-fifths of the area of Tasmania is similarly controlled; whilst in South Australia and New South Wales, although the area so placed is comparatively small (10 per cent. in the former, and less than 1 per cent. in the latter), the more populous districts enjoy municipal government—as much as two-thirds of the population in the latter colony being municipalized. In 1897 the

* The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne Harbor Trust on the 31st December.

† For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 291 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 293 *ante*.

aggregate revenue of the principal of such local bodies amounted to over 4½ millions for Australasia, of which 3½ millions formed the revenue of municipalities, and the expenditure to close on 5 millions (including loan expenditure of municipalities, which could not be separated in all cases), as will be seen by the following figures:—

ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CHIEF LOCAL BODIES
OR CORPORATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897.

Name of Colony.	Revenue of —			
	Municipalities.	Harbor and River Trusts or Boards.	City Boards of Water Supply and Sewerage.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1,130,501	147,735	163,735	1,441,971
New South Wales ...	706,289	...	...	706,289
Queensland ...	395,420	...	49,306	444,726
South Australia ...	248,215	...	...	248,215
Total ...	2,480,425	147,735	213,041	2,841,201
Tasmania ...	117,557	23,005	...	140,562
New Zealand ...	986,343	354,352	20,195*	1,360,890
Grand Total ...	3,584,325	525,092	233,236	4,342,653
Ordinary Expenditure.				
Victoria ...	1,223,549†	134,342	257,913†	1,615,804
New South Wales ...	907,921	...	...	907,921
Queensland ...	398,982†	...	42,888	441,870
South Australia ...	248,575†	...	...	248,575
Total ..	2,779,027	134,342	300,801	3,214,170
Tasmania ...	129,891	22,737	...	152,628
New Zealand ...	1,201,606‡	360,940	19,708*	1,582,254
Grand Total ...	4,110,524	518,019	320,509	4,949,052

NOTE.—The figures relate to financial years terminating in 1897; they differ for various kinds of local bodies.

382. Of the revenue of the municipalities in Australasia amounting to £3,584,000 in 1897, £458,000 was contributed by the general Governments as subsidies, &c.; nearly 2½ millions was raised by local taxation, and the balance of nearly £700,000 was raised from other

Sources of
Municipal
revenue in
Australasia.

* Figures for 1896.

† Including £28,770 interest paid on account of Government loans.

‡ Including loan expenditure—£39,912 in Victoria; not stated in other cases.

sources. The amounts raised from these sources are shown for each colony in the following statement :—

SOURCES OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897.

Name of Colony.	Revenue (exclusive of Loans).			
	From Government.	Raised by Local Taxation.	From other Sources.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	104,823	852,500	173,178	1,130,501
New South Wales	80,320	461,786	164,183	706,289
Queensland	71,206	231,805	92,409	395,420
South Australia	25,353	160,183	62,679	248,215
Total	281,702	1,706,274	492,449	2,480,425
Tasmania	4,680	88,899	23,978	117,557
New Zealand	171,739	631,089	183,515	986,343*
Grand Total	458,121	2,426,262	699,942	3,584,325

Loan expenditure of local bodies in Australasia.

383. In addition to the ordinary expenditure, the local bodies (other than municipalities) also expended during the same year £487,000 from loans, the greater portion of which was spent by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in connexion with the extensive scheme of sewerage for the City of Melbourne now being carried out. The particulars for each colony are as follow :—

LOAN EXPENDITURE BY HARBOR AND RIVER TRUSTS OR BOARDS, AND CITY BOARDS OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans by—		
	Harbor and River Trusts or Boards.	City Boards of Water Supply and Sewerage.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	...	436,420	436,420
Queensland ... ..	...	11,571	11,571
Total ... ..	.	447,997	447,997
New Zealand	38,965	...	38,965
Grand Total	38,965	447,991	486,956

* Exclusive of £189,809 other receipts (not revenue), consisting of loans, special grants from Government, and subscriptions for ordinary and special works.

384. The corporations not accounted for in the preceding tables consist chiefly of Country Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, &c. In Victoria there are 63 Waterworks, 29 Irrigation and Water Supply, and 2 Country Tramways Trusts, which usually construct their works by means of moneys advanced from the Government Loan account, and have the power of levying rates locally to cover charges for maintenance, interest, and sinking fund; 2 Fire Brigades' Boards, which derive their income secondhand from the Government, the municipalities, and the insurance companies; also a Metropolitan Tramways Trust, which borrowed £1,650,000 for the construction of tramways, leased to a public company; but as, although the debt is guaranteed by the municipalities, the company is responsible to the Trust for the payment of interest and principal, the Trust's finances are rather of a private, than of a public, character. In New South Wales there are the Metropolitan and the Hunter River District Boards of Water Supply and Sewerage, but these are not shown in the above table as their accounts are included in the Public Accounts; in 1896-7 the former had a revenue of £175,984 and an annual expenditure of £188,021; whilst the latter had a revenue of £22,518 and an expenditure of £23,984; there were also 30 Fire Boards. In Queensland there were in 1897 twelve Waterworks Boards whose revenue (exclusive of loans), chiefly derived from rates and the sale of water, was £46,521, ordinary expenditure £37,297, and capital expenditure £19,698. In Tasmania there were also twelve Water Trusts with a revenue of £4,616, and an expenditure of £4,786. In New Zealand there were also eight Land Drainage Districts, one Water Supply District, with revenues respectively of £1,759 and £924; and expenditures of £8,723 and £6,774.

Other Corporations.

385. In the subsequent paragraphs treating on the public debts, the terms "Funded" and "Unfunded" are used in this work for the first time. Under the former are included all loans of a permanent or quasi-permanent character (including even temporary Treasury-bonds, when issued in aid of the construction of Public Works, and if redeemable on maturity by long-dated debentures or stock). Under the latter category are placed all loans—whether in the form of Treasury bills or bonds or Inscribed Stock (as in Tasmania)—of a temporary character, which it is intended shall be met on maturity by direct payments out of the consolidated revenue. Between the two classes of debt a distinct line is drawn; but only the Funded Debt is treated of in the great majority of the Debt tables.

Definition of "Funded" and "Unfunded" Debt.

386. The State Funded Debt of Victoria on the 30th June, 1898 amounted to £47,058,088,* consisting of moneys—

Public debt (funded).

				£
Borrowed in Victoria ...	...	...	...	2,994,088
" " England ...	...	...	...	44,064,000
Total ...	...	...	...	£47,058,088

387. This does not include temporary deficiencies which have recently accumulated in the Annual Revenue Accounts, which necessitated both the issue of Treasury-bonds and the absorption of Trust

Funded and unfunded debt, 1897-8.

* On the 30th June, 1899, the funded debt was £48,354,377 and the unfunded £3,033,696.

Funds in the hands of the Government. As, however, these deficiencies are likely to disappear in the course of a few years, they need not be further treated under the head of Debt. If such items were included, the total liability of the colony would exceed 50 millions sterling, thus—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT AT END OF 1897-8.

	£
Funded Debt	47,058,088
Deficiencies in—	
(a) Consolidated Revenue, covered by—	
Treasury-bonds	£250,000
Advances from Trust Funds...	2,217,404
(b) Land Sales by Auction Fund...	436,477
(c) In anticipation of revenue—	
Treasury-bonds	250,000
	3,153,881
Total	£50,211,969

388. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1898, exclusive of temporary Treasury-bills in aid of revenue, was £63,695,121; but a total of £16,637,033 having been repaid, viz., £1,909,977 out of the general revenue, and £14,727,056 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1898, was reduced to £47,058,088. The amount of Public Debt borrowed under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1898, are shown in the following table :—

FUNDED DEBT.—PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings Contracted for—	Total Amount Borrowed.*	Amount.		
		Paid off.	Outstanding 30th June, 1898.	
			Total.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.				
Railways	36,951,955	344,200	36,607,755	77·80
Tramways, Country	200,000	...	200,000	·43
Water Supply and Irrigation—				
Melbourne	3,189,934	830,777	2,359,157	5·01
Country	5,134,650	...	5,134,650	10·91
Harbors and Docks	275,554	...	275,554	·58
Graving Dock	350,464	...	350,464	·74
Total Revenue yielding	46,102,557	1,174,977	44,927,580	95·47

* For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 243 ante; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" post.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED—*continued.*

Public Borrowings contracted for—	Total Amount borrowed.*	Amount.		
		Paid off.	Outstanding, 30th June, 1898.	
			Total.	Percentage.
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.	£	£	£	
Parliament Houses ...	246,453	...	246,453	·53
Law Courts ...	354,260	...	354,260	·75
Public Offices ...	166,195	...	166,195	·35
Defence Works ...	100,000	...	100,000	·21
State School Buildings ...	1,105,557	...	1,105,557	2·35
Prince's-bridge, Melbourne ...	108,043	...	108,043	·23
Melbourne and Geelong Improvements	735,000	735,000	...	...
Advances—Beet Sugar Company	50,000	...	50,000	·11
Total Permanent Works ...	2,865,508	735,000	2,130,508	4·53
Net Borrowings ...	48,968,065	1,909,977	47,058,088	100·00
Redemption of Loans† ...	14,727,056	14,727,056	...	...
Gross Borrowings ...	63,695,121	16,637,033	47,058,088	...

NOTE.—On 30th June, 1899, the funded debt was £12,364,277.

389. It will be observed that at the date referred to 95½ per cent. of the Victorian borrowings has been devoted to railways, waterworks, and other revenue producing works, from which the State derives a considerable income. Only 4½ per cent. of the debt is not directly revenue producing, and this has been expended on such useful and permanent works as bridges, defence works, State schools, public buildings, &c.

Borrowings devoted to revenue producing works.

390. Of the amounts outstanding as shown in the foregoing table, the following sums were authorized to be re-lent or charged to local bodies, trusts, or other corporations, which are responsible to the Government for the payment of principal and interest, and the amounts actually lent to the 30th June, 1898, are also shown. Except in the case of the Board of Works, the principal is repayable by annual instalments into sinking funds.

Government loans re-lent to local bodies.

ADVANCES TO LOCAL BODIES FROM LOAN ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Purposes.	Bodies to which advanced.	Amount borrowed by Government.	Amount actually advanced.
		£	£
Tramways, Country ...	Municipal bodies ...	200,000	198,683
Water Supply and Irrigation	Metropolitan Board of Works	2,359,157	2,359,157
" "	Municipal bodies, &c. ...	687,638	683,397
" "	Waterworks Trusts ...	1,060,360	806,136
" "	Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	1,418,383	1,062,595
Bridges ...	Municipal bodies ...	107,000	37,500
Beet Sugar Manufacture ...	Beet Sugar Company ...	50,000	40,000
	Total ...	5,882,538	5,187,468

* See footnote (*) to previous page. —† Exclusive of conversion loans amounting to £3,013,331.

Public debt,
when
authorized.

391. Of the loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1898, the earliest authorized was in 1873, although several originally authorized in previous years have since been converted. The following table, shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorized and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given; also the changes that have been effected by means of conversion operations:—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.		Rate of Interest.	Amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1898.	
Year.	Number of Act.		As originally authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
		Per cent.	£	£
1857	36	6	52,780	...
1862	150	6	23,900	...
1868	332	5	297,100	...
1870	371	4	100,000	...
1872	428	4	1,113,000	...
"	439	4	13,102	...
1873	468	4	1,500,000	1,500,000
1876	531	4	...	500,000*
1878	608	4½	2,500,000	2,500,000
"	611	4	5,000,000	5,000,000
1881	717	4	...	457,000*
1882	739	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
"	741	4	2,000,000	2,000,000
1883	760	4	167,600	...
1884	805	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1885	845	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1887	963	4	6,000,000	6,000,000
1888	989	4	130,000	...
1889	1,015	3½	3,000,000	3,000,000
"	1,032	4	750,000	...
1890	1,196	3½	4,000,000	4,000,000
1891	1,217	3½	3,000,000	3,000,000
1893	1,287	4	2,000,000	2,000,000
"	1,296	4	2,107,000	2,107,000
"	1,341	4	746,795	746,795
1895	1,369	4	150,000	...
1896	1,440	4	249,131	...
"	1,468	3	50,000	50,000
		3	...	2,089,613*†
			107,680	107,680
Total	...	...	47,058,088	47,058,088

Growth of
the public
debt.

392. The amount of the Public Debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, to £22,000,000 in 1880-81, and to £44,000,000 in 1890-91—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the seven years subsequent to 1890-91, a net amount of less than 3½ millions was added to the debt. The whole increase in 38 years was in a much

* Conversion loans.

† Including £13,102 for increase of debt by conversion of 6 and 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock under Act No. 439.

greater ratio than the increase of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to over £40 in 1896-7 and 1897-8, although the increase has been comparatively small since 1891-2. A considerable increase also took place as compared with the total revenue, for whilst in 1860, or three years after the colony commenced to borrow, the debt was equivalent to only $1\frac{1}{2}$ years' revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ years', and in 1895-6 to over $7\frac{1}{2}$ years' revenue, since which year it has fallen off to $6\frac{1}{2}$ years' revenue. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of 1860 and the three following decennial periods, and of the seven years ended with 1897-8, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1897-8*.

At End of the Financial Year.	Amount Outstanding.	Average per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860	5,118,100	9 10 4	1.66
1870	11,924,800	16 8 5	3.66
1880-81	22,593,102	26 1 2	4.36
1890-91	43,610,265	38 0 6	5.23
1891-2	45,711,287†	39 6 3	5.91
1892-3	45,940,987	39 5 1	6.60
1893-4	46,547,708	39 13 4	6.93
1894-5	46,805,177	39 13 4	6.98
1895-6	46,854,311	39 15 10	7.25
1896-7	46,929,321	40 2 0	7.08
1897-8	47,058,088	40 4 10	6.83

393. It will be noticed that during the last six years the Public Debt increased by only £1,350,000, or by less than a quarter of a million per annum, whereas during the previous eleven years the increase averaged over 2 millions per annum. The debt per head of population in 1897-8 shows an increase of less than £1 as compared with 1891-2, and the ratio of debt to revenue showed a slight increase since 1892-3. Increase of debt, 1891-2 to 1897-8.

394. Of the debt on the 30th June, 1898, £11,968,395 was in the form of debentures; £32,892,400 in that of Inscribed Stock (London Register); and £2,197,293 in that of Funded Stock (Melbourne Register). The following are the dates at which the various amounts Repayment of debt.

* For amount of the Public Debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet.

† Exclusive of £1,000,000 for redemption purposes, improperly included in former issues of this work

of which the debt is composed are repayable, also the amounts repayable in Melbourne and London :—

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
468	1st July, 1899	4	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
531	" 1901	4	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
608	1st Jan., 1904	4½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
611	" " " "	4	...	457,000*	457,000*
1296	1st April, 1913†	4	746,795	...	746,795
1440	" 1912†	3	50,000	...	50,000
	<i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i>				
717	1st July, 1907	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000‡
739	1st April, 1908	4	...	2,000,000	2,000,000‡
760	1st Oct., 1913	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000‡
805	" 1919	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	" 1920	4	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
989 }	" 1923	3½	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
1032 }					
1196 }	1st Jan., 1921 to 1926§ ...	3½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
1217 }					
1287 }	" 1911 to 1926§ ...	4	...	2,107,000	2,107,000
	<i>Funded Stock (Melbourne).</i>				
1468||	29th Sept., 1917 ¶ ...	3	2,197,293	...	2,197,293
	Total ... ..	...	2,994,088	44,064,000	47,058,088

Reduced rate of interest on loans.

395. The last of the old 6 per cent. loans was paid off on 1st January, 1891, and the last of the 5 per cents. on 1st January, 1897. The total amount at these rates which has been redeemed since 1st October, 1883, was £11,716,020, viz., £9,112,220, at 6 per cent., and £2,603,800 at 5 per cent. With the exception of £306,877 finally redeemed, all those loans have been replaced by redemption loans bearing only 4 or 3½ per cent. interest, and the nominal saving by such substitution in the annual interest payable after allowing for an increase of £150,000 to cover incidental expenses, amounts to £199,625.** Moreover, in 1897 the Government gave notice of its intention to exercise the option of paying off the 4 per cent. stock on the Melbourne Register, amounting to over £2,000,000 at the end of November, at the same time offering 3 per cent. stock at par to existing holders, with the result that nearly the whole, viz., £1,969,551 was converted prior to the 1st July, 1897, and the balance subsequently. This

* Held by Government in Melbourne; nominally repayable in London.

† Or at any time within ten years thereafter at option of Government.

‡ Original debentures were convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so converted, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1898, was £2,785,400, the balance being still held in the form of debentures.

§ Or at any time between the dates named after due notice.

¶ Acts 428, 439, 741, 963, 1015, 1341, and 1369.

|| Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, after twelve months' notice in the Government Gazette.

** Exclusive of the saving on the loan of £306,877, which was finally paid off. No reference is made to 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds for £1,000,000 redeemed in 1893, as the money had never been spent, and the loan was not replaced.

operation results in a further annual saving of £20,896. None of the remaining loans bear a higher rate than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

396. The loans which have been redeemed up to the 30th June, 1898, amount in the aggregate to £16,637,033, of which £1,879,200 was provided for out of revenue, £30,777 was repaid by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and £14,727,056 by means of redemption loans, bearing interest at the rates of $4\frac{1}{2}$, or 3 per cent. Five-sevenths of the amount was repayable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following are the particulars:—

Loans redeemed.

LOANS REDEEMED OR CONVERTED TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Under Act. No.	Date of Redemption.	Rate of Interest.	Source from which Funds were provided.	Amount redeemed		
				Melbourne.	London.	Total.
				£	£	£
13	1855 to 1875 ...	...	Revenue	525,000	...	525,000
23	" " " ...	...	"	210,000	...	210,000
40	1857 to 1872 ...	6	"	299,100	500,900	800,000
15	1872 to 1874 ...	6	"	2,900	65,200	68,100
617	1880 to 1886 ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$ *	Loans	33,800	233,400	267,200†
"	1892-5-7 ...	5	"	29,200	154,700	183,900‡
36	1st Oct., 1883 ...	6	"	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
"	" 1884 ...	6	"	...	812,500	812,500
"	" 1885 ...	6	"	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
"	" 1888 ...	6	"	130,000	...	130,000
150	" 1889 ...	6	Revenue	276,100	...	276,100
237	1st Jan., 1891 ...	6	Loans	...	850,000	850,000
1233	31st Dec., 1893 ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Loans	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
331	1st Jan., 1894 ...	5	"	...	2,107,000	2,107,000
	" " " ...	5	"	282,123	...	282,123
332	" " " ...	5	Board of Works Loans	30,777	...	30,777
Various	1897 ...	4	Loans	2,089,613	...	2,089,613
Total ...				4,725,833	11,911,200	16,637,033

397. Victorian stock on the Melbourne Register was first authorized under the *Public Works Loan Act 1872* (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,113,000. Portion of this was converted into debentures, but, owing to re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became increased on the 30th June, 1898, to £2,197,293. Of this amount £1,186,696 was held by the public, and £1,010,597 by the Government, viz.:—£454,986 on account of Trust Funds invested, and £555,611 on account of investments by municipalities. In the case of the first three loans issued in London since the 1st January, 1883—amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London; whilst the subsequent long-dated loans raised up to the end of the

Victorian Government stock.

* Only £300 bore interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

† This amount was repaid as follows:—£100,000 on 1st July, 1890; £58,600 on 1st March, 1881; £20,400 on 1st May, 1882; £48,300 on 1st January, 1883; £38,900 on 1st January, 1886.

‡ This amount was repaid as follows:—£10,000 on 1st July, 1892; £22,000 on 1st July, 1895; £100,000 on 1st September, 1896; £31,900 on 1st January, 1897.

financial year 1893-4—amounting to £24,107,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1898, had been availed of up to the extent of £8,785,400, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London Register amounted to £32,892,400. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £35,089,693. Of this amount £20,892,400 bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and £12,000,000 at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and £2,197,293 at the rate of 3 per cent.

Rates of
interest.

398. Nearly three-fifths of the Public Debt bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent., about a fourth at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., nearly a ninth at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the balance (less than a twentieth) at 3 per cent.; whilst the average rate is 3·88 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the Public Debt of Victoria was composed on the 30th June, 1898 :—

Rates of Interest.					Amount at each rate.	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	£5,000,000	
4	„	...	...	...	27,810,795	
$3\frac{1}{2}$	„	...	...	...	12,000,000	
3	„	...	...	...	2,247,293	
Total					£47,058,088	

Interest on
debt.

399. Nearly three-fourths of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, it has been pointed out that, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, the greatest degree of negotiability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all loans. About £95 out of every £100 of the interest is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts of annual interest payable on the debt as it existed on the 30th June, 1898, also the times when and places where it becomes payable :—

ANNUAL INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Rate per cent.	When due.	Interest due Annually—		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
$4\frac{1}{2}$	July and January	£	£	£
4	„	...	225,000	225,000
$3\frac{1}{2}$	„	...	682,560	682,560
	„	...	420,000	420,000
	Total	...	1,327,560	1,327,560
4	October and April	29,872	400,000	429,872
3	„	67,419	...	67,419
	Grand Total	97,291	1,727,560	1,824,851

NOTE.—According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement 1897-8, the amount actually payable was £1,831,231. The difference between this and the grand total in the table (£3,620) is accounted for by the non-payment of £18,280 on debentures and of £3,465 on Stock (Melbourne Register, held by Government on account of Trust Funds invested, as against which £18,135 interest on Treasury-bonds in aid of or in anticipation of revenue is not included in the above statement.

400. The average rate of interest on the Public Debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1897-8, was equivalent to 3·88 per cent., the average rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works varying from 3 to 4½ per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 or 5 per cent. since 1870; and the 4½, 4, and 3½ per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. debentures and stock for the 6 and 5 per cent. loans which had become due, have gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1897-8 it averaged less than 4 per cent., as just stated. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the annual amount and average rate of interest chargeable thereon:—

Interest on loans for different works.

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1898.*	Annual Interest.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways	36,607,745	1,426,138	3·90
Tramways in Country Districts ...	200,000	7,750	3·87
Water Supply { Melbourne ...	2,359,157	88,814	3·77
{ Country ...	5,134,650	191,751	3·73
Law Courts and Parliament Houses ...	600,713	24,674	4·11
Public Offices	166,195	6,116	3·68
Defences	100,000	3,500	3·50
State Schools	1,105,557	45,222	4·09
Yarra Bridge	108,043	4,622	4·28
Harbors, &c.	275,554	11,022	4·00
Graving Dock	350,464	13,742	3·92
Beet Sugar Companies	50,000	1,500	3·00
Gross Amount	47,058,978	1,824,851	3·88

401. By the last two tables it appears that, on the debt as it stood at the end of 1897-8, the total net amount accruing annually as interest is £1,824,851; but as interest (£18,280) on debentures held by the Government was not paid, and as interest on portion of the loans was not payable during the year, the amount actually paid in 1897-8 was only £1,800,816, viz., £1,709,280 in London, and £91,536 in Melbourne.

Interest payable and paid.

402. The real burden of the debt is shown by the amount of interest, which, not being covered by the profits arising from those public works on which the loan moneys have been expended, has necessarily to be provided for by taxation, land revenue, &c. Thus, in 1897-8, although the interest which accrued on the public debt of Victoria amounted to £1,821,920, it was only necessary to provide for £671,500, or about 37 per cent., by these methods, the remaining 63

Interest on debt recouped from reproductive works.

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 388 ante.

per cent. being derived from public works of a reproductive character. In the preceding year, however, 31 per cent. was so derived. The following is a statement of the sources from which the interest was defrayed:—

**INTEREST ON VICTORIAN PUBLIC DEBT AND SOURCES WHENCE
DEFRAYED, 1892-3 TO 1897-8.**

Interest defrayed from—	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6	1896-7.	1897-8.
Net Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	1,075,657	1,090,740	1,038,198	854,917	1,052,130	962,842
Graving Dock*	818	739	800	1,082	1,564	291
Interest on Loans—						
Metropolitan Board of Works	97,682	95,328	93,699	93,744	93,732	93,816
Local Bodies (actual receipts)	37,674	51,200	45,613	53,957	52,678	57,696
Unpaid†	18,280	18,280	13,280	18,280	21,745	21,745
Interest on Bank Balances (say)	30,000	34,900	36,100	31,000	25,900	14,000
Total ...	1,260,111	1,291,187	1,232,690	1,052,980	1,247,749	1,150,390
Taxation and Land Revenue	603,689	544,183	599,523	787,690	569,611	671,530
Total Interest accrued‡	1,863,800	1,835,370	1,832,213	1,840,670	1,817,360§	1,821,920

Interest from reproductive works in Australasian Colonies and Canada.

403. From the best information available similar particulars have been compiled for 1897-8 in regard to the other Australasian Colonies (except Western Australia) and Canada, with the result that the profits of reproductive public works are found to have covered a larger proportion of the interest on the debt in Victoria than in any of the other colonies of this group except New South Wales, whilst the proportion in Canada was lower than in any Australasian colony. The following are the proportions referred to:—

**PROPORTION OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT COVERED BY
EARNINGS OF REPRODUCTIVE WORKS, 1897-8.**

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Victoria ...	63·0	New Zealand ...	30·4
New South Wales ...	70·3	Tasmania ...	14·6
South Australia ...	50·5	Canada (1896-7) ...	13·6
Queensland ...	47·2		

* In addition to this the Government and Harbor Trust have the free use of the Dock, merely reimbursing the Department the actual expenses incurred.

† On debentures held by Government.

‡ Approximate only—the actual amount paid in 1897-8 was £1,800,816, and the annual interest on the net debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,834,851. See preceding paragraph.

§ The rate of interest was reduced in this year from 4 to 3 per cent.

404. The payment of interest in Melbourne is not attended with any expense; but in London expenses are incurred, consisting chiefly of premium on the remittance of money and commission to the Banks. For payment of debenture coupons a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is payable; and in the case of inscribed loans a commission for inscription and payment of interest was charged up to the 1st July, 1897, of £500 per million per annum for the first 10 millions of stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, £400 for the third 10 millions, and £350 for subsequent amounts, or an average of about £436; but after that date the charges were reduced, by agreement with the Bank, to a uniform rate of £250 per million. These charges amounted in 1897-8 to £26,877, which is equivalent to a proportion of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total amount paid in London; as compared with a proportion averaging over $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the previous four years. The proportion in 1897-8 would have been lower only for the higher rate of exchange. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last four years:—

Expenses of
paying
interest on
debt.

**EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS,
1893-4 TO 1897-8.**

	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Debenture Coupons payable	2,907	2,287	2,282	2,276	2,268
Commission for Inscription of Stock and Pay- ment of Interest	13,536	14,282	14,297	14,310	10,737
Premium on Remittances	11,851	10,426	12,334	10,683	12,891
Stamps, Advertising, &c.	1,328	1,081	1,767	1,211	981
Total Expenses ...	29,622	28,076	30,680	28,480	26,877
Interest paid in London	1,759,981	1,716,410	1,713,635	1,709,280	1,709,280
Percentage of Expenses	1·68	1·64	1·79	1·67	1·57

405. Adding the interest paid in Melbourne—in connexion with which, as has been already stated, there are no expenses—to the interest and expenses in the last column of the table, it will be found that the total interest and expenses of the Funded State Debt of Victoria paid during 1897-8 amounted to £1,927,693,* being in the proportion of £1 11s. 1d. per head of population, and equal to about $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (or over one-fourth) of the general expenditure of the colony.

Interest on
debt per
head.

406. The following is a statement of the total amount, and amount per head, paid for interest and expenses of the Public Debt in 1860 and in each succeeding fifth year to 1889-90, and in each year from 1891-2 to 1897-8; also in each of the same years, the proportion which

Interest and
expenses of
debt, 1860
to 1897-8.

* See under head of "Public Debt," page 154 ante.

the interest and expenses bore to the general revenue of the colony. It will be observed that the total amount and amount per head reached a maximum in 1893-4, but have since fallen off; whereas, owing to the falling off in the revenue, a large increase has taken place in recent years in the proportion to revenue—over a fourth of the revenue in 1897-8, as against only a fifth in 1891-2, being required to meet debt charges.

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF FUNDED DEBT, 1860 TO 1897-8.

Year.	Total Amount Paid.	Amount Per Head of Population.	Percentage of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860 ...	251,777	0 9 4	8·17
1865 ...	517,081	0 16 8	16·81
1870 ...	647,674	0 17 10	19·86
1874-5 ...	719,282	0 18 3	17·25
1879-80 ...	979,864	1 3 1	21·30
1884-5 ...	1,271,907	1 6 11	20·22
1889-90 ...	1,548,145	1 8 1	18·17
1891-2 ...	1,714,416	1 9 7	20·55
1892-3 ...	1,836,185	1 11 5	23·85
1893-4 ...	1,876,198	1 12 0	27·93
1894-5 ...	1,844,113	1 11 3	27·48
1895-6 ...	1,849,612	1 11 4	28·64
1896-7 ...	1,859,592	1 11 8	28·05
1897-8 ...	1,827,693	1 11 1	26·50

Interest on
debt in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

407. In the other Australasian Colonies, in 1897-8, the interest and expenses of the Public Debt per head varied from £2 14s 8d. in Queensland, £2 12s. 3d. in South Australia, £2 5s. 10d. in New Zealand, and £2 1s. 9d. in Western Australia to £1 17s. 2d. in Tasmania, and £1 14s. 1d. in New South Wales; whilst the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 38 per cent. in Tasmania, and 35 or 34 per cent. in Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia, to 25 per cent. in New South Wales, and 10 per cent. in Western Australia.* In the Australasian Colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the Public Debt in 1897-8 amounted to £8,713,135,† or to £1 19s. 6d. per head, being equivalent to more than a fourth (about 28 per cent.) of the total expenditure.

Interest
on debt—
Proportion
to total ex-
penditure.

408. The following table contains a statement of the amount of interest payable annually on the Public Debt of various countries, also the proportion that such interest bears to the total expenditure

* See "Australasian Statistics" in Appendix C *post*.

† Including interest on unfunded debt. It is believed that in a few cases contributions to sinking funds are also included.

of each country. It is possible that in a few cases amounts paid in reduction of principal are included. The countries are arranged in order according to the proportion referred to :—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AND PROPORTION THEREOF TO TOTAL
EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Annual Interest on and Expenses of Public Debt.*	
		Amount (000's omitted).	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
		£	Per cent.
Spain	1898-9	15,970,	46
Tasmania	1897	323,	41
Roumania	1898-9	3,430,	38
New Zealand	1897-8	1,672,	35
France	1896	48,701,	35
Queensland	1897-8	1,324,	35
Portugal	1898	4,078,	34
South Australia	1897-8	952,	34
Canada	1898	2,722,	33
Italy	1897	23,609,	33
Victoria	1897-8	1,852,	28
Holland	1898	3,152,	25
Greece	1898	832,	24
Belgium	1896	4,182,	24
New South Wales	1897-8	2,256,	24
Austria	1895	14,067,	20
Hungary	1895	9,749,	23
Russia	1897	27,700,	19
United Kingdom	1897-8	16,238,	16
Western Australia	1897-8	338,	10
Denmark	1896-7	380,	10
Sweden	1898	584,	9
United States	1898	7,873,	8
Norway	1895-6	322,	7
Germany†	1897-8	3,753,	5
Switzerland	1898	170,	4

409. According to the table the countries in the world in which the relation of the annual charge on the Public Debt to the Public Expenditure is smaller than in Victoria are Holland, Greece, Belgium, New South Wales, Austria Hungary, Russia, United Kingdom, Western Australia, Denmark, Sweden, United States, Norway, Germany, and Switzerland. So far as the German Empire is concerned, the result might be different if the indebtedness of the several German States was taken into account. Tasmania, New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia, it will be observed, stand near the head of the list, having only two or three countries above them.

Relation of debt to expenditure in Victoria and other countries.

* The figures for the Australasian Colonies, which relate to the year 1897-8, express the expenses, in addition to the interest, of their Public Debts, except in the case of Tasmania.

† The interest on the debts of the several German States is not included.

Loans
authorized
but not
raised.

410. The permanent loans authorized, but not raised, on the 30th June, 1898, amounted to £4,382,417, of which, however, all but £143,189 was subsequently cancelled, which represents the balances unfloated of loans authorized in 1891, 1892, 1895, and 1896. The following table shows the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which the original loans were to be raised, and the amounts raised to June, 1898 :—

**FUNDED LOANS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT RAISED TO 30TH
JUNE, 1898.**

Purposes.	Under Loan Act—			
	55 Vict. No. 1217.	56 Vict. No. 1296.	59 Vict. No. 1440.	60 Vict. No. 1468.
	£	£	£	£
Railways	5,000,000	1,000,000	...	200,869
Irrigation Works, &c. ...	1,000,000	...	...	...
To establish the Beet Sugar Industry	...	...	100,000	...
Redemption of Loans ...	...	282,123	...	2,089,613
Total	6,000,000	1,282,123	100,000	2,290,482
Amount raised or cancelled to 30th June, 1898	2,296,100	746,795	50,000	2,197,293
Balance not floated	3,703,900*	535,328*	50,000	93,189

Funded
loans
authorized
in 1898-9.

411. In the latter half of 1898 a further loan of £1,000,000 was authorized under Act No. 1562, to be raised in London by means of consolidated stock, of which £700,000 was required for railway construction, &c., and £300,000 for irrigation and water supply works in country districts (including Mildura); also one for £500,000 under Act No. 1564, for railways public works and other purposes, to be raised by means of 3 per cent. stock in Melbourne. The redemption of the latter issue is to be provided for by an annual payment of £25,000, commencing on the 1st July, 1900, out of the consolidated revenue into a sinking fund. Moreover, under section 159 of the *Land Act* 1898 (No. 1602), provision is made for the issue of 3 per cent. stock in Melbourne, to the extent of not more than £100,000 in any one year, to provide funds for the purchase of private lands for closer settlement for agricultural purposes. Interest on this stock is to be a first charge on the "Farm Settlement Fund," it being provided that transfers from such fund are to be made from time to time equivalent

* This was subsequently cancelled by Act No. 1558.

to the interest payable; and, if at any time the amount at the credit of such fund is more than sufficient to provide the annual interest, the surplus may be applied to the purchase and extinction of 3 per cent. stock. All moneys received from lessees or purchasers under the "closer settlement" clauses of the Land Act must be placed to the credit of the said fund.

412. In order to guard against the contingency of an unfavorable market for fixed loans, when the money might be required, to be raised under the authority of Acts Nos. 1562 and 1560, two issues of Treasury bonds, as a temporary expedient to raise the necessary funds, were authorized on 5th December, 1898, one for £1,000,000 under Act No. 1574 and one for £1,500,000 under Act No. 1575 at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent., and repayable on 1st January, 1900, or before that date with the consent of the bond-holders; renewals being also provided for repayable not later than 1st January, 1901. The latter of the two authorized issues, however, will not be required, the fixed loan having already been floated.

Treasury-
bonds
authorized
in 1898-9.

413. In addition to the amounts shown in the last table, authority was obtained in 1891, under Act 55 Vict. No. 1233, to issue Treasury-bonds for £2,000,000 in London as a temporary expedient in anticipation of the balance of the loan authorized under Act 55 Vict. No. 1217, the time not being favorable for the flotation of a regular loan. Such bonds were authorized to bear interest at a rate not exceeding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to be repayable on the 31st December, 1893. Only £1,000,000 of the bonds, however, were disposed of, viz., on the 4th March, 1892, under an agreement made in Melbourne with the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, and the balance lapsed by effluxion of time. The proceeds were not expended, but were temporarily invested, and paid back in due course on 31st December, 1893.

Treasury-
bonds in aid
of public
works
authorized
in 1891-2.

414. Apart from the funded debt, previously dealt with, there is an unfunded debt represented by Treasury Bonds or Bills issued to cover temporary deficiencies in the general revenue, or in anticipation of the revenue of future years, apart from simple advances obtained for similar purposes from the Trust Funds. During the six years ended with 1897-8 four issues were authorized under various Acts, viz., £750,000 under Act 56 Vict. No. 1283, and £1,250,000 under Act 57 Vict. No. 1328, both to cover deficiencies in the general revenue; £375,000 under Act 60 Vict. No. 1451, to raise funds for the construction of certain urgent works in anticipation of the revenue of future years, which were to be successively charged with the repayment

Treasury-
bonds
(unfunded
debt.)

by instalments of £25,000, commencing on 1st January, 1899; and £250,000 (Bills), repayable by 1st June, 1896, under Act 58 Vict. No. 1386, to raise funds in anticipation of revenue from the newly-imposed income tax, on which the Bills were secured. In the last-mentioned case, however, the issue was never made, and the Act expired by effluxion of time. Under Act No. 1283 the whole issue, which bore interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was floated at the end of January, 1893, and the net amount realized was £738,899, on which the effective rate of interest was 4.92 per cent.; the final instalment (£250,000) of this loan was duly paid off on 1st January, 1898. Under Act No. 1328 only £250,000 was raised up to the 30th June, 1898, at 4 per cent., the principal being repayable on 1st January, 1903, whilst the power to raise the balance was subsequently cancelled by Act No. 1559. Under Act No. 1451 the whole amount has been raised at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The total amount of Treasury-bonds outstanding on 30th June, 1898, and not included in the funded debt, was thus £500,000, of which £250,000 bore interest at 4 per cent., and £250,000 at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Victorian
loan raised
in London
in 1899.

415. No Victorian loans were floated in London in the years 1893. to 1898; but on the 16th February, 1899, a loan for £1,600,000, redeemable at any time between 1st January, 1929 and 1st January, 1949, and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.—the first Victorian loan at that rate placed on the London market—was floated in London under the authority of the new Victorian Consolidated Inscribed Stock Act (62 Vict. No. 1560). The loan was required to redeem a 4 per cent. loan for £1,500,000, falling due on the 1st July, 1899. The minimum price fixed was £95 per £100 stock (including 16s. 5d. accrued interest); and the number of tenders received was 402, of which 253 were wholly or partially successful, whilst the price tendered varied from a maximum of £98 to the minimum fixed, and the total amount tendered was £3,568,500. The gross proceeds amounted to £1,522,835, or an average of £95 3s. 6d. per £100 stock, but reducing this for accrued interest by £13,118, or 16s. 5d. per £100, and for expenses of floating by £18,362, or £1 2s. 11d. per £100, the net proceeds realized amounted to only £1,491,355, or to an average of £93 4s. 2d. per £100 stock. This is equivalent to an effective rate of interest of £3 7s. 3d. per £100 of net proceeds, assuming the loan to be redeemed in 30 years (the minimum term).

Expenses of
floating and
redemption
of loans.

416. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June,

1898, including bank charges, brokerage, advertising, &c., have amounted to £670,539, which figures furnish a proportion of 1·229 per cent. (equal to £1 4s. 7d. per £100) on the gross amount (£54,587,100) borrowed in London to that date. The expenses were made up of 5s.* per £100 commission to the Banks for floating, 5s. brokerage, and 2s. 6d. duty on loans in the form of debentures, or 12s. 6d. composition duty on those in the form of stock, payable to the British Government; whilst 5d. or 5½d. generally defrays the cost of advertisements and other charges. It should be mentioned that there are other charges which, as they do not come into operation until the debentures arrive at maturity, are not usually taken into account. These are the Banks' commission (including brokerage) of ¼ per cent. for floating the earlier debenture loans, and ½ per cent. for the more recent inscribable loans, besides exchange on remittances for redemption of the debentures.

417. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture or stock have ranged from 1s. 4d. in 1891 and 1892 to as much as £4 11s. in 1888 above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table :—

**VICTORIAN LOANS—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED,
1874 TO 1898.**

When Raised.			Price per £100 <i>ex</i> Interest.		Amount above Minimum Obtained.
			Minimum Fixed.	Average Obtained.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1874	...	...	90 0 0	90 2 7	0 2 7
1876	...	...	93 0 0	94 16 10½	1 16 10½
1879	...	...	96 16 1	97 17 5½	1 1 4½
1880	...	...	100 0 0	103 3 8½	3 3 8½
1883	...	...	98 13 7	98 16 8½	•0 3 1½
"	...	...	96 13 3	97 14 1½	1 0 10½
1884	...	...	98 2 8	98 5 7	0 2 11
1885	...	...	97 4 9½	98 18 6½	1 13 9
1886	...	...	101 3 3	105 12 3½	4 9 0½
1887	...	...	101 6 3	102 5 6½	0 19 3½
1888	...	...	103 9 11½	108 1 1½	4 11 1½
1889	...	...	99 8 10½	102 14 10	3 5 11½
1890	...	...	98 11 11½	100 2 4	1 10 4½
1891	...	...	96 2 10½	96 4 2½	0 1 4
1892	...	...	91 12 3½	91 13 7½	0 1 4
1893	...	...	96 0 0	†	†

NOTE.—The nominal rate of interest on the loans was 4 per cent. from 1874 to 1888 (excepting 1879 and 1880) and in 1893, 4½ per cent. in 1879 and 1880, and 3½ per cent. in other years. No loans were raised in London in the years 1884 to 1886. For a recent loan raised in 1899 the minimum fixed was £94 3s. 7d., and the average obtained was £94 7s. 1d.

* South Australia saves this commission by floating the loans through the medium of the Agent-General; whilst New South Wales pays as much as 10s. per £100 to the Bank of England. See table following paragraph 428 post.

† The only loan issued in 1893 was at a fixed price, and so was not open to competition.

Loans
floated in
Melbourne.

418. The balance outstanding of loans floated in Melbourne amounted to £2,383,662 on 30th June, 1893; but during the last four years, the local debt having been increased by over a million sterling, it stood, on 30th June, 1898, at £3,451,088. The following is a statement of such loans, showing the amounts as originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on the 30th June, 1898:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1898.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	
DEBENTURES.							
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	312,900	...
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
1296	1893	4	1913-23*	746,795‡	...	...	746,795
1440	1896	3	1912†	50,000	...	...	50,000
428	1872	4	1897‡	1,113,000	} 2,659,613	...	...
439	1872	4	"	{ 86,780 }			
				{ 13,102§ }			
741	1882	4	"	167,600			
963	1887	4	"	130,000||			
1015	1889	4	"	750,000			
1341	1893	4	"	150,000||			
1369	1895	4	"	249,131||	}	...	2,197,293
1468	1896	3	1917‡	2,197,293¶			
Total ...				7,663,701	3,133,393	1,536,220	2,994,088

Particulars
of loans
floated in
London.

419. Particulars respecting the amounts, due dates of, number of years' currency, nominal rates of interest on, and average prices obtained for, the various loans forming part of the Public Debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1898, are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised; to which is added, in the last column, the minimum rate of discount, with a view of indicating the state of the

* Or at any time between the dates named after twelve months' notice.

† After 1st April, 1912, upon one year's notice; if not sooner redeemed, on 1st April, 1922.

‡ Or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice.

§ Increase of debt on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures.

|| Redemption loans—£282,123 under Act No. 1896; £130,000 under Act No. 963; £150,000 (expenses attending renewal of a London loan) under Act No. 1341; and £153,900 under Act No. 1369.

¶ Conversion loan of £2,089,613 is included in this amount.

money market at the time of floating the respective loans. No loans have been raised since 1893 :—

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.				Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.	Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discount at time of Floating.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses.† (Net proceeds.)		
	When Due.	No. of Years.						
			£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11½	103 18 11½	5 14 0	2½
"	"	"	750,000	6	107 17 7½	106 14 7½	5 9 10	2½
1860	"	23	1,337,500	} 6	104 17 10½	103 14 10½	5 14 1	4½-5
"	1884	"	812,500		103 1 6½	101 18 6½	5 17 0	6
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2	2½
1862	"	23	1,600,000	6	100 8 11½	99 5 11½	6 1 1	4½
1866	1891	25	850,000	5	98 4 9½	97 1 2½	5 4 3	3
1869	1894	"	888,600	5	100 17 6½	99 14 6½	5 0 5	3
1870	"	24	1,518,400	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5	1-4
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	} 4	94 16 10½	93 18 11½	4 8 1	2
1876	1901	"	2,500,000 ‡		97 17 5½	96 19 2½	4 14 0	2½
1878	1904	26	457,000 ‡	4	103 3 8½	102 5 11	4 6 11	2½
1879	"	25	3,000,000	4½				
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4½				
			Stock. §					
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98 16 8½	97 13 7½	4 3 0	5-3
"	1908	"	2,000,000 ¶	4	97 14 1½	96 10 11½	4 4 6	4
1884	1913	29	2,636,600 ¶	} 4	98 5 7½	97 2 8½	4 3 3	3
"	"	"	1,363,400		98 18 6½**	97 15 9½	4 2 5	3½
1888	1919	34	3,180,620 ¶	4	105 12 3½	104 9 0	3 15 5	3
"	"	"	819,380	4	102 5 6½	101 2 9	3 18 9	5
1886	1920	33	2,000,000	4	108 1 1½	106 18 0½	3 12 9	4
1887	"	32	1,500,000	4	102 14 10	101 11 11½	3 8 5	4
1889	1923	34	2,000,000	3½	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1	3½
1890	"	33	4,000,000	3½				
"	"	"	850,000 ¶	} 3½	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6	3
1891	†1921-6	30-5	2,160,000		91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 5	9
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	3½	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7	3
1893	††1911-26	17-33	2,107,000 ¶	4				
			Treasury-bonds.					
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4½	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0	3
Total			55,091,000††					
Paid off			10,957,000					
Outstanding			44,064,000					

NOTE.—In February, 1899, a 3 per cent. loan for £1,600,000 (of which £1,500,000 was to replace a loan 'falling due', repayable at any time between 1929 and 1949, was raised in London. The net price realized, ex accrued interest, was £84 7s. 1d., or £83 4s. 2d. after deducting expenses; the effective rate of interest on the latter amount being £3 7s. 3d. per cent.

* The loans referred to in the first nine lines have been paid off by means of more recent ones.

† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1½ per cent.

‡ Conversion loan. The loan of £457,000 is held by the Government in Melbourne, although nominally repayable in London.

§ The first three of these loans were issued as debentures, with right of inscription as stock. See paragraph 397 ante.

¶ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.

** Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia, and the supposed probability of war with that country.

†† Repayable at any time between these dates at option of the Government after giving twelve months' previous notice.

‡‡ Including £500,000 for conversion of debentures and stock issued in Melbourne; also £317,320 for redemption of loans falling due in Melbourne; such amounts being virtually transfers of debt from Melbourne to London.

Terms upon
which loans
have been
obtained.

420. It will be noticed that the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent. for all loans floated prior to 1869, when it was reduced to 5 per cent.; it was further reduced to 4 per cent. in 1874, and to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1889; and, although Victoria has had no occasion to borrow in London since 1893,* it has subsequently fallen to 3 per cent. for the other colonies, commencing in 1895. It will be seen that the first 4 per cent. loan was floated at a heavy discount, viz., 10 per cent., but the credit of the colony improved so considerably, especially since 1885, that a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan floated at the beginning of 1889 brought a premium of £2 15s. per £100 debenture. It should be stated, however, that after the Victorian loan of 1888 was floated a large advance took place in the value of Australasian securities, owing probably for the most part to the conversion of British 3 per cents., and the possibility that English trustees might sooner or later be allowed to invest in colonial securities, and ever since a rapid and continuous improvement has taken place in all Australasian Government securities. In the early part of 1892, owing to the fall in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., the colony deemed it advisable to meet her requirements by a temporary issue of Treasury-bonds; but an improvement having taken place a little later a further issue of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock was made at a discount of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since then, however, the Treasury-bonds have been paid off, and no fresh borrowings for other than redemption purposes have been resorted to.

Actual rate
of interest
on loans.

421. By the last column but one of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier Victorian loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the lowest rate being $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. After that year, however, the credit of the colony gradually improved, for the money was secured in 1870—or four years later—for about 5 per cent.; in the early part of 1883 for $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.; in 1885 for $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1888 for about $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.; in 1889 for less than, and in 1890 for a little over, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1891 there was a reaction, and the money could only be obtained for a little over $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., whilst in the early portion of 1892 the depression amongst high-class securities was so great that it was at first deemed inadvisable to apply for further permanent loans until affairs should resume their normal condition, temporary requirements being met by the issue of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Treasury-bonds of twelve months' currency, for which 5 per cent. had in reality to be paid; and when a loan was raised in June, 1892, the money could only be

**I.e.*, up to the end of 1896.

obtained at over 4 per cent. The redemption loan for £2,107,000—the only loan raised since up to the 30th June, 1898—was obtained at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but it should be stated that this issue was offered at a fixed price, and was not competed for in the usual method.

422. An Act (62 Vict. No. 1560) providing for the creation and issue of "Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock," and for converting the Public Debt of Victoria into such stock, was passed on the 19th October, 1898. This Act applies only to that portion of the Public Debt which is or may be payable in London; and provides the machinery for the flotation of all future fixed loans raised there. It empowers the Governor in Council to create and issue Consolidated Stock for any of the following purposes:—(a) To raise any loans authorized by any Act of Parliament; (b) To pay off or convert—with the consent of the holder, or repurchase or redeem, any Government security, and (if necessary) to compensate (in the former case) the holder for surrendering such security; or (c) To pay any expenses incurred in connexion with the operations referred to. The amount of stock to be created and issued, the times and manner of issue, the price, terms and conditions, dividends, and periods of redemption shall be such as may be prescribed from time to time beforehand by the Governor in Council; reserving to the Treasurer the right, after a date to be fixed before the creation of any stock, to redeem such stock in sums of not less than £50,000 at any one time after giving such notice as may be prescribed. Provision is made for the appointment of an agent or agents in the United Kingdom—being either the Agent-General or two or more persons—who may be deputed to exercise all or any of the powers granted by the Act to the Treasurer of the colony; and also of a Registrar—who may be a bank, colonial official, or person—in the United Kingdom, with whom an agreement may be entered into for conducting all business connected with the issue, inscription, management, redemption, or conversion of stock, and the payment of interest. In cases where a Sinking Fund is required under the terms and conditions attached to any stock, the prescribed annual sum must be paid into a Redemption Fund; the moneys at the credit of which may from time to time be applied in purchasing, repurchasing, or ultimately redeeming such stock, and in paying commission, costs, and expenses incurred in connexion therewith, and meanwhile, the amount at credit may be invested in any Government securities. The interest arising from such investment must be paid into the fund; provided that whenever the total income from such investments is equal to the interest payable on the outstanding stock to which such fund is applicable, it may be applied in payment of the interest. A full statement of all dealings and transactions under the Act during the preceding financial year must be laid before both Houses of Parliament annually during the month of August.

423. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales since 1880, has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents.

Victorian
Consolidated
Stock Act
1898.

New South
Wales
loans.

Prior to 1881, the actual rate of interest exceeded 4 per cent.; and prior to 1872 it exceeded 5 per cent.*:—

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS RAISED IN LONDON, 1881 TO JUNE, 1898.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock Sold.				Average Price obtained per £100 Debenture or Stock.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest per £100.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net Proceeds).	
	When Due.	No. of Years.					
			£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	1910	30	Debentures. 2,050,000	4	102 15 6	102 4 1	3 17 6.
1882	1913	30	813,700†	4	101 3 10	100 12 6	3 19 3
	1933	50	1,186,300			100 2 6	3 19 11
1883	"	50	3,000,000	4	98 15 4	97 14 5	4 2 2
"	"	50	3,000,000	4	99 8 0	98 7 0	4 1 7
1884	1924	40	5,500,000	3½	92 14 7	91 6 11	3 18 9.
1885	"	40	5,500,000	3½	90 14 8	89 6 11	4 0 11
1886	"	38	5,500,000	3½	93 10 7	92 2 10	3 18 0.
1888	1918	30	3,500,000	3½	102 5 2	100 17 4	3 9 1
1889	"	29	1,390,630† 2,109,400	3½	101 4 8	99 16 10	3 10 2
1891	1919	27	1,503,100§ 2,996,900			93 0 0	3 18 6
1893	1933	40	1,250,000† 1,250,000	4	98 17 9½	97 9 9½	4 2 7
1894	1918	24	832,000‡			99 14 1	3 10 5
1895	1935	40	3,352,400‡ 647,600	3	96 10 2	95 2 4	3 4 4
1898	"	37	1,500,000			98 13 2	3 1 2
1892	1894	2	Treasury-bills. 1,250,000	4	99 10 0	99 4 0	4 8 6
	1896	3½	1,000,000	4	100 4 0	99 16 6	4 2 1
	1897	4	263,500	4	100 0 0	99 12 6	4 2 1
1893	1896	4	10,800	4	100 0 0	99 12 7	4 2 1
			725,700	4	100 0 0	99 7 2	4 3 5

Success of recent New South Wales loans.

424. From this table it appears that during the ten years ended with 1891, New South Wales floated in London regular loans amounting in the aggregate to £36,000,000, of which, however, about £3,000,000 was for the redemption of maturing loans; and in the seven and a half subsequent years it floated regular loans amounting to £6,332,000, of which about £4,560,000 was for renewal of old loans. Owing to the great depreciation, commencing with 1891, in the stocks of the colony, long-dated issues were temporarily suspended in 1892 and 1893 in favour of 4 per cent. Treasury-bills of short currencies, amounting in the aggregate to £3,250,000. The loan of 1882 was issued in the form of debentures, but with the right of inscription as stock; all previous loans were issued as debentures only, whilst all subsequent ones,

* For particulars of the earlier loans, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 256.

† Debentures unconverted into stock.

‡ Amount of old loans redeemed. Of the loan raised by New South Wales in 1886, £2,750,000 was required to pay off Treasury Bills. That colony also paid off loans falling due in 1886 amounting to £325,000 by funds advanced from a Sinking Fund created to redeem a loan for rail way reconstruction.

§ Issued privately in exchange for debentures falling due in 1891 and 1892.

|| Portions of these issues were to meet loans falling due, but the exact amounts were not obtainable.

except the Treasury-bills, were issued either as inscribed stock or debentures inscribable as stock. It would appear that as early as 1881 New South Wales was able to borrow, allowing for all charges, for less than 4 per cent.—the real interest on the net proceeds of the loan floated in 1881 being only £3 17s. 6d. per £100 per annum, although on four subsequent occasions that colony had to pay more than 4 per cent. All but one of the regular loans from 1884 to 1894, it will be observed, were launched nominally at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and the two regular loans raised since 1894 at 3 per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian colony to issue loans at those rates. The actual rate payable on the three first and the last but one of the three and a half per cents., however, was nearer 4 than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the net proceeds. The 4 per cent. Treasury-bills, it will be observed, were all disposed of at slightly below par, and were all paid off by 1897. Probably the chief reason which has led to the apparent success of New South Wales as a borrower, as compared with other colonies, is the long currency—40 or 50 years—of her loans; but this, from an economic point of view, is a serious mistake, for it prolongs the period within which she will be unable to take advantage of the rapid fall in the rate of interest. Omitting fluctuations, the effective rate of interest fell from 4 per cent. in 1885 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1888, and to little more than 3 per cent. in 1898; and, seeing that British Consols at present return only 2 per cent. or even less to the investor, there is still a considerable margin for further reductions in the near future for the rates of interest on colonial loans, more especially under federation.

425. Since 1895 all the Australasian Colonies which have borrowed floated their fixed loans in London at 3 per cent. as the nominal rate of interest, the change from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. having been first made by New South Wales towards the end of 1895. This advance in Australian securities is all the more remarkable, since it follows so closely on the great depreciation in stocks, which occurred after the Australasian banking crisis of 1893. The most successful of the 3 per cent. loans were the Western Australian loan raised near the middle of 1896 and the New South Wales loan raised at the beginning of 1898, when the money was secured at the rate—based on the price realized *ex interest* and expenses—of about £3 1s. per £100 actually received. Early in 1889 one of the colonies (Victoria) was able to obtain the money at the effective rate of £3 8s. 5d. per £100; but in 1891, a reaction having set in against the colonies, from causes already explained, Victoria and New South Wales had to pay £3 15s. 6d. and £3 18s. 6d. respectively for every £100 actually received, gradually increasing in 1892 and 1893—the year of the banking crisis—to 4 and even $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In consequence of this reaction, long-dated issues were temporarily suspended; and although $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions of Australasian fixed loans were floated in 1891, less than £2,800,000 were so obtained in 1892, less than £4,300,000 (exclusive of redemption loans) in 1893, and only about £1,300,000 in 1894; and in lieu thereof the requirements of the colonies in 1892 and 1893 were temporarily satisfied, for the first time, by the issue of Treasury bonds or bills of from two to six years' currency, bearing interest at the rate of

Loans of
Austral-
asian
Colonies,
1894 to
1899.

4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—the total so issued being £5,790,000, of which £3,250,000 was by New South Wales, £1,020,900 by Queensland, £1,000,000 by Victoria, and £519,800 by Tasmania. Since 1894, the total borrowings of the colonies (other than for redemption purposes) have been restricted to between 2 and 4 millions per annum; and the credit of the colonies has so much improved that several of them have obtained loans at effective rates varying from 3 to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The following are the particulars of the loans raised since 1893:—

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN LONDON,
1894 TO JUNE, 1899.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Proceeds per £100 Stock.			Effective Rate of Interest paid by Government.
		Due Date.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Net, ex Accrued Interest and Expenses.	
		Year.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	Feb. '99	1899-49*	{ 100,000	3	95 3 6	94 7 1	93 4 2	3 7 3
New South Wales	Sept. '94	1918	{ 1,500,000†		101 14 8	101 3 8	99 14 1	3 10 5
" ..	Oct. '95	1935	{ 832,000†	3	96 18 3	96 10 2	95 2 4	3 4 5
" ..	Jan. '98	1935	{ 647,800		100 8 4	100 1 0	98 13 2½	3 1 2
Queensland ..	Apr. '95	1945	{ 1,250,000†	3½	101 12 7	100 0 2	98 11 9	3 11 4
" ..	June '97	1922-47*	{ 1,500,000		97 1 5	96 16 2	95 7 11	3 5 6
South Australia ..	Jan. '94	1939	{ 475,800	3½	98 17 5	93 4 5	92 9 4	3 17 0
" ..	Feb. '96	1916-26*	{ 839,500		97 4 3	96 9 4	95 6 10	3 6 4
" ..	May '97	1916*	{ 504,500†	3	97 7 8	96 10 11	95 10 0	3 6 5
" ..	Jan. '99	1916	{ 1,500,000		94 17 10	94 0 9	92 19 9½	3 11 2
Western Australia	June '94	1911-31*	{ 540,000	4	103 6 1	102 3 7	101 0 2	3 18 4
" ..	May '95	1915-35*	{ 750,000		103 1 5	102 12 11	101 9 8	3 7 11
" ..	May '96	1915-35*	{ 750,000	3	100 16 8	100 9 0	99 5 3	3 1 0
" ..	Jan. '97	1916-36*	{ 1,100,000†		98 3 11	97 14 0	96 15 2	3 4 8
" ..	Mar. '97	1915-35*	{ 1,000,000	3	95 0 10	94 12 4	93 8 9	3 9 11
" ..	Jan. '98	1927*	{ 1,000,000		96 6 4	96 0 3	94 16 8½	3 5 8
" ..	July '98	1915-35*	{ 560,000	3	94 3 4	93 2 9	91 19 3½	3 13 0
Tasmania ..	Jan. '94	1920-40*	{ 1,000,000†		101 4 2	100 13 9	99 7 4	4 0 8
" ..	Jan. '95	1920-40*	{ 780,000†	3½	98 6 1	97 15 5	96 11 0	3 14 2
New Zealand ..	..	Various	{ 27,731		100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 10 0
" ..	..	Various	{ 90,000†	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 0 0
" ..	..	Various	{ 47,300		100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 0 0
" ..	Apl. '95	1945	{ 1,500,000	3	94 8 9	93 14 4	92 11 4½	3 6 2
" ..	Jan. '96	1940	{ 505,000||		100 0 0	..	..	..
" ..	Feb. '99	1945	{ 1,000,000	3	96 11 0	95 14 10	94 11 10½	3 4 6

TREASURY BONDS OR BILLS.

Western Australia	Jan. '97	1898	480,000	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
" ..	Sept. '97	1899	300,000	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
" ..	Dec. '97	..	500,000	4	101 0 0	101 0 0	100 12 6	3 11 5
" ..	June '98	1900	250,000	4	101 0 0	101 0 0	100 12 6	3 13 5

NOTE.—In computing the effective rates of interest, allowance is made for redemption at par on maturity.

* Repayable at the option of the Government at any time between the periods, or after the period stated, on giving twelve months' notice.

† Redemption or conversion loan, the amount shown being that of the old loan redeemed. In cases where the redemption loan was floated at a discount, there would be a corresponding increase in the loan replacing the old one.

‡ Issued to West Australian Land Company as purchase money of Great Southern Railway, but not placed on market by the Government.

§ Approximate.

|| All but £5,000 issued as equivalent to 150,000 shares at £3 6s. 8d. each in Bank of New Zealand.

426. The depreciation in colonial stocks just referred to induced the colonies to turn their attention to their own resources and to the possibilities of their local money markets, which had hitherto been much neglected, with the result that, between 30th June, 1892, and 30th June, 1898, the Australasian Colonies (exclusive of New Zealand) increased their internal funded debt from a little over £6,000,000 to about £13,200,000, besides having raised nearly £7,500,000 by means of Treasury Bonds and Bills of short currency. Thus Victoria increased her internal funded debt during the period referred to by about £600,000, besides having converted a 4 per cent. loan for £2,000,000 into 3 per cents.; New South Wales by about £5,850,000; Queensland by £500,000; South Australia by £850,000; Western Australia by £250,000; and Tasmania by a smaller amount. The following is a statement of the local loans raised during the four years ended with 30th June, 1898:—

Loans raised locally, 1892 to 1898.

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES LOCALLY RAISED,
30TH JUNE, 1894, TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed or Funded Stock.			Proceeds per £100 Stock.		Effective Rate of Interest.
		Date Due.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Net, ex Accrued Interest and Expenses.	
		Year.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	1894 ..	1894-98*	96,904†	4			
	" ..	1894-5 ..	1897 160,565	4			
	" ..	1895-6 ..	1897 171,134	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
	" ..	1897 ..	1897 77,996	4			
	" ..	1917*	1,969,551†	3			
	" ..	1897-8 ..	1917* 38,813	3			
N. S. Wales ..	1894 ..	1912-22*	190,062†	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 6 0
	" ..	1895 ..	78,767	3			
	" ..	1894 ..	50,000‡	3			
	" ..	1895 ..	807,490	4	101 19 0	101 19 0	3 17 0
	" ..	1896 ..	1897 180,760	4	101 19 0	101 19 0	3 16 0
	" ..	" ..	1912 180,000	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 0 0
	" ..	" ..	1924 20,000	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 0 0
	" ..	" ..	1925 50,000	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 0 0
	" ..	1896-7 ..	1912 54,770	4	102 10 2	102 10 2	3 15 10
	" ..	" ..	1913 863,947	3	100 0 0	99 17 4	3 0 3
	" ..	" ..	1913 840,458	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 0 0
	" ..	" ..	1924 178,065	3	100 0 0	99 15 4	3 0 3
Queensland ..	" ..	" ..	1925 172,255	3	100 0 0	99 18 7	3 0 1
	" ..	1897-8 ..	1913 812,207	3	100 0 0	99 19 5	3 0 0
	" ..	" ..	83,015	3	100 0 0	99 15 2	3 0 5
	" ..	1895 ..	1945 614,000†	3½	99 3 4	99 3 4	3 10 9
	" ..	1897 ..	106,000	3			
	" ..	1898 ..	1922-27* 124,480†	3	97 1 5	97 1 5	3 3 5
S. Australia	1894 ..	1922-27*	100,000†	3	97 1 5	97 1 5	3 3 7
	" ..	1895 ..	1919 300,000†	3½	92 0 0	91 18 8	4 0 5
	" ..	" ..	2,000†	3½	99 15 0	99 13 8	3 10 5
	" ..	1896 ..	1920 27,332	3½	100 0 0	99 18 8	3 10 1
	" ..	" ..	1920 263,368	3½	100 0 0	99 17 9	3 10 2
	" ..	1897-8 ..	1916* 606,800†	3	98 3 8	98 2 0	3 2 9
Tasmania ..	1894 ..	1897-8 ..	291,335†	3			
	" ..	1894 ..	1899 & 1901 4,670†	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
	" ..	1895-6 ..	40,000†	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 10 0
	" ..	1896-1905 ..	210,000§	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 0 0
	" ..	1896-1905 ..	52,508§	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 0 0
	" ..	1897 ..	1896-1905 129,648§	3	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 0 0
New Zealand	1896 ..	Vari us	840,501	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 10 0
	1897 ..	Various	253,950†	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 10 0

* At any time between the periods or after the periods named, at the option of the Government after due notice.—† Redemption or conversion loan.—‡ Debentures.—§ To cover revenue deficiencies.

TREASURY BONDS OR BILLS.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed or Funded Stock.			Proceeds per £100 Stock.		Effective Rate of Interest.
		Date Due.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Net, ex Accrued Interest and Expenses.	
		Year.	£	P. r cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	1894 ..	1903	{ 168,900* 96,100 }	4	101 0 0	101 0 0	3 17 4
" ..	1896-7 ..	1899-1902	100,000†	2½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 5 0
" ..	1897-8 ..	1902-8	160,000†	2½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 5 0
N. S. Wales ..	1895 ..	1901	1,174,700	5	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 0 0
Queensland ..	1897-8 ..	1901	286,000	4	102 2 0	102 2 0	..
W. Australia ..	1898 ..	1901	260,000	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 10 0
Tasmania ..	1894 ..	1896	1,000	5	100 0 0	100 0 0	5 0 0
" ..	" ..	1899	56,900*	4½	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 10 0
" ..	" ..	1900	48,100*	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
New Zealand ..	1897 ..	1898	100,000†	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 10 0

Loans of
other
British
dominions.

427. Of all the dependencies of the United Kingdom, India can borrow on the most favorable terms, its $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stocks closely resembling, and ranking next to, British Consols; and in April, 1896, India succeeded in floating a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan at a premium of £2 13s. Canada is the only other British dependency which has ventured to issue $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds; but it only succeeded in floating them (in 1897) at a considerable discount, which increased the real rate of interest to close on $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The actual interest on the last Canadian loan averaged £2 16s. 8d. per £100 of the proceeds, as compared with £2 19s. 3d.† for the cheapest Australian loan—raised in 1896—and with £2 7s. 6d. for the latest Indian loan, raised in the same year. The success of the Canadian loan may have been partly attributable to the circumstance that that colony is only a moderate borrower, having raised but one loan (for only £2,000,000) since 1894. The following are the particulars of the most recent loans raised by India and eight British colonies outside Australasia:—

**RECENT LOANS OF INDIA AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS
FLOATED IN LONDON.**

Colony.	Date.	Inscribed Stock Sold.			Price obtained per £100 Stock, ex Accrued Interest.‡	Yield to Investor per £100.
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.		
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
India ...	Apr., 1896	30	2,400,000	2½	102 13 0	2 7 6
Canada ...	Oct., 1894	44	2,250,000	3	96 4 0	3 3 2
... ..	" 1897	50	2,000,000	2½	91 3 4	2 16 8
Cape of Good Hope	Nov., 1894	30 to 50||	500,000	3	99 16 0	3 0 2
" " ...	Jan., 1898	35 to 45||	1,250,000	3	102 13 0	2 17 8
" " ...	Mar., 1899	34	3,107,400	3	96 9 10	3 3 5
Ceylon ...	Nov, 1894	46	500,000	3	100 6 6	2 19 9

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† In anticipation of revenue. The Victorian Bonds are repayable by annual instalments of £25,000.

‡ Based on the net proceeds, after deducting accrued interest only (but not expenses).

§ Expenses of floating not deducted. If this were done, as in previous tables for Australian loans, the rates shown in the next column would be increased by 1s. to 1s. 3d.

|| Repayable at option of the Government at any time between the periods named.

**RECENT LOANS OF INDIA AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS
FLOATED IN LONDON—continued.**

Colony.	Date.	Inscribed Stock So'd.			Price obtained per £100 Stock, ex Accrued Interest.*	Yield to Investor per £100.
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.		
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jamaica ...	July, 1897	25 to 47†	200,000	3	99 16 3	3 0 5
Trinidad ...	" "	25 to 47†	400,000	3	97 16 6	3 2 9
British Guiana ...	Jan., 1898	25 to 47†	150,000	3	96 12 2	3 4 0
Barbados ...	Mar., 1895	30 to 47†	375,000	3½	102 1 1	3 7 9
Newfoundland	June, 1895	40	550,000	4	98 5 1	4 1 9
..	Oct., 1897	50	325,000	3	87 17 2	3 10 5

428. The expense of floating the inscribed loans of New South Wales in London is about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. more than that of floating those of Victoria, whilst South Australia pays less than any other colony. The following table contains a statement of the average expense of floating loans of the Australasian Colonies in London during each of the seventeen years ended with 1897 :—

Cost of floating external loans of Australasian Colonies.

**EXPENSES OF FLOATING LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
IN LONDON, 1881 TO 1897.†**

Year.	Expenses per £100 Debenture† or Stock in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	0 11 5§	0 15 9§	0 18 11§	} 1 13 4||
1882 ...	...	1 1 4	...	0 9 1§	...	...
1883 ...	{ 1 3 1	1 0 11	} 0 15 9§	0 9 0§	...	0 17 9§	
" ...	{ 1 3 2	1 1 0		...	...	...
1884 ...	1 2 11	1 7 8	1 7 8	0 11 8§	...	0 18 3§	
1885 ...	1 2 9	1 7 9	1 7 11	0 18 10	1 4 1	...	
1886 ...	1 3 3	1 7 9	1 8 4	0 18 11	...	0 18 0§	
1887 ...	1 2 10	...	1 7 11	0 19 6	...	...
1888 ...	1 3 1	1 7 10	1 8 0	...	...	...
1889 ...	1 2 11	1 7 10	...	0 19 1	1 13 7	1 4 10	
1890 ...	1 2 10	...	1 8 0	} 1 13 4||
1891 ...	1 2 8	1 7 9	1 8 2	1 1 2	1 3 8	...	
1892 ...	1 3 0	...	...	...	1 3 8	...
1893 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 3 6	} 0 15 1	...	1 4 4	
1894 ...	...	1 9 5	...		1 3 5	1 4 2
1895	1 7 10	1 8 5	...	1 3 3	1 4 5	1 3 0
1896	1 2 6	1 3 9
1897	1 8 3	1 0 11	{ 0 18 10
					1 3 7

NOTE.—The expenses of floating in London the Treasury Bonds of New South Wales in 1892 and 1893 usually amounted to 7s. 6d. per £100, but once they were as low as 6s., and once as high as 12s. 9d. Those of Tasmania averaged 6s. 6d. per £100. In cases where blanks occur, no debentures or stock were raised.

429. The cost of floating the local "Funded Stock" of New South Wales in 1892–3 varied from 1s. 5d. to 3s. 7d. per £100; and it averaged 1s. 8d. in 1893–4, *nil* in 1895, and 2s. 2d. in 1896–7.

Cost of floating local loans of New South Wales.

* See footnote (§) previous page.—† See footnote (||) previous page.—‡ For particulars of the amounts raised for several of the years, see tables following paragraphs 419 and 420 ante.—§ Debenture loans, on which the Stamp Duty payable is less by 10s. per £100 than on Sto.k.—|| Average.—¶ On stock issued to a land company, but not placed on market by the Government.

Australasian
loans
authorized
but not
raised.

430. The loans of the Australasian Colonies (except New Zealand) authorized but not raised on the 30th June, 1898, amounted to close on 24 millions, of which nearly 14 millions was in respect to the loans of New South Wales, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to those of Victoria, and nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions to those of Western Australia, as will be seen by the following figures:—

LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT RAISED, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Purpose for which authorized.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
For Public Works	4,382,417	13,635,637	...	...	2,910,956	...
For Redemption of Loans	...	178,900	...	...	1,303,530*	...
In aid of Revenue	1,125,000†	...	...	..	...	103,576‡
Total	...	5,507,417	13,814,537	317,100*	Nil	4,214,486
						103,576

NOTE.—The information for New Zealand was not available.

Funded
debts of
Australasian
Colonies,
1898.

431. The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australasian Colonies on the 30th June, 1898, together with their proportion to population and the average currency of loans:—

STATE FUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ON 30TH
JUNE, 1898.

Colony.	Amount.	Per Head.	Average Currency from 1st July, 1898.
	£	£ s. d.	Years.
Victoria ...	47,058,088	40 4 10	14·5
New South Wales§ ...	60,777,186	45 10 0	19·9
Queensland ...	33,598,414	68 1 1	25·5
South Australia ...	24,309,035	67 5 5	18·7
Western Australia ...	9,203,738	53 16 8	17·1
Tasmania ...	7,776,320	44 19 1	18·6
Total Six Colonies ...	182,722,781	49 6 7	19·3
New Zealand ...	44,963,424	61 5 11	29·4
Grand Total ...	227,686,205	51 6 1	21·3

NOTE.—In cases where a Redemption Loan and the loan to be redeemed by it are both current at the same time, one or the other has been omitted. The figures for New Zealand relate to the 31st March, 1898.

Debt of
federating
colonies,
1898.

432. It thus appears that on the 30th June, 1898, the total debt of the six colonies likely sooner or later to federate (i.e., Australia with Tasmania) was 183 millions, and of the whole seven colonies, 228

* To replace Treasury Bills in aid of Works. —† Treasury Bonds or Bills. —‡ Local Inscribed Stock of short currency. —§ Overdue debentures unrepresented, amounting on 30th June, 1898, to £23,960, are excluded.

millions ; and that on the same date the average per head for the six colonies was £49, varying from £40 in Victoria, and £45 in New South Wales and Tasmania, to £67 or £68 in Queensland and South Australia ; and that the average currency of loans was about 19½ years, varying from 14½ years in Victoria to 20 and 25½ years in New South Wales and Queensland respectively.

433. The debt created for temporary purposes—termed the Un-
funded Debt—in the Australasian Colonies amounted on 30th June, 1898 in the aggregate to 11½ millions, of which nearly 9 millions was required to cover deficiencies in revenue which have accumulated over a series of years ; 1½ millions (in New South Wales) was advanced to the Loan Account ; and over a million sterling (in Victoria and New South Wales) to provide for certain expenditure on public works which was to have been recouped from the sale of certain lands—the realization of which has been unexpectedly deferred. Nearly half the amount required to cover revenue deficits, and the whole of that for loan and suspense accounts, were simply obtained by advances from uninvested Trust Funds in the hands of the Governments, a method of borrowing which—in the absence of a proper bookkeeping system—is apt to obscure the real interest charges ; for, according to the present practice, interest on such advances is not charged to the accounts to which the advances have been made, although it is actually payable by the Governments to the public on a large proportion of the Trust Funds, which for the most part consist of Savings Banks Deposits. In New South Wales, for example, the interest on loans account is entirely relieved of the payment of interest on the £1,500,000 advanced from Trust Funds.

Unfunded
debts of
Austral-
asian
Colonies,
1898.

UNFUNDED DEBT OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ON 30TH
JUNE, 1898.

Colony.	In Aid of Consolidated Revenue.		In Aid of Loan and Suspense Accounts.	Total.
	Treasury Bills.	Advanced from Trust Funds, &c.		
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	500,000	2,217,404	436,477	3,153,881
New South Wales ...	2,327,584	...	2,193,340	4,520,924
Queensland ...	...	1,720,499*	†	1,720,499
South Australia ...	500,000	Nil	...	500,000
Western Australia ...	...	186,803	...	186,803
Tasmania ...	658,517‡	...	...	658,517
New Zealand § ...	730,000	...	...	730,000
Grand Total ...	4,716,101	4,124,706	2,629,817	11,470,624

* "Cash deficit," as shown by Auditor-General.

† £500,000 advanced and applied towards the redemption of funded loans has been omitted.

‡ Including Local Inscribed Stock (of short currency) for revenue purposes, viz. :- £513,517.

§ On 31st March.

Sinking
Funds in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

434. As an indication of a desire to reduce their liabilities, several of the colonies have established Sinking Funds, which, however, at present consist of merely nominal amounts—equivalent to less than 3 per cent. of the debt in Western Australia, nearly 2 per cent. in Tasmania and New Zealand, and less than 1 per cent. in the other colonies—and with good reason, for it is somewhat illogical for these colonies to establish Sinking Funds at all, whilst their indebtedness is increasing. It seems as if the appropriate time to do so would be when borrowing has ceased; meanwhile, any surplus revenue could be much more economically utilized by direct and wise investment in reproductive works (which course has in past years been followed by Victoria), thus obviating, to that extent, the necessity for increasing the existing debt. The total amount at the credit of such funds in the colonies as a whole on the 30th June, 1898, was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions distributed as follows:—

ACCUMULATED SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ON
30TH JUNE, 1898.

	£
Victoria	118,507
New South Wales	48,969
Queensland ... ..	...
South Australia	18,750
Western Australia	255,784
Tasmania	144,523
Total six colonies	586,533
New Zealand	881,903
Grand Total	£1,468,436

Debts of
Austral-
asian
Colonies,
1875 to 1898.

435. The gradual increase of the indebtedness of the various Australasian Colonies may be ascertained from the following table, which shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in each colony in each of the last six years, and in every fifth year from 1875; also the number of years' revenue the debt was equal to in each of those years:—

STATE FUNDED DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.*	At the end of each Year.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria	1875	13,995,093	17 0 0	3·30
	1880	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
	1885	28,628,588	29 10 9	4·55
	1890	41,443,216	36 11 5	4·86
	1893	46,064,004	39 4 9	6·62
	1894	46,804,382	39 13 11	6·97
	1895	46,828,517	39 12 6	6·98
	1896	46,854,311	39 15 10	7·25
	1897	46,929,321	40 2 0	7·08
	1898	47,058,088	40 4 10	6·83

* The calendar year is referred to up to and including 1896; but the financial year ending 30th June after that year, except in the case of New Zealand, where it relates to that ending 31st March.

STATE FUNDED DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.*	At the end of each Year.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
New South Wales ...	1875	11,470,637	19 6 0	2·78
	1880	14,903,919	19 18 6	3·04
	1885	35,564,259	37 9 1	4·69
	1890	48,425,333	43 3 4	5·11
	1893	56,176,149	45 18 5	5·91
	1894	56,451,369	45 2 2	6·07
	1895	57,075,519	44 13 3	6·18
	1896	57,493,539	44 12 11	6·34
	1897	58,588,264	44 13 6	6·43
	1898	60,777,186	45 10 0	6·53
Queensland ...	1875	6,435,250	35 1 0	4·72
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	1885	19,320,850	61 4 10	6·80
	1890	28,105,684	71 17 4	8·62
	1893	30,639,534	70 17 6	9·18
	1894	30,639,534	68 16 7	9·16
	1895	31,873,934	69 4 2	9·34
	1896	31,873,934	68 6 11	8·75
	1897	33,498,414	69 15 7	9·27
	1898	33,598,414	68 1 1	8·92
South Australia ...	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·90
	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
	1885	17,020,900	54 6 2	7·37
	1890	21,151,500	66 5 6	8·27
	1893	21,697,000	62 11 0	8·42
	1894	22,306,500	63 6 0	8·61
	1895	22,556,025	63 2 2	9·03
	1896	23,367,200	65 2 6	9·04
	1897	23,914,000	67 0 2	8·86
	1898	24,309,035	67 5 5	9·23
Western Australia ...	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
	1890	1,367,444	27 15 10	3·30
	1893	2,873,098	44 3 2	5·03
	1894	3,417,339	41 12 9	5·02
	1895	3,990,112	39 8 3	3·54
	1896	4,736,573	38 15 5	2·55
	1897	7,310,815	46 6 8	2·57
	1898	9,203,738	53 16 8	3·34
Tasmania ...	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4	4·35
	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
	1885	3,357,000	25 19 5	5·88
	1890	6,432,800	44 5 6	8·48
	1893	7,340,804	47 10 9	10·38
	1894	7,414,345	47 1 9	10·64
	1895	7,782,770	48 7 9	10·21
	1896	7,782,470	47 12 2	9·75
	1897	7,782,170	46 11 8	9·21
	1898	7,776,320	44 19 1	8·56

* See footnote to previous page.

STATE FUNDED DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.*	At the end of each Year.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
New Zealand	1875	17,400,031	46 5 11	6·18
	1880	28,583,231	58 19 0	8·71
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 5	8·74
	1890	38,832,350	62 1 8	9·23
	1893	39,826,415	59 4 10	9·04
	1894	40,386,964	58 17 3	9·42
	1895	43,050,780	61 12 4	9·67
	1896	43,050,780	60 18 10	9·67
	1897	44,362,118	61 13 6	9·39
	1898	44,963,424	61 5 11	8·85

NOTE.—For Public Debts of the respective colonies over a series of years, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet, to be published later on), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the 26 years 1873 to 1898.

Increase in debt of Australasian Colonies, 1890 to 1898.

436. It will be observed that since 31st December, 1890, New South Wales has increased her debt by 12¼ millions, Western Australia by nearly 8, New Zealand by over 6, Victoria and Queensland by about 5½, South Australia by over 3 millions, and Tasmania by over a million; but by far the greatest increase during the period in proportion to population was £26 per head in Western Australia; whilst there was an increase of £3 13s. per head in Victoria, £2 7s. in New South Wales, £1 in South Australia, and 14s. in Tasmania; but a decrease of £3 16s. per head in Queensland, and of 16s. per head in New Zealand. In the twelve months ended with 30th June, 1898, New South Wales increased her debt by 2½ millions, Western Australia by nearly 2 millions, and South Australia and New Zealand by about half-a-million each, but there was little or no change in the other colonies.

Debts in proportion to revenue.

437. It will also be noticed that the public debts of the various colonies varied in 1898 from an amount equal to about 9¼ years' revenue in South Australia, and nearly 9 in Queensland and New Zealand, to as low as 3½ years' revenue in Western Australia. The debt of Victoria was equivalent to about 6¼ years' revenue, being slightly higher than in New South Wales, but much lower than in any other colony except Western Australia.

Increase of debt in Australasia in twenty-three years.

438. During the year 1897-8, the Public Debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by nearly 5½ millions, or 2½ per cent., and the amount per head of population by 6s. 8d. During the last eight years it increased by about 42 millions, or by nearly one-fourth, and the proportion per head by £2 4s. 7d. During the twenty-three years ended with 1898, it increased by over one hundred and seventy-three and a half millions—or about fourfold—whilst the proportion per head more than doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1875 it was equal to the income of the colonies for less than four years, and in 1880 to about five and a

* See footnote to page 290.

quarter years, in 1898 it was equal to their income for over seven and a quarter years. This is shown by the following figures :—

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1875 TO 1898.

Year.*	Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1875	54,246,011	23 6 0	3·85
1880	89,910,249	33 0 8	5·27
1885	140,970,119	42 17 8	5·87
1890	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36
1893	204,617,004	50 5 11	7·29
1894	207,420,433	49 18 9	7·51
1895	213,157,657	50 5 10	7·56
1896	215,158,807	50 4 10	7·46
1897	222,385,102	50 19 5	7·30
1898	227,686,205	51 6 1	7·26

439. In the following table is shown the nominal amounts of the debts of the different colonies on 30th June, 1898, and the net proceeds of loans available for expenditure after deducting expenses of floating, discounts, &c.; also the total loan expenditure to date and the balance unexpended :—

Loan expenditure and balances in Australasian Colonies to 30th June, 1898.

PROCEEDS OF LOANS EXPENDED AND UNEXPENDED IN AUSTRAL-ASIAN COLONIES TO 30TH JUNE, 1898 (EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS REDEEMED).

Colony.	Funded Debt on 30th June, 1898.	Expenses of Floating, Discounts, &c.	Net Proceeds.		Total Expenditure to Date.	Balance Unexpended.
			Total.	Average per £100 Debentures or Stock.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	47,058,088	943,016	46,115,072	98·00	45,489,907	625,165
N. S. Wales	60,777,186	2,857,440	57,919,746	95·30	57,943,082	- 23,336†
Queensland	33,598,414	2,228,898	31,369,516	93·36	29,816,543	{ - 1,070,449‡ 2,623,422§
S. Australia	24,309,035	659,645	23,649,390	97·29	23,033,559	615,831
W. Australia	9,203,738	158,280	9,045,458	98·28	8,514,356	531,102
Tasmania ...	7,776,320	115,492	7,660,828	98·52	7,453,397	207,431
New Zealand	44,963,424	1,637,000	43,326,424	96·36	43,326,424	..
	227,686,205	8,599,771	219,086,434	96·22	215,577,268	3,509,166

* See footnote (*) on page 290.

† Deficit covered by a temporary advance of £1,500,000 from the trust funds.

‡ Apparent overdraft; if so, the cash balance would be reduced accordingly.

§ Of this amount, about £1,856,000 consists of suspended deposits in the Queensland National and other Queensland banks.

Net proceeds
of loans per
£100 in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

440. It will be noticed that the net proceeds of the loans, per £100 nominal amount, were greatest in Tasmania, Western Australia, and Victoria, where they averaged £98 10s., £98 6s., and £98 respectively, but smaller in New South Wales (£95 6s.) than in any other colony except Queensland (£93 7s.)—the average being £96 4s.

Particulars
of aggregate
loan expendi-
ture in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

441. The various public works and services on which the proceeds of existing public loans have been expended, together with the aggregate loan expenditure under each head, are set forth in the following table, classified under two heads—(1) Works yielding direct revenue, including all immediately reproductive works, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, harbor and river improvements, &c.; (2) All other purposes, chiefly for works of a permanent character, but not returning direct revenue—such as roads and bridges, defence works, school buildings, and other public works and buildings; also for immigration, and to cover deficiencies in revenue, &c. The totals for each colony agree with the total expenditure, as shown in the preceding table:—

LOAN EXPENDITURE ON VARIOUS PUBLIC WORKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.

(Exclusive of Loans finally paid off.)

Expenditure on—	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1.—REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways ..	35,540,938	38,695,179	18,604,122	12,163,792	5,888,234	3,486,174	15,014,500
Electric Telegraphs ..	..	933,469	851,231	842,646	989,208	120,719	769,000
Water Supply and Sewerage ..	7,277,627	7,927,568	1,069,324	3,890,229	102,761	76,600	600,000
Harbors, Rivers, Docks, &c. ..	611,059	4,040,893	1,914,821	1,106,216	998,081	24,500	484,000
Light-houses ..	..	92,841	95,950	71,505	24,759	88,750	..
Total ..	43,429,624	51,689,450	22,535,648	18,075,067	7,293,178	3,746,743	16,867,500
2.—ALL OTHER WORKS, &c.							
Roads and Bridges ..	106,259	890,791	1,408,425	1,853,177	132,277	12,208,987	4,632,000
School Buildings ..	1,063,507	796,564	17,812	456,906	..	148,663	†
Defence Works ..	98,399	1,211,073	213,496	224,821	..	121,423	3,995,000
Other Public Works ..	752,318	1,902,350	948,889	365,007	63,876	49,245	3,036,000
Immigration ..	..	875,326	2,608,549	..	30,975	235,000	2,490,000
Deficiencies in Revenue ..	..	..	1,489,578	1,014,555	..	154,090	1,983,000
Other Purposes* ..	40,000	468,529	394,363	1,644,006	1,604,058	189,846	9,714,294
Grand Total ‡	45,489,907	57,943,083	29,816,543	23,033,559	8,514,366	7,453,397	43,336,424

* Including the following amounts:—In South Australia, about £200,000 on general public works for the Northern Territory, and £381,664 paid to leasees for improvements on pastoral leases; in Queensland, £430,005, loans to sugar companies; in Western Australia, over £300,000 on the development of mineral resources; in Tasmania, £100,000, State aid to religion, and £58,846 unapportioned; in New Zealand, £3,048,000 for land purchases (partly from the Maoris), £721,000 on mining, £1,500,000 for advances to settlers, £500,000 for Bank of New Zealand preference shares, £356,000 for New Zealand Consols Deposits, and £786,000 to cover old provincial liabilities. Including also, in some cases, premiums on loans.

† Portion of the expenditure on harbors, &c., is included with that for roads and bridges.

‡ Included with Other Public Works.

§ Including £2,357,000 towards cost of the Maori war.

|| Exclusive of cost of floating loans, &c.

442. The major portion of the proceeds of the funded debt of each of the Australasian Colonies was expended on railway construction, and the remainder on water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbor and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of June, 1898, New South Wales and Victoria had spent larger amounts on railway construction than any of the other colonies, the amounts (exclusive of loans repaid) being about £38,695,000 in New South Wales, £35,541,000 in Victoria, as against 18½ millions in Queensland, 15 millions in New Zealand, over 12 millions in South Australia, and less than 6 millions in Western Australia, and not quite 3½ millions in Tasmania. The Government of New South Wales has spent more on water supply and sewerage than that of any other colony, the total amount, however, being only £650,000 more than in Victoria, where £7,278,000 was so expended, whilst South Australia came next with nearly £3,900,000. No portion of the Public Debt of Victoria or South Australia, and very little in Western Australia, has been contracted for the promotion of immigration, but Queensland and New Zealand have each spent about two and a half millions for that purpose, and New South Wales and Tasmania over a million between them.

Ch'ef public works for which loan expenditure has been incurred in each colony.

443. Over ninety-two per cent. of the expenditure from Victorian Government loans was devoted to revenue-producing public works, which is a far larger proportion than in any of the other colonies. This is shown by the following figures, which give the proportion so disbursed in each colony:—

Proportion of loan expenditure on reproductive works in each colony.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LOANS EXPENDED ON REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.

	Per cent.
1. Victoria	92·29
2. New South Wales	85·05
3. Western Australia	79·24
4. South Australia	74·36
5. Queensland	67·07
6. Tasmania	48·18
7. New Zealand	37·52*

444. Of the aggregate loan expenditure of the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of June, 1898, about seven-eighths was devoted to railways and other reproductive works, and the balance to other works and services chiefly of a permanent character. Of the

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

* The purposes for which a large portion of the New Zealand debt was incurred cannot now be determined. See footnote on preceding page.

amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined, the proportion set apart for reproductive works is considerably less, but the proportion for roads, immigration, and other purposes is more, than those for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table :—

**LOAN EXPENDITURE ON VARIOUS PUBLIC WORKS IN AUSTRALIA
AND AUSTRALASIA TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.**
(Exclusive of expenditure from loans paid off.)

Expenditure on—	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
1.—REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.				
Railways and Tramways ...	110,892,355	67·30	129,393,029	60·02
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,896,753	1·75	3,786,472	1·76
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	20,268,199	12·30	20,944,799	9·71
Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, and Docks	8,965,575	5·44	9,512,825	4·42
Total ...	143,022,882	86·79	163,637,125	75·91
2.—ALL OTHER WORKS AND SERVICES.				
Roads and Bridges ...	3,999,929	2·43	10,830,916	5·02
Defence Works ...	1,747,788	1·06	5,864,211	2·72
School Buildings ...	2,334,789	1·42	2,483,352	1·15
Other Public Works and Buildings	3,932,133	2·38	8,267,378	3·83
Immigration ...	3,504,850	2·13	6,198,850	2·88
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury bonds)	2,504,133	1·52	4,640,223	2·15
Other Services ...	3,750,943	2·27	13,655,213	6·34
Total ...	21,774,565	13·21	51,940,143	24·09
Grand Total ...	164,797,447	100·00	215,577,268	100·00

Government loans re-lent to local bodies in certain colonies.

445. In some of the colonies, more especially Victoria, portion of the proceeds of loans raised have been re-lent to local bodies. The following is a statement of the principal amounts so advanced, and

included in the two preceding tables, under the respective headings shown :—

GOVERNMENT LOANS RE-LENT TO LOCAL BODIES.

Purposes.	Victoria.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£
Tramways	198,683	...	...	...
Waterworks	4,911,285	774,293	76,600*	600,000
Harbors, &c. ... ..	...	80,785	24,500	...
Roads and Bridges	37,500	525,847	400	565,500
Other Public Works—Buildings	...	...	1,300	...
Other Purposes—				
Mining Companies ... ..	...	11,529	...	...
Sugar Companies	40,000	430,005	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	82,035	...	...
Total	5,187,468	1,904,494	102,800	1,165,500

446. The annual interest payable on the funded debt as it stood on the 30th June, 1898, varied from nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions in New South Wales and over £1,800,000 in Victoria to about £300,000 in Tasmania; whilst the average nominal rate of interest was lowest in Western Australia—whose loans were for the most part of recent origin—where it was only 3·54 per cent., and highest in South Australia, where it was 3·92 per cent.—the latter rate, however, being only slightly higher than that in Victoria or New Zealand. In reference to the apparently high rate in Victoria reference to a former table† will show, however, that the loans of this colony have a currency of only fourteen and a half years—which is at least two and a half years shorter than any other colony, and nearly seven years below the average of the whole—and will consequently all the sooner be renewed at a lower rate of interest. This cannot be said of New Zealand, the currency of whose loans are far longer than that of any other colony. In proportion to population, the interest charge was heaviest in South Australia and Queensland, in which it averaged about £2 12s. per head, and lowest in Victoria, where it averaged £1 11s. 3d. per head. Taking the colonies as a whole, the annual interest charge amounts to about $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions, equivalent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the nominal debt, or to £1 19s. per head of population; but taking only the six colonies likely to federate (i.e., excluding New Zealand) the annual charge for interest amounts to close on 7 millions, equivalent to an average rate of a little

Interest on debts payable by Australasian Colonies.

* Of which £35,000 was for light and water.

† See table following paragraph 431 ante.

over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or to £1 17s. 3d. per head of population. The following are the figures :—

ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE ON FUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Colony.	Annual Amount.	Average Rate.	Average per Head.
	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria	1,824,851	3·88	1 11 3
New South Wales	2,225,263	3·66	1 13 4
Queensland	1,274,244	3·79	2 11 7
South Australia	953,119	3·92	2 12 9
Western Australia	325,994	3·54	1 18 2
Tasmania	297,366	3·83	1 14 5
Total six colonies	6,900,837	3·77	1 17 3
New Zealand	1,750,669	3·89	2 7 9
Grand Total	8,651,496	3·80	1 19 0

Effective rate of interest on Australian borrowings.

447. The nominal rate of interest, as shown in the last table, is not, it should be pointed out, necessarily a test of the financial success of the past borrowings of any colony. A reliable comparison can only be made after computing the real or effective rate of interest—a long and laborious calculation—in which the net proceeds realized, the nominal rate of interest, and the currency of each outstanding loan has to be taken into account. Such a calculation was made for the outstanding loans as they stood on the 30th June, 1896, with the following results—the colonies being placed in order according to the success achieved :—

NOMINAL AND REAL RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ON 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Colony.	Nominal Rate per £100 Stock.	Real Rate per £100 Net Proceeds.
	£	£
1. Western Australia	3·80	3·91
2. New South Wales	3·72	3·96
3. Tasmania	3·82	3·98
4. Victoria	3·93	4·04
5. South Australia	3·99	4·20
6. Queensland	3·84	4·23
Average	3·84	4·05

448. The real rate is, it will be observed, in all cases in excess of the nominal rate, but the excess is by no means uniform, as it varies between .11 in Western Australia and .39 in Queensland. It is also to be noted that much less difference exists between the results achieved by New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria than the nominal rates would lead one to suppose. But, whilst this shows Victoria to stand as low as fourth on the list in regard to past borrowings, the short currency of her existing loans will soon, *ceteris paribus*, give her an advantage over the other colonies in future years, as will be seen by comparing the nominal rates just given with the following average nominal rates during the succeeding 40 years—assuming the loans on maturity to be uniformly replaced by 3 per cent. stock at par, expenses of renewal being left out of account:—

AVERAGE NOMINAL RATE OF INTEREST ON LOANS OF AUSTRAL-
ASIAN COLONIES DURING 40 YEARS COMMENCING 1ST JULY,
1896.*

					Per cent.
1. Victoria	...	...	...	...	3.33
2. Tasmania	...	...	...	...	3.36
3. { New South Wales	...	...	...	{	3.38
{ Western Australia	...	...	...
4. South Australia	...	...	...	...	3.41
5. Queensland	...	...	...	...	3.49
Average	...	...	...	...	3.39

449. The cost of paying interest on Australasian loans in London is made up of exchange on remittances, averaging about .67 (13s. 5d.) per cent.; also, in the case of debenture loans, a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the interest payable, except in regard to South Australia, which saves this item by transacting the business through the Agent-General; or, in the case of inscribed loans, an annual charge for inscription and management, according to the amount of loans inscribed. The average annual charge for such inscription and management was as follow for each colony:—Victoria, £250 (reduced on 1st July, 1897, from £436) per million; New South Wales, £428; Queensland, £457; South Australia, about £100 (business probably transacted by Agent-General, formerly it was £250); Tasmania, £500; New Zealand, £436. The London and Westminster Bank conducts the business for Victoria, and the Bank of England for New South Wales.

450. Over half the aggregate Public Debt of Australasia bears interest at 4 per cent., nearly a third at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and nearly an eleventh at 3 per cent., the balance being chiefly at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent.,

* For details of the calculation, see Australasian Statistics, 1896, compiled by the Government Statist of Victoria, page 43. According to a more recent computation (see paragraph 460 post), the average rates for the period of 50 years commencing 1st July, 1896, would be as follow—the colonies being arranged in order:—Western Australia, 3.16; Victoria, 3.25; Tasmania, 3.27; New South Wales, 3.28; South Australia, 3.36; Queensland, 3.38; Australia (with Tasmania), 3.29.

as will be seen by the following figures, which also show the rates in each colony :—

**RATES OF INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.**

Name of Colony.	Nominal Amount of Loans bearing Interest at—					Other Rates.*	Total.
	5%	4½%	4%	3½%	3%		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	...	5,000,000	27,810,795	12,000,000	2,247,293	...	47,058,088
N.S. Wales ...	2,082,900	3,700	21,065,439	29,326,200	8,199,947	99,000	60,777,186
Queensland ...	...	...	21,384,300	10,489,634	1,724,480	...	33,598,014
South Australia ...	290,000	244,400	17,382,400	3,363,900	2,242,135	786,200	24,309,435
W. Australia ...	83,100	86,130	4,086,535	1,000,000	3,875,473	73,500	9,203,738
Tasmania ...	100	...	4,139,120	3,457,200	...	179,900	7,776,320
New Zealand ...	864,700	1,504,568	31,404,102	8,756,742	2,206,012	227,300	44,963,424
Grand Total	3,320,800	6,837,798	127,272,691	68,393,676	20,495,340	1,365,900	227,686,205

Principal and interest of Australasian debts payable in London.

451. The following table shows that, of the 227½ millions borrowed by the Australasian Governments, over 209 millions were raised in London and only 18½ millions in the colonies; and that, of the annual interest payable, nearly 8 millions have to be remitted to London, and only £670,000 is payable locally :—

**INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DEBT OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ON
30TH JUNE, 1898.**

Name of Colony.	Principal Repayable—			Annual Interest Payable—		
	In London.	In Australia.	Total.	In London.	In Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	44,064,000	2,994,088	47,058,088	1,727,560	97,291	1,824,851
New South Wales ..	54,424,100	6,353,086	60,777,186	1,993,786	231,477	2,225,263
Queensland ...	31,874,134	1,724,280	33,598,414	1,212,237	62,007	1,274,244
South Australia ...	22,653,300	1,655,735	24,309,035	1,897,216	155,903	2,053,119
Western Australia	8,953,738	250,000	9,203,738	317,244	8,750	325,994
Tasmania ...	7,533,050	243,270	7,776,320	287,096	10,270	297,366
New Zealand ...	39,681,681	5,281,743	44,963,424	1,544,970	205,689	1,750,659
Total ...	209,184,003	18,502,202	227,686,205	7,980,109	671,387	8,651,496

* Consisting of £1,220,400 at 6 per cent., chiefly in South Australia; £4,500 at 5½ per cent. in New South Wales; and £141,000 at 3½ per cent., chiefly in New Zealand.

† Exact rate £4 11s. 3d. per £100 in this case.

‡ In South Australia, in the case of £348,100 debentures or stock held in London and £95,300 in Adelaide the place of payment of interest may be changed at the option of stock-holders at any time, after due notice; and, in the case of £7,517,800 in London, and £337,900 in Adelaide, the place may be changed only from London to Adelaide, or vice versa; in all other cases an option was also allowed, but it had to be declared at the time of issue.

452. Nearly 9 millions of the aggregate debt of the Australasian Colonies will fall due by the end of the century, nearly 21½ millions, in all, by the end of 1905, and over half of the whole by the end of 1920. The bulk of the existing debt of Tasmania will be redeemable by the end of 1920, the whole of that of Victoria by the end of 1925, of New South Wales and Western Australia (except a small amount of a permanent character) not until the end of 1935; whilst portion of the debt of South Australia is not redeemable until 1936-40, and portion of that of Queensland until 1946-50. These circumstances ought to stimulate the Australasian Governments to take concerted action with a view to secure not only general uniformity as to future loans in respect of rate of interest, currency, and periods of interest payments, thereby virtually creating, without consolidation, one great Australasian stock, which could readily be taken over at any time, without the necessity of conversion, by a Federal Government whenever constituted; but also to obtain some material reductions in the present heavy charges made for the flotation and management of public loans. The following are the amounts falling due in each colony, in various quinquennial periods, terminating with 1950, before which all existing loans will have fallen due:—

DUE DATES OF STATE FUNDED LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES OUTSTANDING ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.

When Repayable. In the Years—	Amount of Loans outstanding on 30th June, 1898.							Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Prior to 1901 ..	1,500,000	1,239,000	..	1,444,400	1,053,530	86,320	3,564,358	8,887,603
1901 to 1905 ..	8,457,000	2,845,400	..	332,300	365,600	219,250	351,600	12,571,150
1906 to 1910 ..	6,000,000	6,338,100	..	6,209,100	..	300,000	1,821,185	20,668,385
1911 to 1915 ..	6,908,795	4,888,977	13,195,300	269,600	4,376,000	2,346,650	839,300	32,319,622
1916 to 1920 ..	12,197,293	12,826,200	..	11,149,635	1,100,000	4,756,500	12,200	42,041,823
1921 to 1925 ..	12,000,000	16,920,320	12,978,834	1,651,300	44,514	..	500,000	44,089,963
1926 to 1930 ..	..	..	3,704,800	200,000	1,000,000	67,600	29,150,392	34,122,702
1931 to 1935 ..	..	15,186,300	..	..	972,094	..	16,158,394	..
1936 to 1940 ..	..	..	..	3,052,700	..	..	6,161,167	9,213,867
1941 to 1945 ..	..	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	2,081,012	4,081,012
1946 to 1950 ..	..	..	1,724,480	..	..	..	..	1,724,480
Annual drawings ..	..	..	..	..	51,000	..	482,300	733,300
Permanent ..	..	532,889	..	..	41,000	..	..	573,889
Total ..	47,058,088	60,777,186	33,598,414	24,309,035	9,203,738	7,776,320	44,963,424	227,686,205

NOTE.—In all cases the earliest period of repayment has been taken. For particulars for each individual year, see *Australasian Statistics* 1897, pp. 22 to 24.

453. The following table has been specially computed in order to indicate, as closely as possible, the true relative positions of the various colonies in regard to the matter of indebtedness, which the nominal debt does not. It should be pointed out, however, that the effective

Present value of debt securities of Australasian Colonies, 1898.

rate of interest assumed, viz., 3 per cent., is at present somewhat lower than the market rate for Australian securities:—

PRESENT VALUE OF DEBENTURES AND STOCK REPRESENTING THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1898.

(Assuming the effective rate of interest to be 3 per cent.)

Colony.	Present value of Debentures and Stock if converted into 3 per cent. (par) Stock.			
	Amount of—		Average per Head.	
	Principal.	Interest, 3 per cent.	Principal.	Interest.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	51,479,641	1,544,389	44 0 5	1 6 5
New South Wales ...	66,594,300	1,997,829	49 17 1	1 9 11
Queensland ...	37,853,169	1,185,595	76 13 5	2 6 0
South Australia ...	27,016,809	810,504	74 15 4	2 4 10
Western Australia ...	9,721,920	291,658	56 17 3	1 14 1
Total ...	192,665,839	5,779,975	54 11 2	1 12 9
Tasmania ...	8,590,344	257,710	49 13 3	1 9 10
New Zealand ...	51,925,812	1,557,774	70 15 9	2 2 6
Grand Total ...	258,181,995	7,595,459	57 1 0	1 14 3

NOTE.—The above is the result of an actuarial calculation, in which the different nominal rates of interest and currencies of the loans of each colony have been taken into account. The effective rate of interest has been assumed at 3 per cent., although at present it is somewhat higher. This table presents a true comparison of the existing permanent indebtedness of the various colonies.

True relative indebtedness of various Australasian Colonies.

454. The results arrived at by this table do not alter the order of the colonies in regard to their indebtedness, as indicated by a previous one* showing the nominal debts per head. Their effect is, however, to diminish the apparent relative indebtedness of Western Australia, and to considerably increase that of New Zealand, South Australia, and Queensland. This will be seen by the following figures, which show the indebtedness of the different colonies relatively to Victoria, which being the least indebted colony is represented by 100, on the basis of the nominal debt per head, and also on the basis of the present value of the debt securities per head as shown in the foregoing table:—

RELATIVE INDEBTEDNESS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ON 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Colony.	Based on the—	
	(a) Nominal Debt per Head.	(b) Present Value of Debt Securities per Head.
1. Victoria ...	100	100
2. Tasmania ...	112	113
3. New South Wales ...	113	113
4. Western Australia ...	134	129
5. New Zealand ...	152	161
6. South Australia ...	167	170
7. Queensland ...	169	174

* See table following paragraph 431 ante.

455. The next table shows the amounts of Public Debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony; also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied by in order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1897.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom (1897-8)	£ 638,266,482†	£ 15 17 8	6·14
Malta	79,168	0 9 0	·25
ASIA.			
India (1896)	237,325,160	1 1 6	2·41
Ceylon	3,702,100	1 4 7	2·82
Protected Malay States	175,000	0 7 3	·17
Hong Kong	341,800	1 6 2	·70
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	1,199,149	3 4 0	1·36
Natal	8,019,143	13 7 11	5·50
Cape of Good Hope	27,282,405	13 4 10	4·08
Sierra Leone	25,000	0 3 11	·26
AMERICA.			
Canada	68,328,109\$	13 8 10	9·08
Newfoundland	3,419,167	16 2 5	10·34
Bermuda	46,100	2 17 10	1·35
British Guiana	949,482	3 8 3	1·74
Honduras	34,736	1 0 7	·56
West Indies—			
Bahamas	119,026	2 5 9	1·83
Jamaica	2,136,627	3 0 9	2·83
St. Lucia	191,980	4 2 3	3·47
St. Vincent	19,100	0 8 5	·72
Barbados	409,159	2 3 4	2·31
Grenada	127,770	2 2 4	2·27
Tobago	9,203	0 9 0	·99
St. Christopher }	89,450	} 2 1 6 }	1·80
Nevis			
Antigua	150,671		2·74
Montserrat	24,600		3·17
Dominica	70,900		2·84
Trinidad	916,740	3 16 2	1·59
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ||	222,385,102	50 19 5	7·30
Fiji	213,257	1 15 0	2·86
Total	1,216,056,586	4 6 6	4·76

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see Part "Population" ante.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 278 ante.

‡ Gross debt. The net debt, after deducting loans recoverable, nominal value of Suez Canal Shares, and Bank Balances, was £602,108,361.

§ Gross Liability. The net liability, after deducting "interest-bearing investments, loans, cash, and banking accounts," was only £24,487,307, or £10 14s. 4d. per head.

|| For Public Debt and amounts per head and proportion of debt to revenue in the various Australian Colonies, see table following paragraph 455 ante.

Indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

456. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,216 millions sterling ; that 638 millions, or more than one-half of this amount, is owing by Great Britain herself ; 237 millions by India, or nearly a fifth ; 223 millions, or more than one-sixth of the whole, by the Australasian Colonies ; and the remainder, 118 millions, by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies.

Indebted-
ness per
head of
British
dominions.

457. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is more than three times as large as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies, with the exception of Newfoundland. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of Queensland and South Australia is over four times, that of New Zealand nearly four times, and that of Western Australia nearly three and a half times, as large as that of the United Kingdom ; whilst that of Tasmania, New South Wales, and Victoria is from two and three-quarters to two and a half times as large. The Government of every one of the Australasian Colonies is, in proportion to population, far more heavily indebted than any Government in the world outside Australasia. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada is only about a fourth of that of Australasia.

Proportion
of debts to
revenues of
British
dominions.

458. In proportion to revenue, the debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any of her dependencies, except Tasmania, New Zealand, South Australia, Queensland, Canada, and Newfoundland ; but, with the exception of Canada and Newfoundland, there is no portion of the British dominions in which the debt is so high a multiple of its revenue as the united debts of the Australasian Colonies are of their united revenues.

Increased
indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

459. During the five years ended with 1897, the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by about £18,000,000, notwithstanding a reduction of over 35½ millions in the debt of the United Kingdom. An increased amount of over 24½ millions was borrowed by the colonies of Australasia alone.

National
Debt of
United
Kingdom,
1898.

460. At the end of March, 1898, the National Debt of the United Kingdom stood in round numbers at 638 millions, of which

nearly 213 millions were held by Government departments. The interest on the debt is payable quarterly. The various denominations of the debt will be found in the following table :—

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31st MARCH, 1898.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.
Funded Debt—	£
2½* per Cents. Cons. Stock (Goschen's)	522,668,360
2½ per Cents. (1905)	4,647,223
2½ per Cents. (1905)	31,826,171
Debt to Banks of England and Ireland	13,645,870
Terminable Annuities	40,515,080
Treasury-bills	8,133,000
Book Debt (3 per Cent.)	13,000,000
All other	3,830,778
Total Debt	638,266,482

NOTE.—The information in this table has been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1899 page 78. As a set-off to the above liability, there exist assets amounting to about £36,160,000, viz.:—Bank balances, £10,918,000; Suez Canal Shares (market value), £24,435,000; loans recoverable, £565,900; present value of the payment by the Australasian Colonies of £35,000 per annum for ten years under the *Imperial Defence Act 1888*, £39,400; &c.

461. The British Debt may be divided into four branches—viz., Funded Debt, Terminable Annuities, Unfunded Debt, and other liabilities. The amount under each of these heads, together with the interest paid in 1897–8, is shown in the following table :—

NATIONAL DEBT OF UNITED KINGDOM AND ANNUAL INTEREST THEREON, 1897–8.

(000's omitted.)

Form of Debt.	Capital of Debt, 31st March, 1898.	Interest paid, 1897–8.
	£	£
Funded Debt	585,787,	16,064,
Terminable Annuities (capitalized)	40,515,	7,261,†
Unfunded (Treasury-bills)	8,133,	139,
Other Capital Liabilities	3,831,	...
Total	638,266,	23,464,†

NOTE.—Besides interest, £1,361,000 was paid into the New Sinking Fund, and £174,000 was the cost of management, making the total annual charge £25,000,000.

* Rate to be reduced to 2½ per cent. after 5th April, 1903. Principal redeemable at any time after 5th April, 1923.

† Including consideration for annuities

British
National
Debt, 1858
to 1899.

462. A gradual but continuous diminution has taken place in the national indebtedness of the United Kingdom, this reduction in the last 40 years having apparently amounted to over 196½ millions sterling,* of which 38 millions took place in the last five, and over three in the latest year. The decrease from period to period is shown by the following figures, which indicate the amount of the debt at the end of various financial years:—

PUBLIC DEBT† OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1858 TO 1899.

Debt at the end of each Financial Year.‡			Debt at the end of each Financial Year.‡		
£			£		
1857-8	...	831,532,535	1887-8	...	705,575,073
1862-3	...	821,992,158	1892-3	...	673,647,564
1867-8	...	799,839,663	1896-7	...	644,909,847
1872-3	...	779,222,110	1897-8	...	638,266,482
1877-8	...	772,151,725	1898-9	...	635,040,965
1882-3	...	754,455,270			

Public debts
of foreign
countries.

463. The public debts of foreign countries at the latest dates are next shown, so far as the information is available. The calculations as to the amount of indebtedness per head and the multiple of the revenue of each country have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head. §	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.	
Austria-Hungary	... 1896	552,077, ||	12 18 2	5·40
Belgium	... 1896	92,340,	15 4 3	6·03
Bulgaria	... 1896	6,854,	2 1 5	1·96
Denmark	... 1896-7	10,311, ¶	4 15 0	2·84
France	... 1896	1,084,411,	28 2 10	8·43
German Federation	... 1896	112,409,	2 2 7	1·80
" States	... 1898	522,159,	9 19 10	3·37
Greece	... 1898	37,212,	15 5 10	10·88
Holland	... 1898	91,008,	18 3 9	8·07
Italy	... 1896-7	510,184,	16 4 0	6·16
Portugal	... 1898	120,868,	25 19 0	10·59
Roumania	... 1898	48,994,	8 9 0	5·82
Russia	... 1896	698,398,	6 11 7	5·00
Servia	... 1896	15,998,	6 18 4	6·29

* The actual reduction is not so great as this, as the practice has prevailed of late years of deducting the amounts borrowed for local reproductive works. It is known that sums amounting in the aggregate to £26,568,969 were so deducted in 1887-8, when a *Local Loans Stock* was created.

† Funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), capital value of terminable annuities in 3 per cent stock at par, and unfunded debt (Treasury-bonds), amounting to £28,133,000 in 1897-8.

‡ Financial year ends on the 31st March.

§ For populations on which most of these calculations are based, see Part "Population" *ans*.

|| This amount is made up of £229,362,000, general debt of the whole Empire; £119,511,000 special debt of Austria proper; and £203,314,000, special debt of Hungary.

¶ Denmark has State investments, including the Reserve Fund, amounting to £3,483,000, or nearly one-third the total debt.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
EUROPE—continued.				
Spain	1897	283,046,	15 10 10	8·61
Sweden and Norway ...	1896	26,045,†	3 14 10	2·23
Switzerland Confederation	1896	3,356,	1 2 5	·99
" Cantons	1896	10,379,	3 9 7	3·28
Turkey	1898	128,351,	5 6 5	6·85
ASIA.				
Japan‡	1896-7	82,067,	1 18 5	1·72
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1897	103,864,	15 5 5	9·25
Tunis	1896	5,702,§	3 16 0	6·36
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1897	79,644,	20 2 10	6·25
Brazil	1897	228,535,	15 19 0	6·25
Chili	1897	17,735,	6 10 10	2·91
Costa Rica	1898	2,097,	8 12 5	3·53
Mexico	1897	40,117,	3 3 7	3·65
Peru	1898	64,096,||	21 7 5	29·72
Santo Domingo	1896	3,385,	5 12 10	10·95
United States	1897	378,682,¶	5 3 2	4·22
Uruguay	1896	23,764,	29 0 4	7·73
Venezuela	1896	7,892	3 4 7	4·08

464. The Public Debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any other country in the world except France, where it is larger than in the former by £446,000,000; and Russia, where it is larger by £50,000,000. Next to these countries in point of indebtedness are Austria-Hungary, German States, Italy, the United States, Spain, British India, and Brazil, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debt of the Australasian Colonies.**

465. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent countries are Uruguay, France, and Portugal, which are, however, in this respect, much behind all the Australasian Colonies.†† The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Uruguay, Portugal, and France, is also less than in Holland, Italy, Peru, Argentine Confederation, and Brazil, but is larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

* See footnote (i) preceding page.

† This amount is made up of £18,971,000, debt of Sweden; and £10,074,000, debt of Norway.

‡ The Japanese "yen" has been taken at its nominal value, viz., 4s. 1½d. actual value is about 3s. 4d.

§ Inclusive of a floating debt of at least £703,000.

|| Includes £54,578,000, for which the bond-holders had ceded all the railways, guano deposits, mines, and lands of the State for 66 years from 1890.

¶ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting the cash in the Treasury, was about £206,671,000.

** See table following paragraph 465 ante.

†† See table following paragraph 436 ante.

Proportion
of debt to
revenue in
different
countries.

466. With the exception of Peru—which appears to be irredeemably involved—the most heavily indebted countries in proportion to their revenues are Santo Domingo, Greece, Newfoundland, and Portugal, each having a debt more than ten times as great as its revenue. These countries, in addition to Egypt, Canada, Spain, Holland, France, and Uruguay are more deeply indebted than the Australasian Colonies,* taken as a whole. Moreover, it will be seen from the table that the debt of the United Kingdom,* in proportion to its revenue, is less than that of any of the countries above mentioned, and is also smaller than the debts of Italy, Servia, and Brazil.

Comparative
indebted-
ness in
various
countries.

467. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian Colonies with that of other countries, it cannot be too distinctly borne in mind that, whereas the latter was in most cases mainly incurred for purposes of war, the former was, as already pointed out, almost entirely contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works, which aid materially in the opening up and development of the country. In Victoria, for example, the Government debt is about £40 per head; in the United Kingdom it is nearly £16. The interest on the Victorian debt, however, as has already been shown,† is largely provided for by the reproductive works on which the borrowings have been expended; but the debt of the United Kingdom is wholly unproductive—in other words, the interest thereon can only be raised by means of taxes. The railways alone of the United Kingdom—all constructed by private companies—cost £1,089,800,000, leaving out of account the cost of waterworks and the large amounts borrowed by local authorities for school buildings, sewerage works, harbors, &c. If this amount be added to the National Debt of the mother country it would be increased to nearly £43 per head, or nearly £3 per head more than the debt of Victoria. The debt of the United Kingdom, however, has been borrowed at less than 3 per cent., and as the railways pay 3·73 per cent. interest on the capital outlay, the addition of their cost to the debt would not add to, but, on the contrary, would considerably lighten the burdens of the people. In like manner, so much of the debt of Victoria as has its interest covered by amounts derived from reproductive works may be considered to be provided for. It is therefore evident that the gross amount of money borrowed does not afford a true indication of the indebtedness of a country, which cannot be ascertained without taking into consideration the proportion of the interest payable covered by the earnings of reproductive works on which the borrowed moneys have been expended. In the following table this element is taken into account, and the comparative indebtedness is

* See table following paragraph 455 ante.

† See paragraph 402 ante.

ascertained by the amount of interest per head which has to be paid by taxation or the other special revenues of a country :—

RELATIVE BURDEN FOR INTEREST ON DEBT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Interest Payable per Head.	Interest per head covered by—	
			Earnings.	Taxation and Land Revenue.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Belgium	1896	0 8 11	0 8 11	Nil
Prussia	"	0 9 4*	0 9 4	Nil
Germany (Federation) ...	"	0 1 5*	0 1 3	0 0 2
Cape of Good Hope ...	"	0 11 9*	0 9 3	0 2 6
Canada	1896-7	0 8 6	0 1 2	0 7 4
United Kingdom ...	"	0 9 0	0 0 4	0 8 8
New South Wales ...	1897-8	1 13 4	1 3 5	0 9 11
Victoria	"	1 11 3	0 19 8	0 11 7
South Australia ...	"	2 12 9	1 6 8	1 6 1
Queensland	"	2 11 7	1 4 5	1 7 2
Tasmania	"	1 14 5	0 5 0	1 9 5
New Zealand	"	2 7 9	0 14 6	1 13 3

468. Thus the real burden for interest in the Australasian Colonies, although still heavy, is much less—as shown in the last column—than that indicated by the total amount per head, whilst the large revenue those colonies derive from land (varying from 7s. in Victoria to nearly 30s. in New South Wales) enables them to bear that burden with comparative ease. It must further be remembered that these colonies have latterly suffered through a period of depression, which has materially reduced the volume of the earnings, from which a substantial increase can be confidently expected in the immediate future. In New South Wales and Victoria—where the burden is much lighter than in the other colonies—the amount of interest per head not covered by earnings is only 1s. 3d. and 3s. respectively, higher than in the United Kingdom, where the proportion is somewhat higher than in Canada, and more than three times as high as in the Cape of Good Hope. The *beau idéal* from a financial point of view appears to have been reached in the case of the three European countries (Continental) at the head of the list (the only ones respecting which information is available), for they have practically no interest burden whatever; they may, however, be regarded as most exceptional cases.

Real interest burden in Australasian Colonies and other countries compared.

469. Although the average nominal rate of the loans of Victoria is at present comparatively high, that colony will, in consequence of the short currency of her loans, probably be in a more favorable position during the next 50 years than New South Wales or any other colony, except Western Australia, for, assuming a uniform effective rate of 3 per cent. for renewal of loans at maturity, Victoria will pay during the period named an average nominal rate of only 3.25 per cent., which will be .03 per cent. lower than New South Wales, and .04 per cent. less than the average of the colonies as a whole; the former being

Saving in interest by renewals in the next 50 years.

* Including redemptions.

equivalent to a saving on the existing Victorian debt of £14,120 per annum over and above that which would be effected in New South Wales on an equivalent amount. The aggregate saving by renewals during the next 50 years in the six colonies is estimated at £44,652,000 or an average of £893,000 per annum, the average rate of saving per annum per £100 debt varying from about '38 in New South Wales and Western Australia to about '63 in Victoria. The following are the results for each colony :—

**SAVING OF INTEREST IN 50 YEARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES*
BY RENEWAL OF LOANS EXISTING ON 30TH JUNE, 1898, BY 3%
STOCK AT PAR ON MATURITY.**

Colony.	Saving in 50 years.		Nominal Rate of Interest.	
	Aggregate.	Average per annum.	On 30th June, 1898.	Average during next 50 years.
Victoria ...	14,894,000	297,880	3·88	3·25
New South Wales ...	11,666,600	233,332	3·66	3·28
Queensland ...	7,259,800	145,196	3·79	3·36
South Australia ...	6,932,360	138,647	3·92	3·35
Western Australia ...	1,767,630	35,353	3·54	3·16
Tasmania ...	2,131,540	42,631	3·82	3·27
Total ...	44,651,930	893,039	3·78	3·29

Probable saving by renewals of loans at various periods in next 50 years.

470. The steps by which this saving may be effected are shown by the following table, which shows the annual saving by renewals on the hypothesis assumed by the end of the century, and by the end of each subsequent quinquennial period during the next 50 years :—

**ANNUAL SAVING OF INTEREST IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES* IN
THE NEXT 50 YEARS, AFTER 1ST JULY, 1898, IN RENEWAL OF
LOANS AT MATURITY WITH 3% STOCK.**

Periods when Loans Mature.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.†	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898-1900 ...	15,000	15,370	...	15,350	9,400	2,050	57,170
1901-1905 ...	109,000	42,800	...	11,230	5,490	4,570	173,090
1906-1910 ...	60,000	53,450	...	55,590	2,490	3,050	174,590
1911-1915 ...	68,600	40,400	72,500	7,440	20,660	23,400	233,000
1916-1920 ...	70,000	64,100	58,500	89,490	1,900	15,150	299,140
1921-1925 ...	90,000	82,500	106,000	17,270	180	13,150	311,100
1926-1930 ...	...	...	9,300	2,000	...	700	12,000
1931-1935 ...	...	97,000	9,300	15,360	9,700	...	116,000
1936-1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,360
1941-1945 ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	5,000
1946-1948 ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	5,000
Total ...	412,600	395,620	265,600	213,730	49,820	64,070	1,401,440

NOTE.—It has been assumed that the loans fall due uniformly in the middle of each year.

* Exclusive of New Zealand.

† The due dates of loans repayable by annual drawings have been taken as 1906 for the 4½ per cent. and 1907 for the 4 per cent.

471. On the 30th June, 1898, the aggregate amount of the Australasian debt repayable in London exceeded 209 millions, and the whole of this will have to be renewed, on the average, in 21 years. As the Imperial Government imposes a duty of 12s. 6d. per £100 on every Australasian loan floated or renewed, it follows that the colonies will pay into the Imperial Treasury within that period a sum amounting to no less than £1,300,000; and this sum will have to be paid afresh every time the loans are renewed. It seems only reasonable to expect the Imperial Government to remit to some extent this heavy tax on colonial borrowings—more especially as a considerable portion of the loans raised have stimulated the exports of British manufactures to these colonies.

Imperial
taxation on
colonial
borrowings.

472. Much has been written of the so-called “savings” it would be possible to effect by the immediate conversion of the Public Debt; but it will probably be found that these will vanish when examined on an actuarial basis. A *quid pro quo* will have to be given, and in addition there will be the cost of conversion, together with any extra monetary inducement to convert, which might be offered*; as against which must be weighed the savings to be effected in bank and other charges, and the probable rise in market price,—a desideratum both to borrowers and lenders—which will tend to improve the price obtainable for future issues. A few years ago a calculation was made by the Editor of this work as to the results to be achieved by the conversion and consolidation of the Victorian Debt securities registered in London as they existed on the 30th June, 1895, into a uniform 3 per cent. consolidated stock, having a currency of 40 years, assuming the effective rate of interest to be 3·4 per cent. On the date referred to the Victorian debentures and stock so registered amounted to £43,607,000, having an average currency of 18½ years, on which the annual interest payable was £1,709,280, equivalent to an average nominal rate of 3·92 per cent. Under these conditions it was computed that £111 14s. 2d. of such Consolidated Stock would be a fair equivalent for every £100 of the old securities, whereby the amount of debt would be increased to £48,713,000, or by £5,106,000, to which would have to be added £44,481† to cover commissions to banks for redemption of old loans, under the existing agreements, and £634,511 to defray the cost of conversion, thus further increasing the Consolidated Stock to £49,392,169, being £5,785,169 in excess of the existing debt. On this amount the interest payable would be £1,481,765, which, if allowance were made for an annual contribution to a sinking fund to eventually wipe out the increase of debt arising from the conversion, would be increased to £1,519,648. This would show a reduction of £189,632 on the annual interest payable prior to conversion, and it is this saving which has led so many to the false conclusion that there would be a permanent saving to that extent. A little further consideration, however, will show that such is by no means the case.

Conversion
and con-
solidation of
Public
Debts.

* This has been suggested, but it is questionable whether it would add to the success of any scheme.

† It was assumed that the colony's bankers would continue to act as agents for the colony; if, however, a change were made, this amount would have to be increased by about £134,000 to provide for compensation payable on termination of existing agreements.

For, whilst there would be an immediate reduction of interest under the conversion scheme, the amount payable would remain constant during the currency of the loan—a period of 40 years; whereas, under the usual method of renewal at maturity, there would be a gradual fall in the rate of interest as the loans mature—in a period of only $18\frac{1}{2}$ years on the average—to, or (what is not improbable) even below 3 per cent. Thus, under the latter system, assuming each loan as it falls due to be replaced by 3 per cent. stock at par, and any increase of debt due to cost of redemption and renewal to be provided for by a sinking fund sufficient to redeem it at the end of the 40 years, the annual interest charge would be gradually reduced from £1,709,280 for the first year to £1,510,901 in the eighteenth year (when for the first time it would be less than that payable under the conversion scheme), and further to £1,342,140 in the twenty-ninth year, and—all the original loans having been replaced—in each subsequent year. Summarizing the results, it will be found that, during the whole period of 40 years the aggregate interest payments by this method would be £59,623,200, as against £60,785,920 under the conversion scheme, thus showing a difference in favour of the present method, *ceteris paribus*, of over £1,160,000. Hence, conversion—even if it could be successfully effected—would not, *per se*, permanently reduce the interest charge, but would, on the contrary, tend to increase it, more especially since there is every prospect of a considerable fall taking place in the rate of interest on colonial securities before the bulk of the loans shall have matured—following in the wake of British Consols (which have often in recent years returned the investor less than 2 per cent.), Indian Stocks, and other first-class securities. Apart from this, moreover, a conversion would be inadvisable unless savings could be effected in cost of management, &c., by premiums received in case of conversion into a better security—i.e., Australian (Federal Consols)—or in other ways, to more than cover the loss of interest referred to, which is equivalent to £29,000* per annum.

Considerations affecting the creation of an Australian Federal Stock.

473. In view of the large interest savings—amounting to an aggregate of $44\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the next 50 years, or an average of nearly £900,000 per annum†—to be gradually effected in the ordinary course of events by the renewal of the existing loans of the Australasian Colonies, it becomes a question for careful consideration whether—in the event of either the management of, or the actual liability for, the State debts being taken over by a Federal Government—it might not be more economical to allow the loans to mature rather than to convert them immediately into a uniform Australian Stock, with a Federal guarantee. The points to be taken into account—apart from the *quid pro quo* which must be given—are on the one hand:—(1) Saving by reduction of cost of management under a uniform Stock; (2) gain on conversion, consequent on a smaller amount of Federal Stock being accepted in exchange for the better Federal security, especially if enhanced by being rendered available for investment by trustees; (3)

* This might be altered if compound interest were considered.

† See table following paragraph 463 ante.

improved prices obtainable for future issues; and (4) simplification of accounts. On the other hand there is—(a) Loss by conversion into long-dated securities at the current rate of interest, if the rate for Australian Stocks should in the future fall to less than 3 or even (not improbably) to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the latter being above the present net return for British Consols; (b) loss by immediate payment of cost of conversion (£1 3s. per £100) instead of at maturity (nineteen years hence on the average); (c) compensation demanded for termination of existing agreements, which might be modified by compromise with the present financial agents. Hence, in order to afford free scope to a Federal Government authorized to take over State debts, to enable it to make the best possible terms with existing bondholders, it may be found necessary to allow such Government the option of either granting or withholding the Federal guarantee on the whole or any portion of a State debt until maturity.

474. Another important question which demands the most careful consideration is that of uniformity of all future issues of Australian Government securities—a far easier and more practicable manner than conversion; and, seeing that $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions of Australasian loans will have to be renewed within the next five years, immediate action ought to be taken if deemed desirable to achieve this object. For, if each of the Australian Governments were to agree to issue all its further loans on a uniform basis (as agreed to with the other colonies) in regard to rate of interest, currency, &c., it would not only greatly facilitate any subsequent operations by the Federal Government, but would also tend to enhance the value of all the Australian Stocks, and so improve the terms on which future borrowings could be effected, for a large uniform Stock would thus be artificially created, which for practical purposes would no doubt be regarded as one Stock by home investors, and quoted accordingly. The following are a few suggestions in reference to the creation of uniform Australian Stocks, and the agreements in connexion therewith:—

Advantages of uniformity in regard to future Australian borrowings.

1. Rate of interest—3 per cent., payable quarterly.
2. Currency to be 60 years as a maximum, but with option of redemption after 25 years (say 1925).
3. Interest to commence only from date of sale of Stock, and to cease immediately the Stock is surrendered for conversion at any time into another Stock.

475. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the Local Government Act (54 Vict. No. 1112) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual income from general rates during the three years prior to the raising of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1897, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts consist of sums lent

Municipal debt.

by the Government (out of its Loan Funds) and sums borrowed by the municipalities on their own account :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Municipalities.	Districts with Loans outstanding.	Amount of Debt.		
		Due to Public.	Due to Government.	Total.
		£	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ...	47	2,995,100	330,796	3,325,896
Shires	59	556,814	116,407	673,221
Total	106*	3,551,914	447,203	3,999,117

Municipal
debt, 1881
to 1897.

476. The municipal debt (exclusive of loans from the Government) increased rapidly from 1883 to 1893, viz., from about three-quarters of a million to over 3½ millions, but very little extra has been added since 1893, as is indicated by the following figures, which show the municipal debt in each of the last seventeen years :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT PROPER,† 1881 TO 1897.

	£
1881	728,093
1882	742,911
1883	776,683
1884	1,083,613
1885	1,229,203
1886	1,479,159
1887	1,708,252
1888	2,062,327
1889	2,264,607
1890	2,944,440
1891	3,143,602
1892	3,287,036
1893	3,535,879
1894	3,549,936
1895	3,583,446
1896	3,547,434
1897	3,551,914

Municipal
borrowings
in London,
1863-93.

477. The London money market was first approached by Victorian municipalities for the purpose of borrowing in 1854, when a loan of £735,000 was raised there, of which £525,000 was for improvements to the city of Melbourne, and £210,000 for improvements to the town of Geelong. This loan, however, was guaranteed by the Government, and was paid off at the rate of £35,000 per annum, the final instalment having been cleared off in 1874. Since then, with the exception of a loan of £125,000 raised in 1878 by the Melbourne Corporation, no serious borrowing by municipalities took place until 1883. In that

* Of these 91 (viz., 41 cities, &c., and 50 shires) have borrowed both from the Government and from the public, and the remainder (viz., six cities, &c., and nine shires) have borrowed only from the Government.

† Exclusive of loans from the General Government.

year £200,000 was borrowed, and municipal loans were raised in each of the nine subsequent years, with the exception of 1884. The largest amount borrowed (£555,000) was in 1890, whilst as much as £250,000 was raised in 1892. No loans have been raised in London since 1892. The following are the amounts borrowed in each year:—

MUNICIPAL BORROWINGS IN LONDON, 1883 TO 1897.

	£
1883	200,000
1884	Nil
1885	80,000
1886	250,000
1887	168,000
1888	120,000
1889	167,700
1890	555,000
1891	85,000
1892	250,000
1893-7	Nil
Total	1,875,700

478. Of the total raised, as much as £1,050,000 was borrowed by the city of Melbourne, and the remainder by other municipalities—all of which are suburbs of that city. The names of such municipalities, together with the amounts raised by each, are as follow:—

BORROWINGS BY VARIOUS MUNICIPALITIES IN LONDON,
1883 TO 1893.

	£
Melbourne	1,050,000
South Melbourne	208,700
Prahran	135,000
St. Kilda	125,000
Fitzroy	119,000
Brunswick	73,000
Richmond	65,000
North Melbourne	60,000
Collingwood	40,000
Total	1,875,700

479. The principal loans raised by municipalities in the financial year 1897 were £12,000 (of which £3,200 was for redemption purposes) by the city of Ballarat, and £13,000 (of which £8,000 was for redemption purposes) by the town of Geelong, both bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—the former having a currency of 20 and the latter of 33 years; £3,200 at 4 per cent., with 30 years' currency, by the city of South Melbourne; whilst five shires raised between them £7,550, the interest being 4 per cent., except in one instance (in which it was 5 per cent.), and the currency varying from 13 to 25 years. All the loans were raised at or near par, and all were floated in the colony.

480. Of the total amount borrowed by municipalities (£4,000,000), as represented by outstanding loans, about 39 per cent. was for the construction of roads and bridges, 14 per cent. for sewerage and drainage

works, 11 per cent. for municipal halls and offices, 10 per cent. for markets, $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for waterworks, and the balance for tramways, gasworks, abattoirs, baths, libraries and museums, &c., public yards, gardens, and other purposes. Of the amount borrowed by cities, towns, and boroughs (£3,326,000), 37 per cent. was for roads and bridges, $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for sewerage, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for markets, $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for municipal halls, &c., $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for waterworks; and of that borrowed by shires (£673,000), 49 per cent. was for roads and bridges, 14 per cent. for sewerage and drainage works, nearly 11 per cent. for waterworks, 9 per cent. for tramways, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for municipal halls and offices. Of the amount advanced by the Government (£447,000), as much as 75 per cent. was for waterworks, 14 per cent. for tramways, and 9 per cent. for roads and bridges. The amounts borrowed for various purposes are summarized in the following table:—

**MUNICIPAL DEBTS, 1897.—PURPOSES FOR WHICH
CONTRACTED.**

Purposes.	Loans outstanding in—		Total Loans.		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Government.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads and Bridges ...	1,230,101	327,199	40,500	1,516,800	1,557,300
Tramways ...	...	60,811	60,811	...	60,811
Waterworks ...	308,736	72,026	334,892	45,870	380,762
Sewerage and Drainage ...	477,408	96,496	...	573,904	573,904
Gasworks ...	37,300	8,500	...	45,800	45,800
Markets ...	411,979	5,300	...	417,279	417,279
Abattoirs ...	34,700	...	...	34,700	34,700
Baths ...	20,782	800	...	21,582	21,582
Libraries, Museums, &c. ...	7,300	250	...	7,550	7,550
Public Gardens, &c. ...	26,950	5,540	...	32,490	32,490
Municipal Offices and Halls	383,950	50,350	...	434,300	434,300
Other purposes ...	335,840	10,130	11,000	334,970	345,970
Unspecified ...	50,850	35,819	...	86,669	86,669
Total ...	3,325,896	673,221	447,203	3,551,914	3,999,117

Rates of
interest on
municipal
debt.

481. Over three-fourths of the amount lent by the Government to municipalities bears interest at 4 per cent., and the bulk of the remainder at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the average rate of interest on such loans being 4.11 per cent. Of municipal loans borrowed from the public, one-half bears interest at 5 per cent., about a third at 4 per cent., nearly a sixth at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the remainder chiefly at 6 per cent. On the loans as a whole the average rate of interest payable by municipalities is $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; cities, towns, and boroughs paying at the rate of 4.59 per cent., and shires at 4.86 per cent. The following table shows the amounts outstanding at different rates of interest in

cities, towns, and boroughs, and shires ; also the annual amounts, and average rates of, interest payable in 1897 :—

LOANS AT VARIOUS RATES OF INTEREST AT THE END OF
FINANCIAL YEAR 1897.

Rate of Interest.	Loans borrowed through the Government.			Other Loans.			Grand Total
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3½ per cent. ...	...	3,600	3,600	25,000	...	25,000	28,600
4 " ...	251,796	96,398	348,194	928,600	36,450	965,050	1,313,244
4½ " ...	76,000	12,794	88,794	548,100	5,500	553,600	642,394
5 " ...	3,000	3,615	6,615	1,335,300	449,414	1,784,714	1,791,329
6 " ...	...	...	...	153,750	61,850	215,600	215,600
6½ " ...	...	...	...	4,350	3,600	7,950	7,950
Total ...	330,796	116,407	447,203	2,995,100	558,814	3,551,914	3,999,117
Annual interest payable ...	13,643	4,742	18,385	138,956	27,968	166,924	185,309
Average rate of interest ...	4·12	4·07	4·11	4·64	5·02	4·70	4·64

482. As against the municipal debt in 1897, there is a set off of £570,000, which was the amount at the credit of the Sinking Funds—only £25,000 of which was accumulated as against Government loans. This is less by £310,000 than the amount which should have been placed to credit, that being the sum by which the municipalities are in default ; and it is remarkable that nearly the whole amount was due on account of Government loans. There were also arrears on account of interest amounting, as already shown,* to £157,331, viz., £148,443 on account of Government loans, and £8,888 on account of loans direct from the public. The following are the particulars in regard to Sinking Funds :—

MUNICIPAL SINKING FUNDS, 1897.

			Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
Amount at Credit—			£	£	£
Government Loans	...	...	16,672	8,429	25,101
Other Loans	...	...	413,817	130,810	544,627
Total	...	...	430,489	139,239	569,728
Arrears due on account of—					
Government Loans	...	...	264,968	30,640	295,608
Other Loans	...	...	10,747	3,710	14,457
Total	...	...	275,715	34,350	310,065

* See table following paragraph 367 ante.

Annual contributions to municipal Sinking Funds, 1897.

483. In 1897, the annual amount which the municipalities were required to contribute to Sinking Funds was nearly £60,000, equivalent to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the principal; of this only £7,400, or less than 2 per cent. of the principal, was payable on account of loans from the Government, and £52,300, or nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the principal, on account of other loans. Thus, although the conditions exacted by the Government were less onerous than those imposed by the municipalities on themselves in respect to their own independent borrowings, it is only in regard to Government loans that they have materially fallen into arrears. The particulars for both classes of municipalities are as follow in regard to those loans for which Sinking Funds are provided :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO MUNICIPAL SINKING FUNDS, 1897.

Annual Contribution payable on account of—					Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
					£	£	£
Government Loans	...	...	...	...	6,443	981	7,424
Other Loans	...	...	...	...	37,322	14,974	52,296
Total	...	...	...	...	43,765	15,955	59,720
Percentage of Principal—							
Government Loans	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·94	1·95
Other Loans	...	...	...	...	2·15	2·70	2·29
Total	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·65	2·24

NOTE.—In addition, an aggregate debt of £489,950 is repayable by various municipalities by annual instalments of £29,600, equivalent to $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the principal.

Proposal to write off certain indebtedness by Local Bodies to Government.

483A. It having been found that the borrowings of certain municipalities (chiefly in mining districts) from the Government for the construction of waterworks have—owing to the movement of population to other districts—entailed obligations to pay interest and contributions to Sinking Funds such as cannot now be met except by the imposition of rates which would discourage enterprise and embarrass industry, the Government deemed it advisable to recommend that such bodies should be relieved of a portion of their indebtedness, and with that view a Bill is now* under the consideration of Parliament providing for the writing off of £163,760 on account of principal advanced by the Government, and £151,457 on account of interest in arrear.† Similar concessions were also made to Waterworks Trusts and Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts involving the writing off of £904,699 on account of principal, and £422,795 on account of overdue interest. The total concessions to all bodies thus amount to £1,068,459 on account of principal, and £574,252 on account of interest.

* November, 1899.

† For relief previously given on account of loans from the public see paragraph 358; see also table following 367 ante.

484. The next statement shows the due dates of outstanding municipal loans, exclusive of those borrowed from the Government, at the end of the Financial Year 1897; the loans of cities, towns, and boroughs being distinguished from those of shires:—

Due dates of
municipal
loans.

DUE DATES OF LOANS OUTSTANDING (EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS FROM GOVERNMENT), 1897.

When Repayable.					In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
					£	£	£
1897	...	...	...	...	14,450	1,050	15,500
1898	...	...	...	...	15,600	13,900	29,500
1899	...	...	...	...	17,100	5,400	22,500
1900	...	...	...	...	18,700	400	19,100
1901	...	...	...	...	25,600	17,400	43,000
1902	...	...	...	...	15,950	8,650	24,600
1903	...	...	...	...	96,600	400	97,000
1904	...	...	...	...	23,000	17,900	40,900
1905	...	...	...	...	17,600	25,250	42,850
1906	...	...	...	...	37,200	22,534	59,734
1907	...	...	...	...	32,700	5,780	38,480
1908	...	...	...	...	36,500	4,500	41,000
1909	...	...	...	...	23,900	9,000	32,900
1910	...	...	...	...	40,850	18,800	59,650
1911	...	...	...	...	15,500	6,300	21,800
1912	...	...	...	...	51,000	2,250	53,250
1913	...	...	...	...	76,500	6,500	83,000
1914	...	...	...	...	100,400	19,850	120,250
1915	...	...	...	...	244,900	42,800	287,700
1916	...	...	...	...	153,500	25,000	178,500
1917	...	...	...	...	267,500	13,350	280,850
1918	...	...	...	...	216,500	78,100	294,600
1919	...	...	...	...	293,700	30,000	323,700
1920	...	...	...	...	549,500	92,750	642,250
1921	...	...	...	...	178,200	22,000	200,200
1922	...	...	...	...	329,700	28,700	358,400
1923	...	...	...	...	17,350	6,500	23,850
1924	...	...	...	...	30,900	14,350	45,250
1925	...	...	...	...	18,000	13,500	31,500
1926	...	...	...	...	10,000	3,300	13,300
1927	...	...	...	...	13,200	600	13,800
1930	...	...	...	...	13,000	...	13,000
Total at end of financial year ...					2,995,100	556,814	3,551,914

485. It will be observed that by far the heaviest repayments, viz., £2,686,450, or 76 per cent. of the whole debt—of which £850,000, falling due in 1915–22, was on account of the city of Melbourne—will be made in the nine years 1914–22; whilst £724,764, or 20 per cent.,

Municipal
loans falling
due at
various
periods.

is to be repaid prior to, and only £140,700, or 4 per cent., subsequent to, that period. The largest repayment prior to 1914 will be £97,000, due in 1903; and the largest after that year, £642,250, due in 1920—of which £450,000 was on account of the city of Melbourne. As practically the whole of the municipal loans, except the £850,000 referred to as belonging to the city of Melbourne, are provided for by Sinking Funds, or periodical repayments, there ought to be no difficulty in providing for the amounts as they fall due.

Harbor
Trust loans.

486. The borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbor Trust are limited (under 52 Vict. No. 994) to £2,000,000, and the Trust exhausted its borrowing powers in 1891.* The leading particulars of the various loans—all of which were floated in London—are shown in the following table:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST LOANS.

When Raised.	Amount of Loan.	When Due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.						Actual Rate of Interest per £100.		
				Gross.		Ex Accrued Interest.		Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).				
	£			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1883	250,000	1908	5	101	6	6	100	6	9	98	19	8
1884	250,000	1909	5	106	13	2	105	10	0	105	0	11
1886	250,000	1915	4½	105	7	8	103	5	6	102	1	7½
1888	250,000	1918	4	101	16	0	100	0	7	98	17	2
1889	500,000	1919	4	102	7	7	101	12	1	100	8	4
1891	500,000	1921	4	95	0	8	93	17	6	92	16	0
Total	2,000,000											

Debt of
Metropolitan Board
of Works,
1897-8.

487. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works† is authorized to raise loans amounting to £5,000,000, in addition to certain Government loans for which the Board has become responsible, amounting to £2,359,157—of which £2,109,157 had been borrowed prior to the passing of the Act constituting the Board, and £250,000 was floated subsequently. The total authorized indebtedness of the Board is thus £7,359,157, of which £6,252,737—all but £2,359,157 in Government loans—was outstanding on the 30th June, 1898. The amount derived from Government loans, however, has already been included in the Public Debt.§ The following shows the rates of interest

* For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, see table following paragraph 369 *ante*.

† The stamp duty payable to the British Government was raised between the floating of this and the previous loan from ½ to ¼ per cent.; if this had not been done the net price for this and each of the succeeding loans would have been 7s. 6d. higher than the amount stated.

‡ For particulars of the constitution of the Board see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 46; and for revenue and expenditure see paragraphs 371 and 372 *ante*.

§ See table following paragraph 368 *ante*.

payable on, and the due dates of, the various loans of which the Board's debt is made up :—

**DEBT OF MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS,
30TH JUNE, 1898.**

Rate of Interest.	When repayable.	Principal.
Per cent.		£
4½	1904	190,993
4	1901 to 1920	1,229,982*
4 (stock)	1897†	363,182
3½	1921-6‡	43,478
3½	1923	531,522
Total from Government ...		2,359,157
5	1903	500,000
4½	1903	3,580
4½	1906	500,000
4	1921	1,140,000
4	1913	500,000
3½	1917	750,000
3½	1927	500,000
Total debt ...		6,252,737§

488. In 1897 the Metropolitan Board of Works floated loans locally amounting to £1,250,000. This amount was all issued at 3½ per cent. These loans were necessary owing to the retention by the banks of a large proportion of the proceeds of the London loan of 1892, consequent on the financial crisis of 1893. The following is a statement of the loans floated by the Board since its constitution, and of the nominal and actual rates of interest payable thereon :—

Loans of
Metropoli-
tan Board.

**DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN
BOARD OF WORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.**

When and where raised.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Prices realized per £100 Debenture.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100.
				Proceeds, ex Accrued Interest.	Net Proceeds.	
(London) ...	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1892 ...	1,140,000	1921	4	95 2 2	91 17 9	4 10 2
(Melbourne) ...						
1892 ...	500,000	1897	5	100 2 2½	99 16 0	5 0 11
1893 ...	|| 3,580	1903	4½	99 18 6	88 7 9	6 2 7
" ...	500,000	"	5	99 1 2	98 10 3	5 3 11
1894 ...	500,000	1906	4½	100 4 7	99 12 10	4 10 10
1895 (Oct.) ...	500,000	1913	4	104 4 2½	103 12 11½	3 14 5
1897 (March) ...	750,000	1917	3½	100 9 11½	99 19 1½	3 10 1
" (Oct.) ...	500,000	1927	3½	100 5 1½	99 14 4	3 10 4

* Of this amount £376,830 is repayable in 1901, £42,680 in 1904, £160,000 in 1907, £128,877 in 1913, £246,608 in 1919, and £375,000 in 1920.

† Or at any time afterwards at option of the Government after due notice being given.

‡ At any time between the years named after due notice.

§ In January, 1899, a further 3½ per cent. loan of £500,000, due 1st January, 1929, was floated in Melbourne at an average price, ex accrued interest and expenses, of £97 8s. 7½., the money being thus obtained at £3 16s. 6d. per £100 realized.

|| Originally £51,630, but £48,070 subsequently converted into 5 per cents. shown in the ne line.

Tramways
Trust loans.

489. The tramways in Melbourne and its principal suburbs were constructed by a body (called the Melbourne Tramways Trust) consisting of delegates elected annually by the municipalities interested. By the original Act creating this corporation the Trust was authorized to raise all money required for the construction of tramways, as well as for the expenses of the Trust, by means of debentures secured on the lines constructed, also on the revenues of the municipalities represented, in proportion to the length and cost of the tramways within their respective limits. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, to which the lines have been leased for a period of 32 years, from the 1st July, 1884, are required to pay to the Trust the annual interest, also a yearly percentage to form a Sinking Fund calculated to extinguish the loan by the end of the lease. The borrowing powers of the Trust are limited to £1,650,000; and the debentures are secured on the property as well as on the revenues of the municipalities interested; the latter being, moreover, jointly and severally liable for the amount borrowed. The last loan was placed on the London market in 1893, making a total of £1,650,000, the full amount authorized. The net premium on the loans amounted to £55,794, making a total of £1,705,794, the whole of which has been expended. The particulars of the various loans, all bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., together with the prices realized, are given in the following table* :—

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST LOANS— $4\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT.

Year.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual Rate of Interest.
			Gross.	Ex Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (net).	
	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	500,000	1914	100 2 10	98 2 7	97 6 6	4 13 5
1886	500,000	"	...	...	101 15 0†	4 7 10
1887	200,000	"	106 6 8	105 16 8	104 13 3	4 4 1
1888	250,000	1916	109 15 11	109 5 4	108 2 1	4 0 4
1889	50,000	"	110 4 8	109 14 2	108 8 8	3 19 8
1891	130,000	"	108 9 3	107 17 0	106 13 0	4 1 6
1893	20,000	"	106 0 0	104 19 11	103 16 3	4 4 9
Total	1,650,000					

Sinking
Fund for
Tramways
Trust loans.

490. The following particulars relating to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Tramways Trust loans have been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. T. Hamilton, Secretary to the Trust.

Sinking Fund.—Act No. 765 provides that the company shall pay to the Trust as Sinking Fund $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first ten years, 2 per cent. for the second ten years, and 3 per cent. for the last ten years on the total amount borrowed, these terms to run from the date on which the first loan was floated. The total amount borrowed under this Act and its subsidiary one was £1,200,000, the Sinking Fund on which had to be paid by the company from the 1st July, 1884. It was calculated that, capitalized at 4 per cent., these contributions would give an excess over the Trust's debt of £129,000. When subsequent Acts were passed, increasing

* For further particulars relating to the Tramways Trust, see latter part of "Interchange" post.

† Disposed of in Melbourne, in first instance, at a premium of 36s. to two of the banks, who undertook to pay all expense of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1884, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d., or about £107 as accrued interest.

the Trust's borrowing powers by £300,000 and £150,000 respectively, it was agreed that the liability to pay the Sinking Fund on the new loans should not commence until the 1st July, 1889, and the 1st July, 1890, respectively. It was also provided that these percentages should cease to be paid by the company if at any time before the end of the extended lease (1st July, 1916) the amounts so contributed should be sufficient to repay the loan with all expenses; and that the company should, on the other hand, be liable for any deficiency. Power was also given to the Trust to invest the Sinking Fund contributions in first mortgages of freehold land in Victoria, instead of restricting them to municipal and Government debentures and bank deposits. The total amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund on the 2nd July, 1898, was £420,441, of which £19,541 was invested in bank deposit receipts, and the balance in Victorian municipal and Board of Works debentures.

491. The Metropolitan and Country Fire Brigade Boards,* which are separate corporate bodies, whose members are elected by the Government, the Municipalities, the Insurance Companies, and, in the case of the Country Board, by the Brigades, had each authority by the original Act to borrow £100,000, for the purpose of taking over the entire control of the appliances for extinguishing fires and for the protection of life and property in each district, and for the erection of central fire stations, in equipping them with the best and most modern appliances, and other cognate purposes. About the end of 1893, however, the Metropolitan Board was authorized to borrow a further sum of £30,000, being equivalent to and a first charge upon a fixed deposit in one of the reconstructed banks which suspended payment during the financial crisis. Up to the 31st December, 1898, however, only the Metropolitan Board exercised this right by issuing in London in February, 1892, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures for £100,000; and 5 per cent. debentures for £30,000 in Melbourne in December, 1893. The former had a currency of 30 years, at the end of which period the amount is redeemable by a Sinking Fund, into which 2 per cent. of the amount borrowed must be paid annually, invested in Victorian Government debentures or the Board's own debentures; the gross price realized averaged £103 per £100, but after allowing £1 10s. per £100 for accrued interest, and £3 5s. 5d. for expenses of the floating, the net price was only £98 4s. 7d., which was equivalent to a *par* loan at the rate of £4 12s. 2d. per £100. The latter had a currency of nearly twelve years, and realized £100 8s. 7d. gross, or £99 11s. 8d. net per £100 debenture, equivalent to an effective rate of interest of £5 1s. 2d. per £100. The amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund on 1st October, 1898—invested in 3 per cent. Government stock—was £15,970.

Loans of
Fire
Brigade
Boards.

492. Adding the borrowings of the municipalities and of other corporations to those of the Government, not counting redemption loans, it appears that the colony borrowed in London during the fourteen years ended with 1893, over 32 millions for public purposes, viz., about $25\frac{1}{4}$ millions by the Government, $1\frac{1}{8}$ millions by municipalities, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions by other corporations. The era of heavy and continuous borrowings commenced in 1883, with nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and came to an end in 1893, when only £20,000 fresh capital was raised; once between the former year and 1892 did the amount borrowed fall below

Government
and Cor-
poration
loans, 1830
to 1898.

* For revenue and expenditure see paragraph 373 ante.

1 or even 2 millions, whilst the largest amount borrowed was over 4½ millions in 1890. No borrowings in London have taken place since 1893 up to the end of 1898. The following are the figures :—

**GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION LOANS RAISED IN LONDON,
1880 TO 1898.**

Year.	Loans raised by—			Total.
	Government.*	Municipalities.	Other Corporations.†	
	£	£	£	£
1880 ...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000
1881 ...	...	...	...	Nil
1882 ...	...	...	...	Nil
1883 ...	4,000,000	200,000	250,000	4,450,000
1884 ...	1,363,400	...	750,000	2,113,400
1885 ...	819,380	80,000	...	899,380
1886 ...	1,500,000	250,000	750,000	2,500,000
1887 ...	3,000,000	168,000	200,000	3,368,000
1888 ...	1,500,000	120,000	500,000	2,120,000
1889 ...	3,000,000	167,700	550,000	3,717,700
1890 ...	4,000,000	555,000	...	4,555,000
1891 ...	2,150,000	85,000	630,000	2,865,000
1892 ...	2,000,000	250,000	1,240,000	3,470,000
1893 ...	...	...	20,000	20,000
Total ...	25,332,780	1,875,700	4,890,000	32,098,480

NOTE.—No loans were floated in the years 1894 to 1898.

General and
municipal
debt.

493. If the debts (exclusive of those portions owing to the Government) of the Municipalities, the Harbor Trust, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Fire Brigades Boards be added to the Government debt, viz., £47,058,088, it will appear that the total gross public liability of the colony was £56,633,582,† or a proportion of £48 8s. 7d. per head of population, on the 30th June, 1898. Of this amount, over 49 millions were borrowed in London, and 7 millions in Victoria. The following is a summary of the amounts outstanding :—

**PUBLIC, MUNICIPAL, AND CORPORATION DEBTS OF VICTORIA,
30TH JUNE. 1898.‡**

Borrowed by—	Principal repayable in—		Total.
	London.	Melbourne.	
	£	£	£
Government ...	44,064,000	2,994,088	47,058,088
Municipalities ...	1,875,700	1,676,214	3,551,914
Harbor Trust ...	2,000,000	...	2,000,000
Board of Works ...	1,140,000	2,753,580	3,893,580
Fire Brigades Boards ...	100,000	30,000	130,000
Total † ...	49,179,700	7,453,882	56,633,582

* Exclusive of loans set apart to pay off loans falling due in London.

† Viz., Harbor and Tramways Trusts, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigades Board. See paragraphs 486 to 491 *ante*.

‡ Exclusive of the Tramways Debt (£1,650,000), which, although borrowed on the security of municipal property, is repayable by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company. The interest on this debt is £74,250 per annum.

§ In the case of municipalities, the information is brought down only to 30th September, 1897.

494. The following is a summary of the annual interest payable by the Government and Municipal and other public bodies on the debts existing on the 31st December, 1898, distinguishing the amounts payable in London and Melbourne respectively:—

Interest on Government and other public loans.

ANNUAL INTEREST ON VICTORIAN PUBLIC LOANS, 30TH JUNE, 1898.*

Loans raised by—	Interest on Debt payable in—		Total Annual Interest.
	London.	Melbourne.	
	£	£	£
Government	1,727,560	97,291	1,824,851
Municipalities	88,367	78,557	166,924
Harbor Trust	86,250	...	86,250
Board of Works	45,600	111,411	157,011
Fire Brigades Boards ...	4,500	1,500	6,000
Total †	1,952,277	288,759	2,241,036

495. The loans raised and outstanding in 1897 of the principal local bodies in Australasia amounted to nearly 24 millions, of which nearly 4½ millions was lent by the general Governments. Over 11 millions of the whole was borrowed by the municipalities, 5½ millions by Harbor, &c., Boards or Trusts chiefly in Victoria and New Zealand, and nearly 7 millions by Water Supply and Sewerage Boards. Of the total amount, the chief local bodies of Victoria raised 12½ millions, those of New Zealand 7½ millions, those of New South Wales 2½ millions, and those of Tasmania over half-a-million. The following are the amounts outstanding in each colony, distinguishing loans from Government from those raised independently, so far as available. The information for South Australia is not available:—

Loans of local bodies in Australasia, 1897.

LOANS OF CHIEF LOCAL BODIES OR CORPORATIONS OUTSTANDING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN 1897.

Name of Colony.	Municipalities.		Harbor and River Trusts or Boards.	City Boards of Water Supply and Sewerage.		Total.	
	Government Loans.	Other Loans.		Government Loans.	Other Loans.	Government Loans.	Other Loans.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	447,203	3,551,914	2,000,000	2,359,157	3,893,580	2,806,360	9,445,494
New South Wales ..	...	2,651,910†	..	...	...	...	12,651,910
Queensland	426,542	...	...	478,301	...	904,843	...
Tasmania	36,700	457,552	44,500	...	...	36,700	502,052
New Zealand	710,359	2,385,532	3,742,666‡	...	200,000	710,359	16,778,198
Grand Total	1,620,804	9,496,908	5,787,166	2,837,458	4,093,580	4,468,262	19,377,654

NOTE.—No information was available respecting the municipal loans of South Australia. In Victoria there was also a debt of £130,000 due by the Fire Brigades Board; £1,650,000 by the Melbourne Tramways Trust, which, however, has to be repaid by the Tramway Company; in Queensland, £314,549 due to the Government by Waterworks Boards; and in New Zealand, £15,200 (exclusive of Government loans) owing by the Land Drainage District Boards, &c.

* In the case of municipalities, the information is brought down only to the 30th September, 1897.

† See footnote (†) preceding page.

‡ Including Government loans (if any).

Sinking
Funds of
local
bodies in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

496. As against the loans just enumerated, there were Sinking Funds as follow :—

SINKING FUNDS OF LOCAL BODIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897.

Colony.	Municipalities.	Harbor, &c., Trusts.
	£	£
Victoria	569,728	...
New South Wales	234,460	...
Tasmania	41,751	1,638
New Zealand	291,072	235,611
Total	1,137,011	237,249

Trust Funds,
1893 and
1898.

497. At the end of June, 1898, there was a total balance of £5,169,000 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit balance of £4,436,000 at the end of the year 1892-3, the principal increases being about £280,000 and £196,000 under the heads of the Municipal Investments' Accounts and Savings Banks respectively; whilst subsidiary increases, varying from £53,000 to £37,000, occurred in the newly-created Railway Suspense Account, the Licensing Act Fund, the Railway Accident Fund, and the Assurance Fund. On the 30th September, 1897, the Post Office Savings Banks were under section 18 of Act No. 1481 transferred to the Commissioners of Savings Banks, together with the amount at the credit of the former, amounting to £3,117,310. This amount, together with £478,108 deposited with the Treasurer in accordance with section 37 of the *Savings Bank Act* 1890, makes up the total of £3,595,418 shown in the table as being at the credit of the Commissioners of Savings Banks Funds on the 30th June, 1898. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of these periods :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1893 AND 1898.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893.	1898.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance Fund*	109,734	146,717	36,983	...
Suitors' Fund	24,630	9,160	...	15,470
Police Superannuation Fund ...	73,350	71,079	...	2,271
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund	5,027	27,259	22,232	...
Intestate Estates	106,945	92,488	...	14,457
Master-in-Lunacy—Investment Account	15,704	18,745	3,041	...
Lunacy Trust	4,678	...	...	4,678
Municipal Investments' Account	275,702	555,611	279,909	...

* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this fund has been reduced by an advance of £75,073 towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance Fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

TRUST FUNDS, 1893 AND 1898—continued.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893.	1898.		
	£	£	£	£
Municipal Contributions for Prince's-bridge	3,757	7,245	3,488	...
Waterworks Trust Sinking Fund	3,324	15,729	12,405	...
Railway Accident Fund ...	15,254	54,758	39,504	...
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies, and Assurance Companies*	90,000	90,000	...	...
Defences— <i>Discipline Act</i> 1883—Ammunition and Deferred Pay Fund, &c.	4,250	6,167	1,917	...
Post Office Savings Banks ...	2,902,265	...	196,080	...
Commissioners of Savings Banks†	497,073	3,595,418		
Ocean Mails ...	8	2,591	2,583	...
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends)	5,322	7,408	2,086	...
Customs Goods Overtime ...	786	520	...	266
Mallee Land Account ...	...	25,689	25,689	...
Municipalities Sinking Fund and Redemption Account	59,914	69,844	9,930	...
Railway Stores Suspense Account	...	52,887	52,887	...
Survey Fees Account ...	10,963	10,588	...	375
Security Account ...	1,487	3,065	1,578	...
<i>Licensing Act</i> 1885 ...	35,354	87,186	51,832	...
Vermin Rate ...	906	2,064	1,158	...
Country Tramways ...	138,172	137,872	...	300
Public Instruction—Prize Fund	2,000	2,152	152	...
Sundries ...	49,390	76,713	27,323	...
Total ‡ ...	4,435,995	5,168,955	732,960§	...

498. The trust funds at the end of 1897–8 amounted to nearly £5,170,000, which, although about £170,000 less than at the end of 1896–7, was far larger than in any other previous year. The funds increased steadily from nearly 1½ millions in 1883 to nearly 3 millions in 1892, but in 1893 there was a sudden rise to nearly 4½ millions, owing to the banking crisis, which has been more than maintained in subsequent years. Twenty-eight per cent. of the total in 1897–8 was invested in debentures or inscribed stock, and the balance, with the exception of about a quarter of a million, deposited in banks, was used by the Government chiefly to cover deficiencies in the revenue and in certain suspense accounts, and to provide for payment of interest on

Trust Funds,
1883 to
1898.

* This amount represents seven Trustees' and five Assurance Companies.

† In addition to these amounts the Treasurer also held bank deposit receipts and other securities belonging to the Commissioners to the value of £363,650 in 1893, and £1,480,448 (including £1,180,448 in fixed deposit receipts in the name of the Treasurer) in 1898.

‡ Exclusive of the amount of £78,073 referred to in footnote (*) *supra*.

§ Net increase.

loans in anticipation of revenue. Thus, of the large amount of nearly £3,477,000 uninvested or not held in cash at the end of 1897-8, £1,918,000 was used to cover the temporary deficiency in the revenue, £866,000 was advanced on account of interest payable in London in 1898-9, £436,500 was advanced to the "Land Sales by Auction Fund," and £69,000 was advanced as loans to municipalities. The following table shows the amounts, and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last seventeen financial years :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1882 TO 1898.*

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
1885 ...	766,095	904,073	7,133	1,677,301
1886 ...	787,439	976,528	43,996	1,807,963‡
1887 ...	782,820	985,178	41,689	1,809,687
1888 ...	829,735	1,315,508	43,486	2,188,729
1889 ...	875,027	945,269	612,709	2,433,005
1890 ...	888,998	1,272,704	411,075	2,572,777
1891 ...	933,274	84,516	1,721,208	2,738,998
1892 ...	985,258	135,082	1,838,715	2,959,055
1893 ...	1,063,325	281,126	3,091,544	4,435,995
1894 ...	1,137,003	250,213	3,110,176	4,497,392
1895 ...	1,286,666	548,792	2,923,543	4,759,001
1896 ...	1,325,618	253,854	3,277,139	4,856,611
1897 ...	1,393,292	451,090	3,498,230	5,342,612
1898 ...	1,451,684	240,012	3,477,259	5,168,955

Trust Funds
now con-
trolled by
Trustees.

499. All the Trust Funds in the hands of the Government are now controlled by trustees, consisting of the Treasurer, the Speaker, and the Committee of Public Accounts. Such funds are divided into two sections, viz., funds belonging to the Commissioners of Savings Banks and the General Trust Funds. The former are regulated by Acts No. 1138 of 1890, and No. 1481 of 1896; and the latter by Act No. 1531 of 1897. In regard to the Savings Banks Funds, it is provided that for the amount—viz., £3,117,310—at the credit of depositors in the late Post Office (Government) Savings Banks, on 30th September, 1897—the date of transfer to the Commissioners—Treasury Bonds§ for

* For earlier years, as far back as 1870, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., table following paragraph 470.

† In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of Stock Act in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; advanced to "Land Sales by Auction Fund"; "deficiency met," "charges on account finance of succeeding year," &c.

‡ Amount chargeable under advances included in this and subsequent years.

§ Until bonds have been issued, certificates in lieu of bonds were to be issued by the Treasurer. The latter course has been adopted.

an equivalent sum should be delivered to the Trustees to be held on behalf of the Commissioners ; and that such interest is to be paid thereon out of the consolidated revenue as the Commissioners of Audit certify is sufficient to reimburse the interest payable by the Commissioners to depositors. It is also provided, in regard to the other funds of the Commissioners, that any portion thereof may at the discretion of the Commissioners and with the approval of the Governor in Council be—(a) Deposited in Treasury on terms to be arranged between the Treasurer and Commissioners ; (b) lent to Government on security of debentures or Treasury bills ; or (c) deposited in any bank or banks—the deposit receipts being held by the trustees, and dealt with as agreed on by the Treasurer and Commissioners. Parliament may provide sums out of consolidated revenue for paying off the amount of £3,117,310 before referred to or moneys so deposited, and for such payment bonds for an equivalent amount must be delivered by the trustees to the Treasurer ; and at any time on a resolution by the trustees at the written request of the Commissioners, and on certificate of the Commissioners of Audit, the Treasurer shall, with the approval of the Governor in Council, sell bonds for payment to the Commissioners of such moneys. As regards the General Trust Funds, it is provided that all cash held by the Treasurer on account thereof on 30th June, 1898, should be handed over to the trustees, together with Treasury bonds* to cover the difference between the amount at credit and the cash on hand. As in the case of Savings Bank Funds, the trustees are authorized from time to time as funds are required to cause Treasury bonds to be sold by the Treasurer. It is also provided that—(a) The Treasurer may at any time and within fourteen days after 30th June of each year shall pay over to the trustees any balance of moneys received during the preceding financial year on account of the General Trust Funds ; (b) any surplus of revenue over expenditure shall be applied by Treasurer in reduction of deficiency in Trust Funds until the same is cleared off, after which any surplus may be otherwise applied ; and (c) advances to Treasurer out of Trust Fund may be made for current revenue purposes to the extent of £500,000 to be repaid during current financial year. Advances may also be made for the purposes of the Trust Fund.

500. All fees received from the licensing of persons authorized to sell spirituous liquors in Victoria are paid into a fund called "The Licensing Act Fund," which, after the payment of a certain proportion

Licensing
Act Fund.

* Until bonds have been issued, certificates in lieu of bonds were to be issued by the Treasurer. The latter course has been adopted.

fixed by the Act to municipalities and termed the "equivalent," is charged with the general cost of carrying out the provisions of the Act. In 1897-8 there was a credit balance of £81,026 brought forward from the previous year; the receipts during the year amounted to £104,367, and the expenditure to £98,207, and the balance carried forward to the next year was £87,186. The receipts consisted of £101,776 from licences and £2,591 from fines. The expenditure was made up of £92,241 "equivalent" paid to municipalities, £668 for travelling expenses of members of Licensing Courts, £2,606 to police acting as inspectors, £2,467 for incidental expenses, and £225 for cost of taking poll of electors.

Balance at
credit of
Public
Account.

501. The balance at the credit of the Public Account on the 30th June, 1898, was £4,273,522; but, as over £1,917,518 was required to cover the deficit in the revenue, and as various sums had been advanced in anticipation of the next year's appropriations, including interest, &c., due 1st July and 1st October, remitted to England (£865,752), also advances to be recouped from "Land Sales by Auction Fund," the actual cash balance in hand (in Melbourne) became reduced to £839,670. The balance was distributed over the three principal accounts as follow:—

PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Consolidated Revenue on account of 1898-9	...	...	£32,771
Trust Funds uninvested	...	...	3,641,093
Loan Account	...	...	599,658
Credit Balance	...	...	£4,273,522
Less—Deficit Consolidated Revenue, 1897-8			
Advanced in anticipation of Supplementary	...	£1,917,518*	
Estimates	...	121,163	
Advanced to Land Sales by Auction Fund	...	436,477	
Advances, to be recouped from future revenue, &c.	...	922,276	
Due by other Governments	...	29,713	
Contribution Ocean Mail Service	...	6,029	
Other	...	676	
			£3,433,852
Cash Balance	...	...	£839,670

Trust Funds
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

502. In the Australasian Colonies the trust funds in the hands of the Governments in 1898 amounted to close on 19½ millions sterling, of which three-fourths consisted of Savings Banks deposits, but little more than half the amount was permanently invested in Government securities. Of the total amount, about 8½ millions were held in New South Wales, and over 5 millions in Victoria. About three-fifths of the funds in New South Wales and Queensland, and about five-ninths in Western Australia, but only 29 per cent. in Victoria, were

* Subsequently increased by payments during July and August to £2,194,356.

permanently invested. The following are the particulars for the various colonies :—

**GOVERNMENT TRUST FUNDS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1898.**

Colony.	Balances at Credit of—		Total Amount.	How invested—	
	Savings Banks Departments.	Other Funds.*		In Government Securities.	Deposited in Banks, Temporary Advances &c.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	3,595,418	1,573,537	5,168,955	1,521,477	3,647,478
New South Wales ...	6,894,697	1,571,121	8,465,818	5,072,921	3,392,897
Queensland ...	2,848,502	87,507	2,936,009	1,824,125	1,111,884
South Australia ...	...	311,581	311,581	...	311,581
Western Australia † ...	1,072,591	1,161,924	2,234,515	1,263,661	970,854
Tasmania ...	156,348	152,827	309,175	288,354	20,821
Total ...	14,567,556	4,858,497	19,426,053	9,970,538	9,455,515

503. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are of Pensions. two kinds—pensions and superannuation allowances. Of the former, there were in 1897–8 two in all, embracing allowances to one former Minister released from office on political grounds, and to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria. The total amount included in these pensions was £2,000.

504. The persons entitled under Acts of Parliament to super- Super-annuation allowances under Acts of Parliament. annuation allowances in the same year numbered 2,431, and consisted of five former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, five late officers of Parliament, a late Commissioner of Audit, three ex-members of the Public Service Board, 1,570 ex-officers of the Public Service, 47 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 772 ex-officers of the Railway Department, two ex-Commissioners of Railways, and 25 ex-officers of the Defence Forces. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £261,655, or an average of £107 12s. 8d. to each recipient.

505. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances Pensions, &c. under Acts, 1896 and 1897. numbered 2,433, or 40 more than in the previous year, and the sum paid amounted to £263,655, or £785 less than in that year. The average to each recipient was £108 7s. 4d., or £2 2s. 9d. less than in 1896–7.

506. The different authorities under which pensions and super- Pensions, &c. 1897–8. annuation allowances are legalized, and the individuals to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances—not subject

* The principal of which were as follow :—Victoria—Municipalities' Sinking Fund Investment Account, £555,611; The Country Tramways Act Account, £137,872. New South Wales—Civil Service Superannuation Account, £386,912; Master-in-Equity, £382,794. Western Australia—Sinking Fund, £206,637; Outstanding Claims not yet paid, £186 67s.

† On 30th September.

to annual votes—paid during 1897-8, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,* 1897-8.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount paid.		
			Total.	Average to each Recipient.	
PENSIONS.			£	£	s. d.
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	1	1,000	1,000	0 0
33 Vict No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Go- vernor of Victoria	1	1,000	1,000	0 0
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES					
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Clerk of Parliaments	1	500	500	0 0
54 Vict. No. 1078 (County Court Act)	County Court Judges	5	3,875	775	0 0
54 Vict. No. 1066 ...	Commissioners of Audit	1	667	667	0 0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Public Service	587	101,456	172 16	9
54 Vict. No. 1133 (Pub- lic Service Act)	Ditto ...	983	91,655	93 4	10
54 Vict. No. 1113 (Lu- nacy Act)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	47	2,884	61 7	3
54 Vict. No. 1135 (Vic- torian Railways Act)	Officers in the Railway Department	772	54,789	70 19	5
58 Vict. No. 1377 } 60 Vict. No. 1474 }	Railway Commis- sioners	2	1,178	589 0	0
54 Vict. No. 1083 (Dis- cipline Act)	Officers of the Defence Force	25	1,854	74 3	2
54 Vict. No. 1075 ...	Officers of Parliament	5	1,147	229 8	0
57 Vict. No. 1324 ...	Members of Public Service Board	3	1,650	550 0	0
Total ...	...	2,433	263,655	108 7	4

Police pensions and gratuities.

507. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulation Act (54 Vict. No. 1127) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,100 (recently reduced from £2,800) arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes (£4,243 in 1897-8); and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1897-8 was 339,† on which the annual amount payable was £40,341, or an average of

* Not including £2,000 paid to the Police Superannuation Fund and allowances voted annually, for which see paragraph 508 post.

† Of these eight lapsed during the year, so that the number at the end of the year was 331.

£119 to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1897-8 was only £38,787, in consequence of several pensions being current for only a portion of the year. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 17 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £6,377, or an average of £375 to each recipient.

508. In the year 1897-8, for the twenty-first time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £5,477. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts have proved insufficient, and the large balance which existed in the earlier years of the fund's existence having gradually become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum amounting in the sixteen years ended with 1895-6 to £194,300; also £24,000 in 1896-7, and £27,500 in 1897-8. The balance to the credit of the fund at the beginning of 1897-8 was £4,923, but at the end of the year this was reduced to £1,079.

Deduction
from pay of
police, and
votes in aid.

509. In order to help in reducing the number of officers in the Government service, an Act was specially passed on the 3rd November, 1893, to allow of the retirement of officers of not less than 25 years' service and who had attained the age of 50 years, but its operation was restricted to a period of twelve months. The number of officers who availed themselves of the provisions of this Act numbered 263, of whom 65 had been in the Railway Department, 115 in the Education Department, and 83 in other branches of the Public Service; whilst the pensions outstanding on 30th June, 1898, numbered 2,263, of whom 735 had been in the Railway Department, 768 in the Education Department, and 760 in other branches of the Public Service. The total amount payable on account of those pensions on 30th June, 1898, was £247,229.

Special
retiring
allowances
to officers
under 60.

510. Except in cases of infirmity of mind and body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is 60 years, and to members of the police force 55 years. Of the existing retiring allowances, 30 per cent. of those granted to public servants,* and 22 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

Retiring
allowances
granted for
infirmity.

511. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, prior to the passing of *The Public Service Act* 1883, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund and pension to the widow of a constable who was shot by a gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1897-8, the gross amount paid, and the average to each

Allowances
voted by
Parliament.

* Including pensions granted under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts, which, of course, include the Railway Department.

recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

**SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY
PARLIAMENT, 1897-8.**

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances voted.	
		Total Amount paid.	Average to each Recipient.
		£	£ s. d.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.			
Chief Secretary*	8	402	50 5 0
Minister of Public Instruction	51	3,182	62 7 10
Treasurer	1	79	79 0 0
Minister of Defence	1	60	60 0 0
Commissioner of Public Works	4	534	133 10 0
Commissioner of Trade and Customs	3	662	220 13 4
Postmaster-General	9	325	36 2 3
Commissioner of Railways	108	6,517	60 6 10
PENSIONS.			
Widow of Constable shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	1	49	49 0 0
Total	186	11,810	63 9 11

Pensions,
gratuities,
&c.

512. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities paid out of the general revenue during the year 1897-8, distinguishing payments from special appropriations from those from annual votes or other sources. The total charge in 1897-8 was nearly £335,900, which was about £2,700 more than in 1896-7, but £7,000 less than in 1895-6, and £13,600 less than in 1894-5:—

**PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES
PAID, 1897-8.**

Pensions, Compensations, &c.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>	£	£	£
Persons retired or released from office on political ground†	2,000	3,010‡	5,010
County Court Judges	3,875	...	3,875
Commissioner of Audit, Clerk and Officers of Parliament, and members of Public Service Board	3,964	...	3,964
Public Service (inclusive of Teachers)§ ...	195,994	4,764	200,758
Railway Department	55,968	9,459	65,427
Officers of Defence Force	1,854	...	1,854
Total	263,655	17,233	280,888

* Four of these pensions, amounting to £114, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

† Including Lady Darling's annuity of £1,000.

‡ Sum set aside to provide an annuity for the Honorable Sir Graham Berry, formerly Premier of Victoria.

§ Including allowances to officers under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts, and the Lunacy Statute.

PENSIONS, ETC., 1897-8—*continued.*

Pensions, Compensations, &c.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>	£	£	£
Public Service (inclusive of Teachers) ...	5,233	1,641	6,874
Railway Department ...	6,517	11,758	18,275
Officers of Defence Force ...	60	300	360
Total ...	11,810	13,699	25,509
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	275,465	30,932	306,397
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted, £29,500 *	38,787	6,377	45,164
From Police Superannuation Fund, £15,664 }			
Grand Total ...	314,252	37,309	351,561
Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund	9,287	6,377	15,664
Amount paid by State, 1897-8 † ...	304,965	30,932	335,897
" " 1896-7 ...	302,481	30,743	333,224
" " 1895-6 ...	306,161	36,723	342,884
" " 1894-5 ...	283,441	66,066	349,507

513. The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund was ^{Pilots' pensions.} originally under the control of the Pilot Board, but under the Marine Board Act (54 Vict. No. 1165) it was handed over to the Treasurer of the colony on the 26th April, 1889. The amount at its credit at the commencement of the year 1897-8 was £45,017, consisting of £42,400 in securities and £2,617 in cash. The receipts during the financial year amounted to £2,182, of which £647 was deducted from the pay of pilots and £1,535 was received as interest on moneys invested; whilst the expenditure amounted to £1,840, all for pensions. The number of pensions on the list at the end of the year was 28, and the annual amount payable was £1,865. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1898, was £45,359. These pensions are not included in the foregoing tables.

514. Since the passing of the Pensions Abolition Act (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881, no persons entering the Public Service, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts and officers and members of the police force, are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatever. ^{Abolition of retiring allowances.}

* These figures represent the amount paid from the general revenue, which consists of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £37,500 voted by Parliament.

† See table following paragraph 227 *ante*.

PART 4.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and
accounts.

515. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Foreign
moneys.

516. In dealing with moneys or money values taken from returns where foreign moneys have been quoted, such values, for the purpose of this work, have been converted into their British equivalents according to the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade and other leading authorities, which is given in the following table:—

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
Austria	Krone	10d., or 24 to the £1
Argentine Republic	Peso nacional (gold)	4s.
Belgium	Franc	9'6d., or 25 to the £1
Bulgaria	Lew	9'6d., or 25 to the £1
Chile	Peso fuerte	4s.2d.
China	Tael	Various*
"	Haikwan Tael	6s. 8d., par value
Denmark	Krone	1s. 1½d., or 18 to the £1
Egypt	Piastre	2'4d., or 98½ to the £1†
France	Franc	9'6d., or 25 to the £1
Germany	Mark	1s.
	Krone	10s.
	Doppel krone	£1
Greece	Drachma	9'6d., or 25 to the £1
Holland	Gulden	1s. 8d., or 12 to the £1
Hungary	Gulden	1s. 8d., or 12 to the £1
Italy	Lira	9'6d., or 25 to the £1
Japan	Yen	4s. par value‡
Mexico	Dollar	4s. 2d.§
Norway	Krone	1s. 1½d., or 18 to the £1
Paraguay	Peso	4s.
Portugal	Milreis	4s. 6d.
Roumania	Leu	9'6d., or 25 to the £1
Russia	Rouble	2s. 1½d. ||
	Metallic rouble (gold)	2s. 1½d. ||
Spain	Peseta	9'6d., or 25 to the £1
Sweden	Krona	1s. 1½d., or 18 to the £1
Switzerland	Franc	9'6d., or 25 to the £1
Turkey	Piastre	2'16d., or 100 equal 18s.
United States	Dollar ¶	4s. 2d.
Uruguay	Peso fuerte	4s. 2d.
Venezuela	Bolivar	9'6d., or 25 to the £1

* The tael is not a coin, but a weight. The ideal tael should consist of sycee (pure) silver, and should weigh 5832 grains. As a matter of fact, however, the weight as well as the purity of the tael varies in different localities. The weight of the Haikwan tael - which is that employed by the Chinese Government in collecting revenue - is about 580 grains, and the fineness about 985. The value of the tael is regulated by the price of silver: that of the Haikwan tael has been as follows in the three years prior to the year under notice:—1897, 2s. 11½d.; 1898, 2s. 4d.; 1899, 2s. 3½d.

† An Egyptian pound is 100 piastres, or £1 0s. 8½d.

‡ The average value of the yen has been as follows in the years named:—1896, 2s. 1d.; 1897, 2s. 2d.; 1898, 2s. 1'3-10d.; 1899, 2s. 1'1-6d.; 1900, 2s. 6'7-10d.

§ In making payments from the Imperial funds in places where the dollar is current, the valuation of the Mexican dollar is fixed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury quarterly, according to the market price of silver. Upon this basis the price of the dollar was fixed at 1s. 11d. for the June, 1s. 10d. for the September, and 1s. 11d. for the December quarter of 1898; and at 2s. for the March quarter of 1899. See 25th Report of the Deputy Master of the Imperial Mint, page 28.

¶ Formerly fifteen credit roubles (of silver or paper currency) were equivalent to ten gold roubles, but in November, 1897, it was decreed that in all future coinages the ten-rouble gold piece (the "Imperial" - without any change in weight or fineness - should be marked fifteen roubles, thus establishing a nominal parity between the credit and gold currency. Hence the gold rouble, which was formerly equivalent to 3s. 2d., is now only worth 2s. 11-3d.

¶ The intrinsic value of the gold dollar (at par of exchange) is 4s. 15-16d.; 48665 dollars being equivalent to £1. The silver dollar, although maintained by the United States at the same value as the gold dollar, was in 1896 intrinsically worth only 1s. 8½d.; it is 9 fine, and weighs 412½ grains, and contains, therefore, 371½ grains of pure silver. See also paragraph 560 post.

517. The following is a statement of the metallic money which circulates in the various dominions of the British Empire :—

Coins in
British
dominions.

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.*

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Great Britain and Ireland	£ s. d.
Australasian Colonies (including Fiji)	
South African Colonies	
Falkland Islands ...	
St. Helena ...	
Channel Islands ...	
Malta ...	
West African Settlements ...	£ s. d., and a special subsidiary copper coinage
West Indian Colonies ...	£ s. d., and a special $\frac{1}{4}$ farthing called a grain
Canada ...	£ s. d., supplemented with other coins
Newfoundland ...	British silver and bronze. In some places accounts are kept in dollars at 4s. 2d.
Gibraltar ...	Dollars at 4s. 13½d.
Cyprus ...	Dollars at 4s. 2d.
India ...	Mixed British and Spanish coins
Ceylon ...	British, French, and Turkish gold; British silver, and special bronze piastres
Mauritius ...	Rupees, annas, and pies
British Honduras ...	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins
Hong Kong ...	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins
Labuan ...	Guatemalan, and other dollars worth 2s. 11½d.; special bronze cents
Straits Settlements ...	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2½d., with special subsidiary silvery silver and bronze coins
British North Borneo ...	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2½d., with subsidiary silver and copper coins of Straits Settlements and copper coins of British North Borneo
	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2½d., with special subsidiary silver and copper coins
	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2½d., with special subsidiary copper coins

518. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now worth considerably more than that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.†

Royal Mint.

519. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1898, nearly 21 million ounces of gold were received thereat. In point of average purity, the gold sent to the Mint is considerably above the

Gold
received
at Mint.

* The information in this table was obtained for the most part from a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 11th February, 1890, by Mr. L. C. Frobyn.

† See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*, Session 1890.

standard (viz., 22 carats, worth £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.), and thus the Mint value of the whole quantity was nearly 83 millions sterling, or very nearly £4 (£3 19s. 4d.) per oz.* The following table shows the quantity, the value to depositors, and the coinage value (i.e., at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per oz. standard) of the gold received in each year:—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1898.

Year.	Gross Weight.	Net Amount Paid therefor.†	Coinage Value.	Year.	Gross Weight.	Net Amount Paid therefor.†	Coinage Value.
	Oz.	£	£		Oz.	£	£
1872†	190,765	762,928	765,024	1887	770,222	3,071,632	3,075,487
1873	221,904	884,665	887,256	1888	757,813	3,020,247	3,023,414
1874	335,366	1,345,913	1,349,290	1889	761,931	3,027,735	3,030,958
1875	489,823	1,946,105	1,948,067	1890	752,923	2,999,627	3,003,635
1876	543,304	2,148,702	2,149,890	1891	805,231	3,205,678	3,208,352
1877	378,410	1,491,322	1,492,207	1892	880,052	3,488,407	3,491,757
1878	570,079	2,266,137	2,268,001	1893	946,996	3,745,465	3,749,561
1879	656,724	2,635,799	2,638,393	1894	1,061,523	4,166,914	4,172,715
1880	758,937	3,059,201	3,062,663	1895	1,092,820	4,280,673	4,288,356
1881	692,425	2,790,598	2,793,810	1896	1,186,852	4,650,312	4,658,552
1882	819,142	3,307,863	3,311,894	1897	1,380,364	5,339,057	5,349,120
1883	786,021	3,155,584	3,159,609	1898	1,514,269	5,799,343	5,810,905
1884	945,709	3,798,976	3,803,320				
1885	836,433	3,348,473	3,351,767				
1886	756,611	3,025,666	3,029,783	Total	20,892,650	82,763,022	82,873,785

Price paid
for gold at
Mint.

519A. During the period embraced in the table, the average net price paid to depositors of gold at the Mint varied from a yearly average of £4 0s. 9½d. (the maximum) per oz. of the gross weight in 1882 to £3 16s. 7½d. in 1898; in the three earliest years, 1872-4, the average was £4 0s. 0½d.; in the next four years, 1875-8, it was £3 19s. 3d.; in the eight years, 1879-86, £4 0s. 4½d.; in the seven years, 1887-93, £3 19s. 6d.; and in the last five years, 1894-8, £3 17s. 8½d. Reckoned on the quantity of refined gold extracted, however, the net price paid depositors (which includes the allowance for silver contained) will be found to have varied from a maximum of nearly £3 17s. 10½d. per oz. standard in 1877 to a minimum of £3 17s. 7½d. in 1873; in the three earliest years, 1872-4, it averaged £3 17s. 8d.; in the next four years, £3 17s. 10d.; in the fifteen years, 1879-93, £3 17s. 9½d.; and in the last five years it gradually fell from £3 17s. 9½d. in 1894 to £3 17s. 8½d. in 1898.

* See also paragraphs 520 and 528 post.

† From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

‡ Including allowance for silver contained in deposits.

520. A simple calculation, based upon the total value as shown in the total of the last column of the table, will show that the gold received was equivalent to 21,282,929 ounces standard, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, or 390,279 ounces more than the actual weight of gold received at the Mint. Gold received in standard ounces.

521. It will be observed that in each of the last six years the gold received at the Mint in 1898 exceeded that in any previous year; also that a steady increase has taken place during the last nine years, viz., from 753,000 ounces in 1890 to over a million ounces in 1894, and to over 1½ million ounces in 1898. The phenomenal increase of 50 per cent. in the last four years was chiefly due to the increased output of Western Australia, and partly to the greater quantity raised in Victoria. In 1898 the number of deposits of gold was 11,656, and the average weight of a deposit was 130 ounces, as against averages varying from 164 to 410 in the previous fourteen years. Large increase in gold receipts.

522. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 884,584 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion :— Gold issued from Mint.

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1898.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	£
1872*	748,180	...	1,313	4,028	752,208
1873	752,199	165,034	3,129	11,126	845,842
1874	1,373,298	...	2,912	10,416	1,383,714
1875	1,888,405	...	3,553	13,857	1,902,262
1876	2,124,445	...	3,624	14,145	2,138,590
1877	1,487,316	80,016	3,326	13,004	1,540,328
1878	2,171,457	...	3,691	14,640	2,186,097
1879	2,740,594	...	1,743	6,839	2,747,433
1880	3,053,454	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,673
1881	2,325,303	42,009	106,999	448,767	2,795,074
1882	2,465,781	107,522	189,837	789,667	3,309,229
1883	2,050,450	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,928
1884	2,942,630	48,009	200,766	835,728	3,802,364
1885	2,967,143	11,003	91,335	379,839	3,352,483
1886	2,902,131	38,008	25,701	107,719	3,028,854
1887	2,856,424	64,013	45,030	186,395	3,074,825
1888	2,830,612	...	46,611	194,219	3,024,831
1889	2,732,590	...	72,497	293,285	3,031,875
1890	2,473,537	...	126,430	527,144	3,000,681
1891	2,749,592	...	110,928	460,064	3,209,656
1892	3,488,750	...	1,318	5,184	3,493,934
1893	3,563,752	110,024	31,403	130,321	3,749,085
1894	4,166,874	...	1,166	4,606	4,171,480
1895	4,165,869	...	29,511	122,381	4,288,250
1896	4,456,932	218,946	21,802	91,700	4,658,105
1897	5,130,565	...	50,635	213,430	5,343,995
1898	5,509,138	...	72,509	306,472	5,815,610
Total	76,117,421	884,584	1,516,309	6,310,693	82,870,406

* From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

Large
increase in
gold coin
issued.

Gold bullion
issued.

Victorian
and other
gold
minted.

523. The gold coin issued from the Mint has rapidly increased from 1893 to 1898, its value in the latter year being in excess of that in the former by £1,890,000, equivalent to an increase of 52 per cent.

524. Nearly all the gold issued in the form of bullion is in 10oz. ingots, and goes to India. The amount is very irregular, and depends on the amount of trade with India and on the exchange. The quantity so issued has fallen off very considerably since 1883, when its value amounted to over £1,100,000, or to 35 per cent. of the total value of coin and bullion issued; whereas in 1898 it amounted to only £306,472.

525. Nearly three-fourths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, rather more than a tenth came from New Zealand, and over a twelfth from Western Australia. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian Colonies—chiefly Tasmania and South Australia (Northern Territory). It is to be noted that eight-ninths of the quantity from Western Australia was received in the last five years. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1898:—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
1872 TO 1898.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received during—					Aggregate up to end of 1898.
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Victoria ...	721,014	721,879	791,225	817,331	831,652	15,370,782
New South Wales ...	310	442	4,913	13,549	20,819	53,298
Queensland ...	18	112	48	370	71	10,120
South Australia ...	35,731	47,343	27,516	29,764	48,245	496,696
Western Australia ...	199,904	226,135	225,922	412,628	546,638	1,824,245
Tasmania ...	48,803	51,165	64,165	58,642	21,321	834,916
New Zealand ...	46,881	39,395	65,255	39,239	31,566	2,108,239
Natal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa ...	...	8	71	...	...	...
Madagascar ...	163	...	...	...	...	2,303
Borneo ...	...	...	259	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	...	...	...	70	...	...
Light Gold Coin*	286	281	399	76	127	10,571
Unknown ...	8,413	6,059	7,080	8,695	13,831	181,480
Total ...	1,061,523	1,092,819	1,186,853	1,380,364	1,514,270	20,892,650

Mint
charges.

526. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over; and 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings.

* Prior to the year 1890 all deposits of Light Gold Coin were included under "Unknown."

527. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 8 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. In 1898 the average price per ounce so paid to depositors was 1s. 5⁴/_d. On the average, there is only 4½ per cent. of silver in Victorian gold. If a deposit contains more than 2 per cent. of base metal, an extra charge, to be fixed by the Deputy Master, will be made for its extraction. Mint allowances.

528. Standard gold contains 91·667 per cent. (22 carats out of 24) of pure gold, but the gold (chiefly dust and bars) received at the Mint in 1898 contained only 90·34* per cent. of pure gold, and therefore it had to be somewhat raised in fineness to bring it to a fit state for converting into coin. Formerly the gold received at the Mint was considerably above the standard, but since the advent of large quantities of Western Australian gold of poorer quality, the average fineness has been much reduced. The proportion of silver in the gold received in 1898 amounted to 6·15 per cent., and the base metals to 3·51 per cent. Fineness of gold received at Mint.

529. The standard weight of the sovereign is ·25682 of an ounce (equal to 7·988 grammes, or 123·27447 grains troy), and the standard weight of the half-sovereign is ·12841 of an ounce. The standard fineness of those pieces is 916·6667 parts (or $\frac{11}{12}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. In practice a small margin is allowed, and the actual average weight of the gold coins issued from the Melbourne Mint was 123·277 grains in 1897 and 123·274 grains in 1898; and the fineness 916·66 in both years. Weight and fineness of gold pieces coined, 1897 and 1898.

530 By the *Victorian Mint Act* (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, the unexpended portion of the subsidies to be paid back to the Treasury. The following table shows the amount of such unexpended balances, also the receipts, expenditure, and cost or profit of the Mint to the colony in each of the last fifteen years, and also the totals from the year in which the Mint was established to 1883:— Mint receipts and expenditure.

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1898.

Year or Period.	Paid into the Treasury.			Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts from the Public (Cost of Mint to the Colony).†
	Unexpended Balance of Subsidy.†	Receipts from the Public.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1872 to 1883	66,976	98,360	165,336	173,024	74,664
1884 ...	4,612	12,494	17,106	15,388	2,894
1885 ...	1,986	11,471	13,457	18,014	6,543
1886 ...	3,874	11,340	15,214	16,126	4,786
1887 ...	3,641	10,759	14,400	16,359	5,600
1888 ...	4,478	9,967	14,445	15,522	5,555

* The percentage for Victorian gold only, according to the average for the third quarter of 1899, was 93·08.

† The Mint subsidy in each year was £20,000, or £540,000 in 27 years.

‡ Exclusive of the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery. See paragraph 518 ante.

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1898—*continued.*

Year or Period.	Paid into the Treasury.			Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts from the Public (Cost of Mint to the Colony).†
	Unexpended Balance of Subsidy.*	Receipts from the Public.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1889 ...	4,760	11,012	15,772	15,240	4,228
1890 ...	5,044	11,672	16,716	14,956	3,284
1891 ...	5,456	10,932	16,388	14,544	3,612
1892 ...	5,136	12,152	17,288	14,664	2,712
1893 ...	5,226	13,164	18,390	14,774	1,610
1894 ...	4,801	14,990	19,791	15,198	208
1895 ...	3,045	17,452	20,497	16,955	- 497
1896 ...	3,664	18,395	22,049	16,336	- 2,049
1897 ...	5,003	20,992	25,995	14,997	- 5,995
1898 ...	3,186	25,630	28,816	16,815	- 8,815
Total ...	130,888	310,772	441,660	409,112	98,340

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure. The particulars for each year prior to 1883 will be found in the issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., table following paragraph 831.

Excess of expenditure over receipts.

531. In the period of seventeen years ended with 1888, leaving the interest on the value of lands, buildings, and machinery out of account,‡ the net cost of the Mint to the colony had averaged about £6,000 per annum; but since 1888 such an improvement has taken place in the Mint Finances that by 1894 the revenue and expenditure for the first time nearly balanced, whilst in each of the four succeeding years there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure, which reached a maximum of nearly £9,000 in 1898. The Mint authorities claim, moreover, that the loss which occurred in the earlier years was compensated many times over by the advance in the price of gold since the opening of the Mint, viz., from 76s. to 77s. 8½d. per standard oz., whereby the colony gained during a period of eighteen and a half years close on £70,000 per annum.§

Mint receipts, &c., Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

532. In 1898 the receipts of the Melbourne were more than those of the Sydney Mint by £12,197, and the expenses were higher by only £2,672. There was a surplus of £8,800 in the former, but a deficiency of £710 in the latter colony. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver and bronze for coinage, the receipts in 1898 amounted to over five and a half times the expenditure, and it may be inferred that if Victoria and New South Wales

* See footnote (†) previous page.

† See footnote (†) previous page.

‡ See paragraph 518 ante.

§ See 21st Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the London Mint, Appendix H, page 109

were allowed the profit on the silver and bronze coinage used in the currency of the Australasian Colonies, these establishments would become large revenue-earning institutions. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during 1898 :—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1898.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.*	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
Melbourne ...	25,630	16,815	8,815	52·42
Sydney ...	13,433	14,143	— 710†	— 5·29‡
London ...	653,167	116,415†	536,752	461·06

533. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in ^{Sydney Mint, 1855 to 1898.} 1855, and from that date to the end of 1898, 24,153,690 ounces§ of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 8,915,144 ounces, or more than one-third, were raised in the colony of New South Wales ; 10,759,021 ounces, or about two-fifths, in Queensland ; 2,628,449 ounces, or about a ninth, in New Zealand ; 1,442,689 ounces, or about a seventeenth, in Victoria ; 81,349 ounces in South Australia ; and 28,878 ounces in Tasmania. In the same period, 83,831,500 sovereigns, 5,345,000 half-sovereigns, and 795,248 ounces of bullion (valued at £3,200,450), were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £89,704,450. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 5,337 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

534. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during ^{Sydney Mint, 1898.} 1898 was 719,965|| ounces, valued at £2,621,680, nearly two-thirds of which was produced in Queensland, about two-sevenths in New South Wales, about one-fifteenth in New Zealand, but only a very small quantity in the other colonies. It is pointed out that only about one-half of the output of Queensland mines in 1898 was attracted to the Mint, although the charge on such gold was only 1d. per ounce. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £2,618,205 consisting of 2,548,000 sovereigns, 100,000 half-sovereigns, and 4,774 ounces of gold bullion, valued at £20,205. The value of coin and

* Receipts from the public only. The Government subsidy, amounting to £20,000 in Victoria and £15,000 in New South Wales, is not included.

† Including £3,383 loss on gold coinage, and £39,263 loss on worn silver coin.

‡ Excess of expenditure over receipts.

§ Including 260,679 ounces of coin.

|| Including 74 ounces of coin.

bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by £2,681,547 in 1897, and by £3,197,405 in 1898 than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

Exports of
gold coin.

535. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£68,074,842), less the value of that imported (£4,267,665), has amounted to £63,807,177, or less by £12,752,536 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1898 the value of the excess of gold coin exported over that imported amounted to £5,643,000, or less by £624,000 than in the previous year, but about £2,000,000 more than in 1894, 1895, or 1896. In 1898, the gold coin exported was equivalent to 102 per cent. of the total coin issued from the Mint in the same year, as compared with 122 per cent. in 1897, 71 per cent. in 1896, and 87 or 88 per cent. in 1894 and 1895. The destination and value of the gross total exports and the value of the net exports of gold coin, also the proportion of the quantity exported to that minted, were as follow in each of the last five years :—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN FROM VICTORIA, 1894 TO 1898.

Destination.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	141,393	7,400	...	650,000	2,654,000
Queensland ...	...	2,000	...	...	...
South Australia ...	...	112,000	460,000	...	...
Western Australia ...	192,500	965,000	937,500	45,000	52,714
Tasmania ...	33,000	97,000	...	...	1,000
New Zealand ...	130,000	100,000	50,000	...	...
United Kingdom ...	3,155,855	2,211,064	1,697,770	5,359,484	2,669,403
India ...	...	95,000	42,000	160,000	222,000
Hong Kong ...	30,031	38,672	47,037	42,923	41,610
France ...	...	...	...	21,100	10,000
Other places ...	98	100	...	...	...
Total Exports ...	3,682,877	3,628,236	3,234,307	6,278,507	5,650,727
Less Imports ...	17,400	2,500	3,230	11,093	7,559
Net Exports ...	3,665,477	3,625,736	3,231,077	6,267,414	5,643,168
Percentage to gold issued from the Mint	88	87	71	122	102

Imports of
gold bullion.

536. As a set-off to the gold coin exported, gold bullion was imported in the last five years to a value gradually increasing from $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling in 1894 to nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1898. This increase is more than accounted for by the enlarged importations from Western

Australia—especially in the last two years ; since the importations from the other colonies—chiefly Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia—has practically remained stationary at an average of about £530,000 per annum. The gold imported was evidently intended for minting purposes, as the value of bullion exported—mostly to India and Ceylon—was comparatively insignificant—varying from £36,000 in 1894 to a maximum of £270,000 in 1898. The following are the particulars of the imports and exports of bullion to and from different countries during the last five years :—

IMPORTS OF GOLD BULLION, 1894 TO 1898.

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports from—	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	13,446	21,362	2,902	10,411	59,089
Queensland ...	4,500	...	...	...	...
South Australia ...	141,980	119,083	101,252	112,823	138,871
Western Australia ...	735,191	867,893	895,462	1,533,016	2,183,893
Tasmania ...	203,976	213,201	229,987	234,663	93,817
New Zealand ...	171,451	195,764	244,298	191,048	141,764
Other Countries ...	...	1,750	220	...	...
Total Imports ...	1,270,544	1,419,053	1,474,121	2,081,961	2,617,434
Exports to—					
United Kingdom ..	29,750	28,516	5,000	14,604	...
New South Wales ...	6,048	7,285	1,093	2,063	...
France ...	...	...	...	20,502	21,113
India and Ceylon ...	...	86,700	58,512	156,642	249,935
Total Exports ...	35,798	122,501	64,605	193,811	271,048
Net Imports ...	1,234,746	1,296,552	1,409,516	1,888,150	2,346,386

537. Considering gold coin and bullion as a whole, it will be found that the net exports vary considerably from year to year, depending mainly on the operations of the external exchanges. In considering these variations, it is necessary to bear in mind that, in Victoria, gold serves in a dual capacity as an article of natural production, and as the medium of exchange. As a product, the export in any year ought to closely correspond to the production of the same year, but this relation is being constantly varied by influences inherent to a medium of exchange. A comparison of the net export with the value of the gold raised in the colony will afford a reliable indication of the direction and extent of such fluctuations in different years. By this standard, it will be found that, during the last five years, an average of 91 per cent. of

Export of
Coin and
Bullion.

the gold raised was exported (either as coin or bullion) ; that the proportion fell to 79 per cent. in 1895, and to as low as 57 per cent. in 1896, whereas in 1897 it rose to as high as 135 per cent., as will be seen by the subjoined statement :—

NET EXPORT OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION, 1894 to 1898.

			Net Export. £	Percentage of Gold Raised.	
1894 ...	...	...	2,430,731	...	84·8
1895 ...	...	...	2,329,184	...	78·7
1896 ...	...	...	1,821,561	...	56·6
1897 ...	...	...	4,379,264	...	134·7
1898 ...	...	...	3,296,782	...	98·4
Average ...			2,851,504	...	91·1

Unnecessary
coinage of
gold at
Australian
Mints.

538. For some years past, a large export of gold—supplied in the form of coin—has taken place from Sydney to San Francisco (U. S.), being an expeditious and economical method of settling the balance of trade between the United States and Europe—in favour of the former country. In his last Report, the Deputy Master of the Sydney Mint suggests that this demand might be met by the issue of a gold trade ingot, and thus save the unnecessary cost of coinage. This is fully borne out by the Report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1897, which shows that 1,096,760 ounces (valued at about £4,270,510) of Australian gold coin was received and melted at the San Francisco Mint in 1897, and the gold coin exported from New South Wales to San Francisco in 1898, to the value of £5,615,000, will probably meet with the same treatment. Moreover, the Mints of other countries besides the United States are in the habit of melting down large quantities of gold coin—notably Austria-Hungary and Germany, which in 1898 so disposed of £3,400,000 and £3,170,000 worth respectively of “Foreign” gold—a large proportion of which, no doubt, consisted of British sovereigns. Russia also held on 1st July, 1898, British sovereigns to the value of £10,400,000, besides the large quantity that must have been utilized for some years past in establishing on a gold basis the Russian monetary system, which was consummated in 1897. Considering all these circumstances, as well as the fact that bar gold has on several occasions reached a premium on the London market, it is a question whether it would not be advisable for the Australian Mints to lessen considerably their output of gold coin in favour of bullion of a uniform weight and fineness.

Gold imports
or exports
of different
countries

539. In 1897, South Africa and Australia—in almost equal proportions—were by far the most important exporters of gold ; whereas the largest importing country was Russia, next France, next Japan, and then India and Austria-Hungary. The following were the net imports (i.e., excess of imports over exports) or net exports of the principal countries of the world, as stated by the Director of the United States Mint in his Report for 1898. It will be noticed that

there is an apparent net export of about 11 millions unaccounted for :—

**NET IMPORTS OR EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION.—
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1897.**

Importing Country.	Net Imports.	Exporting Country.	Net Exports.
	£		£
Russia	14,330,687	Africa	13,914,476
France	6,520,147	Australasia	13,476,527
Japan	5,776,021	Mexico	1,468,566
India	4,844,065	China	1,276,761
Austria-Hungary	4,630,361	Korea	422,616
Germany	1,788,170	Italy	205,111
Netherlands	1,778,175	United States	106,792
Switzerland	984,591	Uruguay	16,916
Egypt	467,010	Portugal	4,070
Sweden	411,303	Balance unaccounted for	11,236,881
Hawaii	240,745		
Great Britain	141,148		
Costa Rica	91,159		
Roumania	78,407		
Peru	46,588		
Norway	139		
	42,128,716		42,128,716

540. From the same source, the following statement of the net imports or exports of silver coin and bullion of the principal countries of the world in 1897 has been obtained, by which it will be seen that by far the largest importer of this metal was Russia, and next India ; whilst the largest exporters were Mexico and Australasia, and next, but in a lesser degree, the United States and France. There is, however, a balance of net imports of nearly £12,000,000 sterling still unaccounted for.

Silver
imports or
exports of
principal
countries.

**NET IMPORTS OR EXPORTS OF SILVER BULLION AND COIN.—
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1897.**

Importing Country.	Net Imports.	Exporting Country.	Net Exports.
	£		£
Russia	14,442,832	Mexico	14,755,891
India	8,362,266	Australasia	12,626,761
Switzerland	1,479,228	United States	5,476,586
Japan	714,349	France	2,927,456
Great Britain	603,123	Peru	1,044,661
Korea	298,310	Germany	935,945
China	246,234	Italy	558,014
Netherlands	219,654	Portugal	307,511
San Domingo	135,417	Austria-Hungary	30,703
Sweden	112,565		
Africa	95,888		
Egypt	89,009		
Norway	14,610		
Balance unaccounted for ...	11,850,043		
	38,663,528		38,663,528

Australian
coinage at
Bank of
England.

541. Three-fourths of the Australian gold coinage finds its way to other parts of the Empire—chiefly the United Kingdom. This is shown by the following table, relating to each of the last twelve years, and for the whole period from 1873 to 1898, in which the amount of coinage struck at the two Australian Mints is compared with the net export of gold coin from Australasia, the difference being the amount of coin retained in Australasia:—

**AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE RETAINED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873-98.**

Year or Period.	Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage.*			Net Exports of Gold Coin from Australasia.	Gold Coin Retained in Australasia.
	Struck at Mel- bourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1873 to 1886	31,490,406	21,352,304	52,842,710	39,889,561	12,953,149
1887 ...	2,888,431	2,068,476	4,956,907	1,367,461	3,589,446
1888 ...	2,830,612	2,087,661	4,918,273	4,507,331	410,942
1889 ...	2,732,590	3,158,588	5,891,178	4,455,624	1,435,554
1890 ...	2,440,957	2,763,399	5,204,356	3,730,276	1,474,080
1891 ...	2,747,183	2,656,502	5,403,685	5,108,367	295,318
1892 ...	3,487,707	2,836,542	6,324,249	3,696,410	2,627,839
1893 ...	3,618,187	2,968,570	6,586,757	1,954,691	4,632,066
1894 ...	4,165,760	3,000,805	7,166,565	4,160,657	3,005,908
1895 ...	4,164,774	2,757,898	6,922,272	4,406,743	2,515,929
1896 ...	4,564,852	2,543,821	7,108,673	5,091,442	2,017,231
1897 ...	5,130,270	2,531,427	7,661,697	10,540,147	- 2,878,450†
1898 ...	5,508,990	2,597,713	8,106,703	8,911,956	- 805,253†
Total ...	76,770,719	53,323,706	129,094,425	97,820,666	31,273,759

Unusually
large export
of coin in
1897 and
1898.

542. It will be observed that the export of coin from Australasia in 1897 and 1898—more especially in the former—was exceptionally large, and that in the two years the coin exported exceeded that issued by the Mints to the value of over 3½ millions sterling.

Gold coined
and retained
in Victoria
and New
South
Wales in 25
years.

543. The Deputy Master of the Melbourne Mint, in his report for 1898, shows that, according to the returns of imports and exports, apparently about 15·3 per cent. of the gold coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints in the last 25 years has been retained in the colonies coining; but points out that the proportion is probably considerably less than this, as the deposits of gold coin held by banks have increased by only about a third of the proportion named.

New Aus-
tralian Mint.

544. A new branch of the Royal Mint was recently opened in Perth, Western Australia. The building had been completed and handed over to the Mint authorities in October, 1898, and the necessary machinery has since been erected. On the authority of the Master of the Imperial Mint, it is stated that it will probably relieve the Melbourne Mint of a third of the deposits presented there.

* Light coin re-melted each year has been deducted from the gross coinage.

† Excess of exports over value of coinage.

This will affect materially the profits of the Melbourne Mint, which have for some years past been of a most satisfactory character. The Mint was opened for the reception of bullion on the 20th June, 1899.

545. Besides supplying the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian Colonies, as already stated, the London Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last twenty years:—

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1898.

Colony.	Period.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1879-93	627,100	20,685	647,785	233,304
	1894	5,200	...	5,200	1,106
	1895	3,600	1,500	5,100	4,665
	1896	8,800	2,000	10,800	3,788
	1897	8,000	1,000	9,000	25,550
	1898	64,400	3,000	67,400	6,853
New South Wales ...	1879-93	447,400	21,000	468,400	84,077
	1894	...	100	100	2,817
	1895	15,000	1,500	16,500	4,078
	1896	1,600	2,500	4,100	3,030
	1897	15,000	2,250	17,250	10,530
	1898	43,000	4,000	47,000	16,573
Queensland ...	1879-93	158,500	1,020	159,520	...
	1894-96	...	...	...	...
	1897	15,100	575	15,675	...
	1898	1,000	50	1,050	...
South Australia ...	1879-93	176,000	5,580	181,580	...
	1895	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	2,300	2,300	...
	1897-8	...	...	...	...
Western Australia ...	1879-93	10,000	400	10,400	3,290
	1894	...	...	...	...
	1895	17,000	...	17,000	...
	1896	20,500	1,370	21,870	...
	1897	19,600	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	...	637
Tasmania ...	1879-93	32,400	620	33,020	10,045
	1894-8	...	...	...	...

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

**COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1898—continued.**

Colony.	Period.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
New Zealand	1879-93	125,350	7,825	133,175	...
	1894	...	...	...	...
	1895	13,200	...	13,200	...
	1896	...	1,080	1,080	...
	1897	54,760	...	...	...
	1898	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1879-93	1,576,750	57,130	1,633,880	330,716
	1894	5,200	100	5,300	3,923
	1895	48,800	3,000	51,800	8,743
	1896	30,900	9,250	40,150	6,818
	1897	112,460	3,825	116,285	36,080
	1898	108,400	7,050	115,450	24,063

Average
annual
issue and
withdrawal
of silver
coin in
Australasia.

546. From the total figures shown at the end of the last table it will be found that during the last twenty years the nominal value of silver coin issued in Australasia averaged over £94,000 per annum, and during the last nine years about £54,500 per annum; whilst the nominal value of worn silver coin withdrawn averaged £20,500 in the former, and £12,400 in the latter period. The following are the figures:—

**AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE OF SILVER COIN ISSUED AND
WITHDRAWN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.**

Silver Coin—					Nominal Value— Average per annum.	
					1879-98.	1891-8.
Issued					£ 94,125	£ 54,552
Withdrawn					20,517	12,392
Increased circulation					73,608	42,160

Estimated
profit from
an Austral-
asian silver
coinage.

547. If the Australasian Colonies were granted the right to coin silver, the profit per ounce made on the issue would be, approximately, the difference between the present market price of silver, viz., 2s. 3d., and 5s. 6d. per ounce, at which British silver coin is issued, i.e., 3s. 3d. per ounce, being equivalent to a rate of profit of 59 per cent.* on the

* The equivalent rate of seignorage, or profit based on the price paid for silver, would be 144 per cent. See paragraph 553, *post*.

nominal value of coin issued. From such profit must, of course, be deducted the cost of coinage, re-coinage, and loss on the withdrawal of worn coin from circulation. The loss on the withdrawal of worn silver coin may be reckoned at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its nominal value. The extra plant required for the Victorian and Sydney mints would cost between £6,000 and £8,000, the annual interest on which may be set down at about £240. Leaving out of account cost of coinage and interest on capital, the average net profit—based on the value of coin issued and withdrawn during the last twenty years—would exceed £50,000 per annum; or, if based on the experience of the last nine years, over £30,000 per annum, as shown in the following statement:—

PROFIT TO BE DERIVED FROM SILVER COINAGE IN AUSTRALASIA.

	Based on experience of—	
	Twenty years— 1879-98.	Nine years— 1891-8.
Gross profit on coin issued, at 59 per cent.	£ 55,534	£ 32,186
Loss on coin withdrawn, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ...	2,565	1,549
Net Profit *	52,969	30,637

548. The denominations of different silver coins which would probably be required if a silver coinage were undertaken by the Australian mints may be gleaned from the following figures, taken from the last report of the Deputy Master of the Sydney Mint:—

Denomination of silver coins issued in Australia.

SILVER COINS ISSUED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1879-98.

Denomination.	Total Value of Coins.	Percentage.
	£	
Half-crown	148,400	29
Florin	107,600	21
Shilling	137,000	27
Sixpence	48,800	9
Threepence	73,300	14
Other	1,300	...
Total	516,400	100

549. No other metal than gold is coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver, nickel, and bronze coins of various denominations

London Mint, 1897.

* Exclusive of cost of coinage and interest on capital.

are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. In 1897 the gold coinage was confined to half-sovereigns. The following table shows the number and value of coins of thirty-one different denominations issued from that Mint in 1897:—

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1897.

Denomination.				Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
					£	s.	d.
Imperial—							
Gold—Half-sovereigns	...	...	...	3,568,156	1,784,078	0	0
Silver—Crowns	...	...	...	262,118	65,529	10	0
„ Half-crowns	...	...	...	1,678,643	209,830	7	6
„ Florins	...	...	...	1,699,921	169,992	2	0
„ Shillings	...	...	...	6,270,364	313,518	4	0
„ Sixpences	...	...	...	5,031,498	125,787	9	0
„ Fourpences (Maundy money only)	...	...	...	9,388	156	9	4
„ Threepences	...	...	...	4,550,270	56,878	7	6
„ Twopences (Maundy money only)	...	...	...	11,000	91	13	4
„ Pence	...	...	...	16,477	68	13	1
Bronze—Pence	...	...	...	20,752,620	86,469	5	0
„ Half-pence	...	...	...	8,690,315	18,104	16	5
„ Farthings	...	...	...	4,579,800	4,770	12	6
Total	...	...	...	57,120,570	2,835,275	9	8
Colonial—							
Canada, Silver—Five cents	...	...	...	1,319,283	13,742	10	7
„ Bronze cents	...	...	...	1,500,000	3,125	0	0
Hong Kong, Silver—Ten cents	...	...	...	23,500,000	489,583	6	8
„ „ Five cents	...	...	...	4,000,000	41,666	13	4
Ceylon, Silver—Ten cents	...	...	...	1,500,000	8,906	5	0
Jamaica, Nickel—Pence	...	...	...	24,000	100	0	0
„ „ Half-pence	...	...	...	120,000	250	0	0
„ „ Farthings	...	...	...	144,000	150	0	0
Straits Settlements, Silver—Fifty cents	...	...	...	36,000	3,750	0	0
„ „ Twenty cents	...	...	...	150,000	6,250	0	0
„ „ Ten cents	...	...	...	700,000	14,583	6	8
„ „ Five cents	...	...	...	320,000	3,333	6	8
British Honduras, Silver—Fifty cents	...	...	...	20,000	2,083	6	8
„ „ Twenty-five cents	...	...	...	40,000	2,083	6	8
Mauritius, Silver—Ten cents	...	...	...	500,000	2,968	15	0
„ Bronze—Five cents	...	...	...	600,000	1,781	5	0
„ „ Two cents	...	...	...	1,000,000	1,187	10	0
„ „ Cents	...	...	...	1,000,000	593	15	0
Total	...	...	...	36,473,283	596,138	7	3

550. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1897 represented an aggregate nominal value of £941,853, which was less by £387,968 than that coined in 1896.

551. In 1898 gold to the value of £5,795,611 was coined at the London Mint, which was more by over 4 millions than in 1897, and also more than in any year since 1893. For several years past the

Silver
coined
at London
Mint, 1897.

Gold coined
at London
Mint, 1899
to 1896

operations of the London Mint has been confined mainly to the re-coining of the gold coins of former reigns, and of light gold coinage of the current reign, which has been called in; and the Empire has had to depend for additional gold currency on the Australian Mints; thus in the six years, 1892-7, the value of worn gold coin withdrawn from circulation amounted to 35 millions, and the value of that issued by the London Mint to 39½ millions, the net addition to the currency by the London Mint alone being only 4½ millions. In 1898 about one-half of the gold coinage consisted of half-sovereigns. The following is the nominal value of the gold coins struck thereat during the last ten years :—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1889 TO 1898.

					£
1889	...	...	...	...	7,257,455
1890	...	...	...	...	7,662,898
1891	...	...	...	...	6,869,119
1892	...	...	...	...	13,944,963
1893	...	...	...	...	9,318,022
1894	...	...	...	...	5,679,906
1895	...	...	...	...	3,719,909
1896	...	...	...	...	4,807,368
1897	...	...	...	...	1,784,078
1898	...	...	...	...	5,795,611
Total ...					66,839,329

552. It has been pointed out that, although of late years the productive power of the London Mint has been so much extended that it could easily coin gold enough for all wants in addition to the other coinage, it was not always so; and the Australian Mints have been of great, though unacknowledged, value to the Empire during some years when the London Mint could coin little or no gold.

Value of
Australian
Mints to
the Empire.

553. It may be mentioned that, according to an inquiry made by the London Mint authorities in 1888,* the sovereign when in circulation loses .040 grain, and the half-sovereign .055 grain per annum. According to this rate of wear, the "legal life" of a sovereign would be 19½ years, and of a half-sovereign 9 years of circulation.

Loss of
weight of
gold coins
by circula-
tion.

554. All the pre-Victorian coin having been called in and received up to 28th February, 1891,† steps were taken to restore the coinage of the current reign, and with this view the *Coinage Act* 1891 was passed on similar lines to the Act of 1889. This Act provides that gold coins of the realm which had not been called in by proclamation, and were below the least current weight (122·5 grains for the sovereign and 61·125 for the half-sovereign), as provided by the *Coinage Act* 1870, but which had become light by fair wear and tear, and were not more than 3 grains below the standard weight (123·274 grains for the

Light gold
coins of
current
reign
called in.

* The deficiency permissible below the standard was thus raised from .774 grain for the sovereign, and .513 grain for the half-sovereign, under the Act of 1870, to 3 grains for either coin.

† For particulars, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. I, paragraph 792.

sovereign and 61·637 for the half-sovereign), might be received and paid for at their nominal value;* the sum of £650,000, of which £250,000 was provided by the *Coinage Act* 1893, to be set aside to meet expenses to be incurred in effecting this object—that amount being considered sufficient to provide for £29,000,000 in sovereigns, and £14,000,000 in half-sovereigns. An Order in Council was subsequently issued declaring that such coins would be received at the Bank of England at any time after the 17th March, 1892. The amount of coin so withdrawn up to the 31st March, 1899, was £36,300,000,† consisting of £22,265,000 in sovereigns, and £14,035,000 in half-sovereigns; and the total value of the deficiency in weight amounted to £551,172, viz., £238,868 for sovereigns, and £312,304 for half-sovereigns. Thus the average deficiency per sovereign was 2·575d., corresponding to 1·323 grains, and per half-sovereign 2·670d., corresponding to 1·371 grains.

Coinage of
the world

555. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1897 is stated to have been as follows‡ :—

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1895 TO 1897.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Australia	£ 6,924,	£ ..	£ 7,110,	£ ..	£ 7,662,	£ ..
Europe—						
Austria-Hungary ..	3,793,	1,887,	7,062,	1,647,	7,008,	1,192,
France	4,348,	822,	4,525,	4,525,	8,901,	2,
Germany	5,333,	380,	5,236,	566,	6,280,	..
Great Britain	3,964,	1,204,	4,876,	1,848,	1,803,	955,
Netherlands	28,	29,	..	89,	..	201,
Norway .. ..	..	17,	..	14,	..	31,
Sweden	187,	..	..	23,	..	111,
Portugal .. ..	..	25,	..	896,	..	180,
Russia	8,040,	770,	2,	6,455,	35,545,	7,374,
Servia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	211,
Spain .. ..	..	43,	..	1,122,	604,	1,401,
Switzerland	161,	9,	322,	..	321,	..
Turkey	713,	86,	10,	2,	192,	92,
Others	80,	..	80,	..	31,	92,
Asia—						
Ceylon .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	81,
China .. ..	..	1,719,	..	1,900,	..	2,216,
Hong Kong .. ..	..	1,149,	..	1,633,	..	4,946,
India .. ..	..	843,	..	1,163,	..	5,256,
Indo-China .. ..	..	1,269,	..	2,613,	..	573,
Japan	316,	4,976,	234,	2,792,	6,583,	889,
Siam .. ..	..	540,	..	692,	..	..
Straits Settlements	..	94,	..	94,	..	28,

NOTE.—In 1896, the value of the gold coinage of the world was £101,300,111, and of the silver coinage £25,904,240. The largest gold coinages were as follow:—Russia (reckoning the rouble at its altered value of 2s. 1½.), £45,543,800; United States, £13,465,600; Germany, £2,965,355; Australia, £8,107,138; Japan, 8,029,250; France, £7,093,062; Great Britain, £5,795,610; Austria-Hungary, £2,954,788. These figures, except in the case of Russia, have been taken from the Report of the Master of the Royal Mint for 1898.

* See London Mint Report 1888, page 96.

† Exclusive of £1,362,513 in light coin received as bullion.

‡ Taken, except the figures for Australia, from the report for 1896 of Mr. George E. Roberts, director of the United States Mint. Mr. Leach gives the amount in dollars, which have been turned into pounds sterling upon the assumption that £1 is equal to 4 4-5ths dollars.

**GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1895 TO 1897—
continued.**

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Africa—						
Egypt .. ..	..	..	..	117,	..	108,
Morocco .. ..	..	74,	..	125,	..	182,
Tunis .. ..	..	..	..	..	182,	..
Others .. ..	..	92,	..	205,	..	187,
America—						
Argentina .. ..	..	..	205,	..	..	..
Bolivia .. ..	..	363,	..	314,	..	248,
Canada .. ..	..	..	..	29,	..	14,
Chili	1,740,	884,	1,130,	139,	..	..
Ecuador .. ..	..	230,	..	35,	..	130,
Guatemala .. ..	..	104,	..	..	..	..
Haiti .. ..	..	152,	..	..	..	..
Mexico	106,	5,178,	118,	4,894,	87,	4,085,
Peru .. ..	..	849,	..	564,	..	94,
Porto Rico .. ..	..	1,748,	..	35,	..	..
San Domingo .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	126,
United States	12,420,	1,187,	9,803,	4,810,	15,839,	3,861,
Uruguay .. ..	..	208,	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	6,	..	21,	97,	119,
Total	48,047,	26,432,	40,713,	33,237,	91,085,	34,950,

556. It will be seen that the gold coinage of the world in 1897 was exceptionally large, being nearly twice as great as in 1895, and more than twice as great as in 1896. This was owing to the extraordinary coinage—nearly four-fifths of the whole—by Russia of vast stores of gold which had been accumulating for years, by means of which that country succeeded in effecting in the same year a monetary reform, and in establishing a gold standard. There is no doubt that a large proportion of the metal used for coinage was drawn, not from virgin gold, but from coined gold of various countries which had been melted down.* Next to Russia, the largest gold coinage was effected in the United States, where it amounted to 15½ millions sterling; next France with nearly 9 millions; and Australia next with 7½ millions; then follow in close succession Austria-Hungary—which adopted a gold standard in 1892, Japan—which has also recently adopted the same standard, and Germany with between 7 and 6½ millions each; whilst of the balance not quite 2 millions was coined in Great Britain, and little more than a million in all other countries. It will also be noted that the largest coiners of silver in 1897 were Russia, with 7½ millions; India, with 5½ millions; Hong Kong, with 5; Mexico, with 4; the United States, with 3½; and China, with 2½ millions sterling.

Coinage in various countries in 1897.

* See also paragraph 538 ante.

British
currency
system is
force in
Australasia.

557. By order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 1st August, 1896, the *Imperial Coinage Act* 1870, as amended by the Coinage Act of 1891, was, subject to modifications, made applicable to the Australasian Colonies, having been previously applied to South Africa and Fiji in 1881. This Act regulates the weight and fineness of coins made at the Mint, the amount of various coins which constitute a legal tender, and the treatment of worn silver coin in circulation which has fallen below the minimum current weight. The subjoined particulars of the currency system, as it applies in England, under this 'Act has been abstracted from a statement submitted by the Right Honorable G. J. Goschen to a monetary conference held in Paris in 1878*:

"Gold is the only standard metal.

"The silver coinage is a legal tender to the amount of 40 shillings only.

"The bronze coinage is legal tender to the amount of one shilling.

"The gold coined is .917 fine, i.e., $\frac{11}{12}$ pure gold and $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy.

"The sovereign, representing the pound sterling, contains 113.001 grains of pure gold, or 123.27447 grains of standard gold. The half-sovereign precisely half of the above.

"Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are legal tender to any amount, provided that the pieces be not worn below 122.5 and 61.125 grains respectively.

"Below these weights they may be refused, and the Bank of England cuts all such light coins tendered to it, and receives them only as so much standard gold. The loss on light gold is thus borne by the public. Special arrangements have, however, been made under which the State will bear the loss on light pre-Victorian gold coins presented up to a certain date.

"Every person is entitled to bring gold to the Mint for coinage, and to receive it back, in his turn, cut into coins, stamped with the proper die, as a certificate of due weight and fineness, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce troy of standard gold—that is to say, 1,869 sovereigns for 40 lbs. troy of standard gold.†

"If the gold so brought to the Mint is higher or lower than the standard, the Mint adds alloy or fine gold for the account of the owner, according as it is needed, to bring it down to the standard or to bring it up.

"The Bank of England is by law obliged to receive all gold brought to it by the public, paying for it immediately at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce standard.

"The silver to be coined is .925, or $\frac{37}{40}$ fine, and one troy pound, costing about 45 shillings at the present market price, is coined into 66 shillings, a sum fixed when the price was nominally about 60 shillings.

"One pound avoirdupois of bronze is coined into 48 pence. The same quantity coined into 80 halfpence or into 160 farthings. Thus two halfpence, or four farthings, weigh more than one penny.

"It will be seen that, beyond the cost of making the subsidiary coins, a considerable seignorage is charged on both silver and copper, which contributes towards the cost of coining the sovereign and of replacing the silver coinage which is withdrawn from circulation as soon as any pieces are so worn by use that neither effigy nor legend are distinguishable."

558. Although British silver coins are merely token money, and since 1816 have been limited as a legal tender to the sum of forty shillings, yet they were at first only slightly below their intrinsic

Seignorage
on silver
coinage.

* See also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 751.

† In Victoria the net average price paid for gold, including allowances for silver extracted, deposited at the Mint is a little less than £3 17s. 9d. per oz. standard. See paragraph 519A ante.

value. For prior to 1873, standard silver (.925 fine) was worth 60½d. per oz.—on the then existing bi-metallic relation of 15½ parts of silver (by weight) to 1 part of gold, and as the nominal value of 1 oz. of standard silver is 66d. when coined, the difference—being profit or seignorage obtained by the Mint—was only 5d., or less than 8½ per cent., on the then market price of the metal. Ever since that period, however, the rate of seignorage has gradually increased with the fall in the price of silver. Starting with from 9 to 9½ per cent. in the years 1870–2, it gradually rose, with some fluctuations, to 17¼ per cent. in 1877, 36 per cent. in 1885, and 54 per cent. in 1889, and although it fell back again to 35½ per cent. in 1890, it rapidly rose again to 81½ per cent. in 1893, and 142½ per cent. in 1898—its highest point. In 1898 the average price of silver purchased by the London Mint was 27¼d., and thus the seignorage was 48¾d., or at the rate of 142½ per cent., as just stated. The total profit made by the Mint upon silver bullion purchased for coinage in the same year was £561,184; in addition to which there was a profit on bronze coinage of £71,390. As against this, however, there was a loss of £39,263 on worn silver coin exchanged, which of course varies from year to year. In the ten years ended with 1898, the total profit or seignorage on silver coinage paid into the Exchequer amounted to over £4,370,000. This large profit accruing is apt to lead to excessive issues of silver coin, unless proper safeguards be used, and it was found by means of a census taken by the London Institute of Bankers in 1892 that the banks of the United Kingdom (except about 2 per cent. which did not furnish returns) had about 4½ millions sterling of silver coin on hand at the close of a certain fixed day, of which about 1½ millions (net) was in excess of average requirements.*

559. Prior to 1871 both gold and silver were used in unlimited quantities for the coinage of money in almost all the countries of the world except the United Kingdom, which has had a mono-metallic gold standard since 1816; and by this extended use of the two metals, it so happened that an almost uniform ratio prevailed between the values of those metals closely approximating to 15½ of silver to 1 of gold.† In 1871, however, Germany, followed by Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, broke the spell by adopting a gold standard, and ever since 1873 an almost continuous fall has taken place in the value of silver, whilst the ratio of value between the two metals has increased to 35 to 1 in 1898. The causes which brought about this result have been the subject of much controversy; it is generally recognised, however, that although chiefly to be attributed to the increased production of silver,‡ it was to some extent accelerated by the general scramble for gold which followed the demonetization of silver, and by the restriction or entire suspension of the free coinage of silver in silver-using countries—especially in those comprised within the

Fall in price
of silver.

* See *Bankers' Magazine* for July, 1893, page 10.

† This proportion is still adhered to in the Latin Union, whilst in the United States the proportion of 16 to 1 is maintained.

‡ In the decade 1851–60 the annual production averaged 44 silver to 1 of gold; in 1861–70, 64 to 1; in 1871–80, 13 to 1; in 1881–90, 182 to 1; and in 1891–7, 18 4-5 to 1.

"Latin Union" (including France, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland) and the United States—which causes, moreover, tended to appreciate gold, and, as a consequence, to depreciate the gold prices of commodities. There is, moreover, no doubt that the price of silver was artificially kept up owing to the large purchases made by the United States from 1873 to 1893, for in 1894—immediately after such purchases ceased, the price at once fell from 35½d. to 29d. per oz., and has since ranged between the limits of 30½ and 26½d. As fine gold is worth £4 4s. 11½d.* per oz., fine silver, as measured by the gold standard, would be worth, on the basis of the original ratio of 15½ to 1, 65½d. per oz., and standard silver (.925 fine) 60½d. per oz., which was actually the average which prevailed during the ten years 1861-70. Starting with this level, the gradual decline in the price of silver may be traced by the following quotations of the average price on the London market from 1861-70 to the present time :—

**AVERAGE PRICE OF STANDARD SILVER (.925 FINE) IN THE
LONDON MARKET, 1861 TO 1898.**

Year.	Price per Oz. Standard.	Year.	Price per Oz. Standard.
	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>
Average, 10 years†	60½	1884 ...	50½
1861 to 1870 }		1885 ...	48½
1871 ...	60½	1886 ...	45½
1872 ...	60½	1887 ...	44½
1873 ...	59½	1888 ...	42½
1874 ...	58½	1889 ...	42½
1875 ...	56½	1890 ...	47½
1876 ...	53	1891 ...	45½
1877 ...	54½	1892 ...	39½
1878 ...	52½	1893 ...	35½
1879 ...	51½	1894 ...	29
1880 ...	52½	1895 ...	29½
1881 ...	51½	1896 ...	30½
1882 ...	51½	1897 ...	27½
1883 ...	50½	1898 ...	26½

NOTE.—These quotations were taken from the Annual Reports of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, England. The price of silver in the United States appears to closely correspond with that in London; as the average price of fine bar silver at New York in 1897 was \$6774 dollar, equivalent, at par of exchange (the actual exchange was 0015 dollar below par), to 27 11-16d. per oz. (British) standard; whilst the price paid by the United States Mint during 1897-8 averaged \$565 dollar per fine oz., being equivalent to 25½d. per oz. standard.

Effect of fall
of price of
silver on
silver
coinage.

560. In order to indicate the serious effect of this fall on the intrinsic value of the silver coinage in the various silver-using countries of the world—notably India and the United States—the following table, extracted from the Report of the Director of the U.S. Mint for

* Value to the Mint; to the public it was worth less than £4 4s. 10.

† During this period the extreme average prices were 60½d. in years 1868-69-70 and 61½d. in 1863.

1897, has been selected, which shows the commercial value of the American silver dollar for each year from 1872, when it was slightly above par, to 1898, when it was intrinsically worth less than half its nominal value. With exchange at par, the silver dollar is nominally worth $\text{£} \frac{1}{4.8665}$, or 4s. 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.; it weighs 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and is of the fineness of .9, i.e., it consists of nine-tenths pure silver and one part alloy :—

BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR, 1873 TO 1898.

Calendar Year.				Average Price.	Calendar Year.				Average Price.
				Dollars.					Dollars.
1873	...	...	...	1.004	1886	..	...	...	.769
1874	...	...	...	.988	1887	...	...	...	.758
1875	...	...	...	.964	1888	...	...	...	.727
1876	...	...	...	.894	1889	...	...	...	.724
1877	...	...	...	.929	1890	...	...	...	.810
1878	...	...	...	.891	1891	...	...	...	.764
1879	...	...	...	.868	1892	...	...	...	.674
1880	...	...	...	.886	1893	...	...	...	.604
1881	...	...	...	.881	1894	...	...	...	.491
1882	...	...	...	.878	1895	...	...	...	.505
1883	...	...	...	.858	1896	...	...	...	.521
1884	...	...	...	.861	1897	...	...	...	.467
1885	...	...	...	.823	1898 (nine months)	...	...	...	.452

561. With a view of raising the price, and thus paving the way for the free coinage of silver, the United States Government purchased, from 1873 to the 1st November, 1893, nearly 497 million fine ozs. of silver, the produce of mines of the United States, at a cost of nearly 509 million dollars, or an average of 1.024 dollars (about 4s. 3d.) per oz. Under the Bland Act of 1878, the annual purchases were not to be less than 24 million nor more than 48 million dollars' worth (equivalent to from 20,625,000 to 41,250,000 fine ozs.), but only the minimum fixed was purchased in each year; but in August, 1890, a new law (the Sherman Act), repealing the former one, came into force, requiring the purchase of as much as 54,000,000 ozs. of silver per annum, which was, at the time, equivalent to two-thirds of the whole annual production of the world. The latter law, which came into force on the 13th August, 1890, was repealed on the 1st November, 1893, as it proved powerless to arrest the fall in the price of silver, owing to the rapidly increasing production of the metal; and, although the price was temporarily raised—reaching a maximum of 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in September, 1890—it subsequently continued to fall to far lower levels than had ever previously been known. Since 1893, the purchase of silver by the United States

Silver purchases by the United States, 1873 to 1894.

Government has been confined to silver contained in deposits of gold bullion, &c. The following, taken from the Reports of the Director of the U.S. Mint, is a summary of the special silver purchases from 1872 to 1893, when they were discontinued :—

PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION BY UNITED STATES TREASURY,
1873 TO 1893.
(000's omitted.)

Act of		Quantity in fine ozs.	Cost.	Average Cost per oz.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
1873—12th February	...	5,434,	7,153,	1·314
1875—14th January	...	31,604,	37,571,	1·189
1878—28th February	...	291,272,	308,279,	1·058
1890—14th July	...	168,675,	155,931,	·924
Total ...	...	496,985,	508,934,	1·024

NOTE.—In 1892-3 the amount purchased was 54,008,000 ozs., whilst the amount tendered was 98,468,000 fine ozs. As the total production of the United States for 1892 was only 58 million ozs., it seems probable that the same parcels of silver must have been offered more than once during the year.

Index of
prices.

562. The following figures, taken from a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in April, 1893, by Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck,*—supplemented by later figures to the end of 1898—affords an indication of the relative fall in the prices of commodities as compared with that in the price of silver, and, on the other hand, with the appreciation of gold as indicated by the price of consols. The index prices of commodities are based on an arithmetical mean of the index numbers of 45 leading articles of consumption, the average index price of the period 1866-77 being represented by 100, which was also identical with the price in 1871. Mr. Sauerbeck, whilst admitting the importance of lower freights and the expansion of railways in cheapening production, does not consider that a lowering of freights must necessarily be followed by a fall in prices, as it seemed to him that freights helped to open up new countries, and make production more remunerative. More would therefore be provided, and the quantities acted on prices, but from 1850 to 1873 there had been an enormous increase in production without a fall. Notwithstanding the economy now made in the use of money, he did not consider that much was economized in international trade, as the precious metals were still sent about as much as ever; the exact connexion between the quantity of money and prices was difficult to define. With a

* See Journal for June, 1893, page 247.

uniform system of banking and currency, the increase of population and commerce would require more money to be in circulation if prices were to be kept up:—

SUMMARY OF SAUERBECK'S INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1898.

(Prices 1867-77 = 100.)

Period.	Index of Prices, Grand Total.	Silver.*	Wheat Harvest. †	Average Price of Consols. ‡	Average Bank of England Rate. §
1871 ...	100	99·7	90	92½	2½
1871-5 ...	103·6	97·0	89	92½	3½
1876-80 ...	89·4	86·5	87	96½	2½
1881-5 ...	79·8	83·2	100	100½	3½
1886-90 ...	70·2	73·4	101	99½	3½
1891 ...	72	74·1	108	95½	3½
1892 ...	68	65·4	91	96½	2½
1893 ...	68	58·5	90	98½	3½
1894 ...	63	47·6	106	101	3½
1895 ...	62	49·1	91	105½	2
1896 ...	61	50·5	116	109½	2½
1897 ...	62	45·3	100	112½	2½
1898 ...	64	44·3	120	111½	3½

563. It will be observed that, between 1871 and 1892, the fall in the prices of commodities and in the price of silver was almost in the same proportion, the falling-off being 32 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively, whilst, on the other hand, there was a remarkable rise of about 22 per cent. in the value of standard Stock Exchange securities based on gold, as indicated by the price of Consols, which, if expressed uniformly in 3 per cents., will be found to have risen from 92½ to 113½. Since 1892, however, the parallelism which existed between the fall in the prices of commodities and that of the price of silver has ceased to exist; for a further fall of 9 per cent. in the former has been accompanied with a fall of 30 per cent. in the latter. At the same time, a further extraordinary rise has taken place in the price of consols of over 16 per cent.; this rise seems contrary to what might have been expected from the enormous increase in the production of gold in recent years, which under ordinary circumstances would have a tendency to depreciate the relative value of that metal. In regard to the fall in the price of silver, however, it is stated by the director of the mint|| of the United States—the leading advocate of bi-metallism—that the increase of the world's production of that metal (viz., from 63 million fine ounces in 1873 to 108 million in 1888 and to 183 million ounces in 1897; whilst the production of gold on the other hand rose from 4½

Relative fall in price of silver and commodities, and rise in value of Consols.

* Silver, 60·34 per oz. = 100.

† Wheat harvest in the United Kingdom, 1849-53, 28 bushels per acre = 100; from 1884, 29 bushels = 100.

‡ Consols and bank rate actual figures, not index numbers.

§ Allowing for the rate of interest falling to ¾ per cent. in 1903, the equivalent price in 3 per cent. stock, due 1923, was 105 in 1892, and 119 in 1898.

|| See his Reports for 1893 and 1897.

million fine ounces in 1873 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1878, then fell to $4\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1883, and rose again to 7 million ounces in 1892 and to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in 1897—its highest point) has had more to do with the depreciation of silver than has its demonetization by some countries, and the suspension of its coinage by others. Considering all the circumstances, it would appear that the simultaneous fall in the price of silver and in the prices of commodities to the end of 1892, but which now no longer exists, was only a mere coincidence.

Causes and effects of fall in prices of wholesale commodities.

564. The fall in prices, as shown in the last table, results from two distinct causes—(1) the appreciation of gold (*per se*), in consequence of a large falling-off in the annual supply, its increased use for currency purposes, and the expansion in the volume of trade and business generally; and (2) the cheapening of processes of production and manufacture (chiefly by means of machinery), and improved facilities of transport and communication, and the tendency for supply to overtake the demand, owing to remote lands—formerly non-productive—being brought within the range of civilization. These two causes have operated together to bring about a fall in the wholesale prices of products (chiefly raw material) of 32 per cent., as shown in the last table; but it is still a matter of controversy what proportion is due to each. The causes of this fall, and some of the effects resulting therefrom, are thus stated by one of the leading British financial mono-metallic papers (*The Statist*),* which at many points is in accord with the bi-metallists; although it seems probable that the recent large increase in the production of gold, if it should continue, will have the ultimate effect of depreciating gold to its former level:—

1. That gold has appreciated (up to 1894).
2. That the appreciation of gold, or fall in prices, is due to the—
 - (a) Demonetization of silver in Germany and so many other countries.
 - (b) Adoption of the single gold standard by so many great countries.
 - (c) Falling-off in the production of gold between 1870 and 1888.
3. That the appreciation of gold has told adversely upon the landed interest.
4. That it has injured the more backward countries with large foreign debts.
5. That the fall in prices has benefited the working classes, for wages have not fallen, even when measured in gold.

* *Vide* issue of 5th May, 1894.

6. That the salaried classes have benefited.
7. That trade proper, as distinguished from agriculture, has not permanently suffered, although it suffered very seriously in the early stages of the fall.

565. The United States Treasury had currency certificates and notes outstanding in August, 1898, amounting to over 115 millions sterling, consisting of gold certificates—payable in gold on demand—for nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions; silver certificates and Treasury notes—issued on deposit of silver coin or bullion—and currency certificates, amounting in all to nearly $105\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of other liabilities. As against these, the gold held amounted to nearly 47 millions, and the silver to $108\frac{1}{2}$ millions, besides $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions of United States notes (greenbacks) in hand. Taking greenbacks into account, there was a cash balance of 53 millions, of which $18\frac{3}{4}$ millions was in gold; but if greenbacks be left out of account, the metallic reserve would be reduced to nearly 39 millions. This reserve would be equivalent to about $67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of uncovered paper money (greenbacks) in circulation. The following are the particulars:—

**NOTE LIABILITIES OF UNITED STATES TREASURY AND ASSETS
HELD 1ST AUGUST, 1898.**
(000's omitted.)

Assets.		Liabilities, Outstanding.*		Cash Balance.			
Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.		
	£		£		£		
Gold—Coin	26,217,	} Gold certificates ..	7,436,	} Gold reserve	39,467,		
“ Bars	20,886,						
Silver—Dollars ..	84,378,						
“ Subsidary coin	2,771,						
“ Bars	20,390,	} Treasury notes and currency certificates ..	105,590,	} Net cash balance	13,625,		
U.S. notes †	14,391,						
		National Bank notes, re- demption fund (less notes held by Treasury) ‡					
		Other liabilities (net) ..					
Total	168,733,	..	115,641,	..	53,092,		
Less U.S. notes held by Treasury .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	14,391,
Actual metallic reserve .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	38,801,
U.S. notes (greenbacks) in circulation .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	57,434,
Percentage of metallic reserve to notes .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	67.55

* Amounts held by Treasury being deducted, the gold certificates and silver certificates, &c., are issued on deposits of gold coin and silver coin, legal tender notes, and purchases of silver bullion respectively.

† Known as “greenbacks” or “legal tender notes.”

‡ Notes redeemable by Treasury. National Bank notes, for which banks are held responsible, amount in addition to about £45,000,000.

Gold reserve
of United
States in
aid of
currency.

566. By the last table it will be noticed that the United States Treasury gold reserve stood, in August, 1898, at 190 million dollars (£39,500,000 sterling), which is much above the minimum provided by law, viz., 100 million dollars.

Monetary
stocks of
the United
States.

567. The total metallic stock of money of the United States on 1st July, 1898, amounted to about 312 millions sterling, in addition to which there were 72 millions of uncovered paper currency (United States legal tender notes or greenbacks). Of the metallic stock £61,277,000 was owned by the United States Treasury, £69,933,000 by the National Banks, and £181,121,000 by private banks and individuals, whilst the location of the metallic stock was as follows :—£150,014,000 in the United States Treasury, £58,492,000 in the National Banks, and £103,825,000 in private banks and in general circulation. Of the legal tender notes £12,940,000 were located in the United States Treasury, £23,941,000 in the National Banks, and £35,344,000 were in the hands of private banks and individuals. The following is a summary of the monetary stocks of the country :—

MONETARY STOCKS OF THE UNITED STATES ON 1ST JULY, 1898.

(000's omitted.)

Kind of Stock.	Value in American Currency.	Equivalent in British Currency.
	Dollars.	£
Gold coin	764,826,	159,339,
„ bullion	96,689,	20,144,
Silver coin—Full tender	461,996,	96,249,
„ „ Limited tender	76,128,	15,860,
„ bullion	99,549,	20,739,
Total Metallic Stock	1,499,188,	312,331,
Uncovered paper—Legal tender notes (old issue)*	346,681,	72,225,
Total Stocks	1,845,869,	384,556,

Paper
currency of
the United
States.

568. The greater proportion of this large metallic stock, however, is not in active circulation, being represented for currency purposes by paper money of various descriptions. Thus there are in circulation gold certificates, payable in gold on demand, silver certificates, and Treasury notes—given in exchange for large quantities of silver purchased with a view of checking the fall in the price of that metal—

* Of these, it is estimated that notes to the value of nearly 5½ million dollars (£1,145,800) have been lost, and can never be presented for payment.

payable in coin on demand, and National Bank notes, issued by the banks, secured on United States bonds, and which are therefore virtually on a metallic basis. And, in addition, there are the United States notes (referred to in the last paragraph), known as greenbacks or legal tender notes, which were issued in 1862 and 1863, and are a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The various kinds of paper money in circulation are summarized in the following table:—

PAPER CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES ON 1ST JULY, 1898.

(000's omitted.)

Paper Money in Circulation.	Value in American Currency.	Equivalent in British Currency.
<i>Secured on Gold.</i>	Dollars.	£
Gold certificates	37,420,	7,796,
<i>Secured on Silver or Coin.</i>	.	
Silver certificates	398,557,	83,032,
Treasury notes (Act of 1890)	101,207,	21,084,
Currency certificates (Act of 1872)	26,675,	5,557,
<i>Secured on United States Bonds.</i>	.	
National Bank notes	227,900,	47,480,
Total on a metallic basis	791,759,	164,949,
<i>Uncovered Paper.</i>	.	
United States notes (greenbacks)*	346,681,	72,226,
Total in circulation	1,138,440,†	237,175,

569. At the end of 1885, Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, estimated that, in the civilized countries of the world, were circulating gold coins to the value of 669 millions sterling, and silver coins to the value of 393 millions sterling, or 1,062 millions in all. Of these values, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., viz., $16\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the gold and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the silver, circulated in the United Kingdom.‡ The following later estimates for the principal countries of the world—together with the amount of uncovered paper money in circulation—

* As against this there was a net gold reserve in the Treasury of 39½ millions sterling, as shown in the statement on page 363. The amount of notes in circulation outside the Treasury was only 265½ million dollars.

† It is estimated that notes to the value of 13 million dollars have been lost, and will never be presented for redemption.

‡ For tables showing Herr Soetbeer's estimate of the amount of gold and silver coin, and of the gold and silver used in arts, &c., in different countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraphs 833 and 836.

Value of
precious
metals in
principal
countries.

has been taken from the Report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1898 :—

ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER AND UNCOVERED PAPER
MONEY IN THE WORLD, 1898.

(000's omitted.)

Countries and Monetary Standard.	Metallic Stock of—		Uncovered Paper.	Grand Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		
<i>Gold Standard.</i>	£	£	£	£
Russia	122,271,	15,458,	97,333,	235,062,
Germany	136,354,	44,333,	25,792,	206,479,
United Kingdom	121,667,	25,354,	23,354,	170,375,
Austria-Hungary	37,188,	13,271,	37,000,	87,459,
Australasia	27,521,	1,458,	4,687,	33,666,
Egypt	26,937,	1,333,	...	28,270,
Sweden and Norway	17,833,	1,438,	4,750,	24,021,
Portugal	1,146,	1,979,	10,375,	13,500,
Canada	3,333,	1,042,	7,292,	11,667,
Cape of Good Hope	7,813,	208,	...	8,021,
Transvaal	6,083,	250,	...	6,333,
Denmark	3,208,	1,125,	1,333,	5,666,
<i>Gold and Silver Standard.</i>				
United States	145,063,	132,188,	82,708,	359,959,
France	160,833,	92,479,	24,833,	278,145,
India ... ..	...	197,917,	7,708,	205,625,
Italy	20,188,	9,458,	33,542,	63,188,
Spain	9,375,	10,208,	21,458,	41,041,
Japan	16,688,	19,583,	...	36,271,
Belgium	7,292,	11,875,	15,104,	34,271,
Netherlands... ..	4,563,	11,687,	7,896,	24,146,
Turkey	10,417,	8,333,	...	18,750,
Roumania	8,042,	2,208,	2,458,	12,708,
Switzerland	5,000,	2,227,	2,981,	10,208,
Greece	104,	312,	5,417,	5,833,
Haiti	833,	937,	854,	2,624,
Bulgaria	208,	1,417,	...	1,625,
Servia	562,	354,	500,	1,416,
Cuba	1,042,	312,	...	1,354,
Hawaii	1,042,	208,	...	1,250,
<i>Silver Standard.</i>				
China ... ..	...	156,250,	...	156,250,
South American States	13,542,	7,292,	114,583,	135,417,
Straits Settlements ... ..	...	50,417,	...	50,417,
Siam	4,167,	40,292,	...	44,459,
Mexico	1,792,	22,083,	833,	24,708,
Central American States	208,	3,937,	1,750,	5,896,
Total	922,315,	889,223,	534,541,	2,346,079,

NOTE.—The dollars in the original table have been reduced to their equivalents in pounds sterling on the assumption that a dollar is equal to 4s. 2d.

**ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER AND UNCOVERED PAPER
MONEY IN THE WORLD, 1898—continued.**

(000's omitted.)

Countries and Monetary Standard.	Amount per Head of Population.			
	Metallic Stock of—		Uncovered Paper.	Grand Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		
<i>Gold Standard.</i>	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Transvaal	7 12	0 6	...	7 18
Australasia	5 10	0 6	0 19*	6 15
Cape of Good Hope	4 12	0 2	...	4 14
United Kingdom	3 1	0 13	0 12	4 6
Germany	2 12	0 17	0 10	3 19
Egypt	3 9	0 3	...	3 12
Portugal	0 4	0 8	2 1	2 13
Denmark	1 8	0 10	0 12	2 10
Canada	0 13	0 4	1 7	2 4
Austria-Hungary	0 17	0 6	0 16	1 19
Russia	0 19	0 2	0 15	1 16
Sweden and Norway	0 12	0 4	0 12	1 8
<i>Gold and Silver Standard.</i>				
Hawaii	10 8	2 1	...	12 9
France	4 4	2 8	0 13	7 5
Belgium	1 3	1 17	2 7	5 7
United States	2 0	1 16	1 3	4 19
Netherlands	0 18	2 8	1 12	4 18
Switzerland	1 13	0 15	1 0	3 8
Greece	0 1	0 3	2 9	2 13
Haiti	0 17	0 19	0 17	2 13
Roumania	1 10	0 8	0 9	2 7
Spain	0 10	0 11	1 4	2 5
Italy	0 13	0 6	1 1	2 0
Turkey	0 9	0 8	...	0 17
Servia	0 5	0 8	0 4	0 17
Japan	0 7	0 9	...	0 16
Cuba	0 12	0 3	...	0 15
Bulgaria	0 1	0 9	...	0 10
<i>Silver Standard.</i>				
Straits Settlements ... ..	...	13 5	...	13 5
Siam	0 16	8 1	...	8 17
Mexico	0 3	1 14	0 13	2 10
Central American States	0 1	1 4	0 11	1 16
India ... ..	...	0 13	0 1	0 14
South American States	0 7	0 4	0 1	0 12
China ... ..	...	0 9	...	0 9

NOTE.—The dollars in the original table have been reduced to their equivalents in pounds sterling on the assumption that a dollar is equal to 4s. 2d.

* Practically this is inaccurate, as there is no uncovered paper currency in Australasia—the Bank notes in circulation being payable in gold on demand, and, in case of liquidation, a first charge on the assets.

Proportion
of gold and
silver in
gold and
silver
standard
countries

570. From this table it may be ascertained that countries having a double standard hold 42 per cent. (according to value) of the whole stock of gold in the world, and 56 per cent. of that of silver; countries with a gold standard, 55 per cent. of the gold and 12 per cent. of the silver; and those with a silver standard, 2 per cent. of the gold and 32 per cent. of the silver.

Stock of
money in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

571. It will be observed that Australasia has a stock of money averaging £6 15s. per head of population, which is larger than in any other gold-standard country, except the Transvaal; the Cape of Good Hope follows, and then the United Kingdom, which has £4 6s. per head. Of countries with a double standard, Hawaii stands first with £12 9s. per head; next France, with £7 5s., then Belgium, and next the United States and Holland, with a little less than £5.

Gold and
silver used
in arts, &c.,
in Victoria.

572. In 1898, 3,807 standard ounces of gold (.9167 fine), and 18,008 standard ounces of silver (.925 fine) were issued by the Melbourne Mint to jewellers and others. About one half of the silver was sold to makers of nitrate for photographic and other purposes. Apart from these figures, which are furnished annually by the Mint authorities, a special attempt was made by this office in 1896 to ascertain from the manufacturers themselves the quantity of these metals used in the arts and manufactures of the colony, with the result that the quantity of gold used exceeded 5,000 ounces annually, chiefly for jewellery, and that of silver over 30,000 ounces. It has been roughly estimated that about 20 per cent. of the gold and silver used for jewellery consists of old metal broken up and re-melted. Coined gold is also used in considerable quantities for jewellery, but the gold or silver required for other purposes is usually obtained from the Mint in the form of bar, sheet, &c., The following is the estimate:—

ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY OF GOLD AND SILVER USED IN
ARTS AND MANUFACTURES IN VICTORIA, 1895-6.

Purposes for which used.	Quantity of Standard—	
	Gold (.9167 fine).	Silver (.925 fine).
	OZS.	OZS.
Jewellery	4,370	12,000
Leaf*	644	46
Electro-plating and gilding ...	22	5,320
Mirrors, &c. ... ..	...	2,460
Photography	120	10,850
Dentistry	100?	?
Total	5,256	30,676

NOTE.—According to the Census of 1891 the value of articles used by goldsmiths, jewellers, and electroplaters during the year 1890-91 was £143,447, and that of articles produced £190,675. The value of precious stones, &c., used would, however, be included in the amount.

* Chiefly imported.

573. The Director of the United States Mint estimates that the gold used in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world in 1897 amounted to 2,854,400 fine ounces, valued at £12,107,000, and the silver so used to 31,280,000 ounces, valued at nearly £4,000,000. The following are the particulars for each country :—

Gold and silver used in arts, &c., in various countries.

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1897.

Country.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
		£		£
France	514,400	2,181,900	4,822,500	602,800
England	498,300	2,113,600	4,501,000	562,600
United States	449,800	1,907,900	7,966,100	995,800
Germany	424,400	1,800,200	4,822,500	602,800
Switzerland	276,400	1,172,400	916,300	114,500
Italy	160,800	682,000	675,100	84,400
Russia	131,400	557,300	3,054,200	381,800
Belgium	99,700	422,900	643,000	80,400
Netherlands			263,000	32,900
Austria-Hungary	90,200	382,600	1,728,100	216,000
Egypt	34,600	146,800	161,800	20,200
Sweden	13,400	57,000	115,700	14,500
Portugal	300	1,300	3,200	400
Other Countries	160,700	681,600	1,607,500	200,900
Total	2,854,400	12,107,500	31,280,000	3,910,000

574. During 1898 there were 11 banks of issue in Victoria, Number of
possessing therein 433 branches or agencies. Of these, 5 have their
head offices in Melbourne, 4 in London, 1 in Sydney, and 1 in New
Zealand. Only one bank has failed since the crisis of 1893, viz., the
City of Melbourne Bank, which suspended payment on the 30th Sep-
tember, 1895, and went into liquidation.

575. The position of the banks as regards the liabilities and Liabilities,
assets in Victoria, and the capital and profits of those banks not only assets, &c.,
of banks.

in Victoria but elsewhere, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of each of the five years shown in the table, was as follows:—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1894 TO 1898.

In Victoria.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.	£	£	£		£
Notes in circulation ...	1,067,846	960,300	979,460	956,665	904,301
Bills in circulation ...	154,853	169,413	167,254	206,452	192,817
Balances due to other banks	196,160	203,759	315,704	277,876	288,035
Deposits not bearing interest	8,296,149	10,011,975	10,930,558	10,934,044	10,338,712
Deposits bearing interest	24,988,122	21,778,950	20,286,533*	19,275,594*	17,688,428*
Total ...	34,727,373†	33,127,299†	32,681,831†	31,650,631	29,412,293
TOTAL ASSETS.					
Coin ...	7,960,238	7,751,782	8,408,716	6,874,875	6,280,837
Gold and silver bullion	377,721	461,768	490,954	483,879	424,688
Landed and other property	2,038,260	1,911,581	1,910,386	1,985,150	2,989,839
Notes and bills of other banks	109,967	136,866	146,756	316,097	296,153
Balances due from other banks	177,866	221,543	239,094	323,484	274,335
Debts due to the banks‡	44,613,782	39,035,087	37,935,019	35,576,947	31,766,849
Total ...	55,277,834	49,518,627	49,130,925	45,560,432	42,032,701
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.§					
Capital stock paid up	18,440,266	18,719,078	19,119,625	17,238,763	17,396,755
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	3,207,990	3,075,809	2,894,549	2,922,051	3,026,578
Amount of last dividend declared	305,815	238,477	241,499	206,734	214,734
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	3·66 p.cent.	2·56 p.cent.	2·55 p.cent.	2·27 p.cent.	2·48 p.cent.

Liabilities, assets, &c. of banks 1894 and 1898 compared.

576. It will be observed that the shareholders' capital and reserves—much of which, however, belonged to shareholders in other parts of the world—amounted in 1898 to 20½ millions, having fallen off by over a million since 1894, owing to capital having been written off by some

* Including perpetual inscribed stocks, £1,346,791 in 1896, £1,044,335 in 1897, and £967,800 in 1898.

† Including liabilities of old Commercial Bank not dealt with under scheme of reconstruction, amounting to £34,343 in 1894, £7,908 in 1896, and £1,523 in 1898.

‡ Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

§ The property of shareholders in all parts of the world.

banks, but counterbalanced to some extent by fresh issues. The total liabilities to the public, amounting to $28\frac{1}{2}$ millions, showed a decrease of $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or 18 per cent., since 1894, owing probably to the repayment of deposits in reconstructed banks under the schemes of reconstruction; whilst the total assets fell off by $13\frac{1}{4}$ millions, or by 24 per cent. Of the liabilities, the notes and bills in circulation—which are subject to a Government tax and other charges, averaging about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum*—have fallen off by $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. since 1894. The deposits, which amount to 95 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public, have decreased by $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions in the last four years, and amounted in 1898 to about 28 millions. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1898 the banks had nearly $6\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling in coin and bullion, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions less than in 1894† although coin and bullion formed a larger proportion of the assets in 1898 than in 1894; the landed property also represented 3 millions sterling, showing an increase of nearly a million since 1894; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), which embraced 81 per cent. of the total assets in 1894, and 76 per cent. in 1898, diminished by nearly 13 millions since 1894, and in 1898 they stood at $31\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling‡. It will be observed that in 1898 the advances exceeded the deposits by $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions, as against an excess of $11\frac{1}{4}$ millions in 1894. So many changes have been made in the capital of the banks of recent years by the calling up and writing down of capital, that a comparison of the average dividends payable from year to year would be misleading; in 1898, the average rate of dividend, based on the whole capital as it stood in that year, averaged nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. In those banks which paid dividends, the rate of dividend ranged in 1898 from 2 to 9 per cent. per annum.

577. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods :—

Percentage
of items of
liabilities
and assets.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

In Victoria.		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation ...	...	3·09	2·91	3·00	3·03	3·18
Bills in circulation ...	...	·46	·52	·51	·65	·67
Balance due to other banks ..	..	·58	·62	·97	·88	1·00
Deposits not bearing interest ...	...	23·90	30·22	33·45	34·54	36·35
" bearing interest ...	...	71·97	65·73	62·07	60·90	58·80
Total ...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Including a tax on bank notes of 2 per cent. per annum payable to the general revenue.

† See paragraph 580 post.

‡ See also paragraph 581 post.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS—
continued.

In Victoria.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
TOTAL ASSETS.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Coined gold, silver, and other metals ...	14·40	15·65	17·12	15·10	14·94
Gold and silver in bullion or bars ...	·68	·93	1·00	1·05	1·01
Landed and other property ...	3·69	3·86	3·89	4·35	7·11
Notes and bills of other banks...	·20	·28	·32	·69	·70
Balance due from other banks...	·32	·45	·49	·71	·65
Debts due to the banks ...	80·71	78·83	77·18	78·10	75·59
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Percentage of—					
Liabilities to assets ...	62·82	66·90	66·51	69·47	69·98
Coin and bullion to assets ...	15·08	16·58	18·12	16·15	15·95
Moneys deposited which bore interest ...	75·11	68·48	64·98	63·83	58·79

Analysis of
bank
returns.

578. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at three periods, with intervals of five years :—

The liabilities to public amounted to ...	74·84 per cent. of the assets in 1888
..	59·39 " " 1893
..	69·98 " " 1898
Coin and bullion formed ...	10·55 per cent. of the assets in 1888
..	14·55 " " 1893
..	15·95 " " 1898
Of the moneys deposited ...	70·25 per cent. bore interest in 1888
..	76·65 " " 1893
..	58·79 " " 1898

Former
periods and
1896 com-
pared.

579. It will be observed that in 1893, just after the financial crisis, the liabilities to the public bore an exceptionally small, but coin and bullion, a comparatively large proportion to the total assets. Since 1893, however, the proportion of the former has considerably increased, although still lower than in 1888; whilst the proportion of metallic reserve was much greater in 1898 than at either of the former periods. A considerable falling-off has taken place since 1893 in the proportion of interest-bearing deposits, partly owing to the release of deposits under the terms of reconstruction, and partly to fresh deposits and renewals being placed at call, in consequence of the low rates of interest offered by the banks.

580. The value of coin and bullion held by the banks, which had been fast increasing since 1885, reached its highest point—nearly 9 millions sterling—in 1896, but it has since fallen off to $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1898, or to a little above the level of 1889. The following figures show the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1898, and of each of the previous 22 years :—

COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1898.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

	£		£
1876	3,519,377	1888	5,604,097
1877	2,438,657	1889	6,533,037
1878	2,387,972	1890	7,183,319
1879	3,475,345	1891	7,124,497
1880	3,854,635	1892	8,179,287
1881	3,008,491	1893	8,245,212
1882	3,201,733	1894	8,337,959
1883	3,245,472	1895	8,213,550
1884	5,014,749	1896	8,899,670
1885	4,230,618	1897	7,358,754
1886	4,932,940	1898	6,705,525
1887	6,888,719		

581. By far the most important items in the banks' balance-sheets are the advances and the deposits, by means of which the condition and progress of the banks may be fairly gauged, as the former usually form nearly four-fifths of the total assets, and the latter about 96 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. The deposits gradually increased from nearly 15 millions in 1876—at first slowly, but rapidly after 1880, to over 40 millions in 1890, at which amount they remained stationary for three years ; then in 1893, the year of the financial crisis, they suddenly dropped to 32 millions, and have since fallen further to 27 millions in 1898, the lowest amount since 1883. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit ; but the excess varied at different periods considerably. In the four first years of the period 1876–98, the advances exceeded the deposits by between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions ; in 1880 they nearly balanced ; in the following seven years the former fairly kept pace with the latter, with an excess varying from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions ; but in 1888 the excess suddenly rose to $7\frac{1}{4}$ millions, then to over 10 millions in 1888, and to nearly 14 millions in 1893, which was the largest on record. Since then, the excess has rapidly fallen off to about $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions in 1899. The enormous increase in the advances in the six years 1888 to 1893, were brought about by large speculations, chiefly in land, which received a sudden check in the latter part of 1888, and culminated in the banking crisis of 1893. The commercial depression of 1879–80, and the great financial depression of

1894-8, are indicated by the contraction of advances in these years respectively. The chief periods of inflation, as indicated by the advances during the last twenty-three years, were the three years 1876 to 1878 and the four years 1888 to 1891 respectively, as will be seen by the figures in the following table :—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1898.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Advances over Deposits.
	Government.*	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	1,956,619	12,893,529	14,850,148	19,138,461	4,288,313
1877 ...	1,148,176	15,355,352	16,503,528	22,493,261	5,989,733
1878 ...	422,211	15,684,370	16,106,581	22,430,329	6,323,748
1879 ...	1,120,809	15,305,356	16,426,165	20,717,750	4,291,585
1880 ...	1,953,241	16,019,462	17,972,703	18,039,020	66,317
1881 ...	2,470,880	18,681,030	21,151,910	22,783,420	1,631,510
1882 ...	951,809†	22,673,284	23,625,093	26,562,427	2,937,334
1883 ...	575,058	23,484,111	24,059,169	26,994,137	2,934,968
1884 ...	2,147,035	26,270,009	28,417,044	29,487,969	1,070,925
1885 ...	2,268,435	28,325,129	30,593,564	33,212,694	2,619,130
1886 ...	2,023,687	29,215,785	31,239,472	34,625,144	3,385,672
1887 ...	2,899,185	32,316,362	35,215,547	38,034,062	2,818,515
1888 ...	2,559,702	35,011,136	37,570,838	45,325,559	7,754,721
1889 ...	1,585,834	37,183,102	38,768,936	48,817,112	10,048,176
1890 ...	1,091,067	39,201,058	40,292,065	51,276,842	10,984,777
1891 ...	789,021	39,627,046	40,416,067	53,770,624	13,354,557
1892 ...	2,003,530	38,024,640	40,028,170	52,631,227	12,603,057
1893 ...	2,122,754	29,904,600	32,027,354	45,942,599	13,915,245
1894 ...	2,303,450	30,980,821	33,284,271	44,613,782	11,329,511
1895 ...	2,405,285	29,380,640	31,785,925	39,035,087	7,249,162
1896 ...	2,338,970	28,878,121	31,217,091	37,935,019	6,717,928
1897 ...	2,260,566	27,949,072	30,209,638	35,576,947	5,367,309
1898 ...	1,796,075	26,231,065	28,027,140	31,766,849	3,739,709

Proportion
of Govern-
ment
moneys
with the
banks.

582. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the twenty-two years ended with 1898. In the last six years the proportion has been between $6\frac{3}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which is above the average. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at the end of the year, but, on and

* In recent years a large and increasing amount of the deposits in the name of the Government really belonged, not to the Government, but to the Savings Bank Commissioners. Excluding such Trust Deposits, the amounts of Government Deposits proper were as follow since 1892, viz. :—£363,600 in 1892; £236,680 in 1894; £211,170 in 1896; £1,063,486 in 1898; £1,213,839 in 1897; and £1,180,448 in 1898.

† Excluding an advance of £2,000,000 obtained from the contracting banks on account of a new loan for £4,000,000 floated in 1883 under the *Railway Loan Act 1881* (45 Vict. No. 717).

after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year :—

PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS,
1877 TO 1898.*

Per Cent.			Per Cent.		
1877 ...	...	6·96	1888 ...	...	6·81
1878 ...	...	2·62	1889 ...	...	4·09
1879 ...	...	6·82	1890 ...	...	2·71
1880 ...	...	10·87	1891 ...	...	1·95
1881 ...	...	11·68	1892 ...	...	5·00
1882 ...	...	4·03	1893 ...	...	6·63
1883 ...	...	2·39	1894 ...	...	6·92
1884 ...	...	7·56	1895 ...	...	7·57
1885 ...	...	7·41	1896 ...	...	7·48
1886 ...	...	6·48	1897 ...	...	7·48
1887 ...	...	8·24	1898 ...	...	6·64

583. By *The Banks and Currency Statute 1887* (52 Vict. No. 1002),† passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that bank notes issued in Victoria should be a first charge on the assets in Victoria in the case of insolvency or bankruptcy; that banks issuing notes must have a subscribed capital of at least £250,000 and a paid-up capital of £125,000; and that the banks may advance or lend money on the security of lands, houses, ships, or pledges of merchandise. The provisions of the Banking Statute were, moreover, extended so as to apply to every foreign banking company, firm, or individual banker trading in Victoria engaged in the ordinary business of banking by receiving deposits and issuing in Victoria or elsewhere bills or notes payable to the bearer at sight or on demand; whilst banks publishing misleading advertisements as to their capital were made liable to certain penalties.

584. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in each of the years 1894 to 1898. All the rates were at a premium. Those upon London are drawn at 60 days' sight, and those upon the neighbouring colonies at sight :—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1894 TO 1898.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
London ..	£ to ½ per cent.	£ to ½ per cent.	£ to ½ per cent.	£ per cent.	£ to ½ per cent.
New South Wales	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "
Queensland ..	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "
South Australia ..	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "
Tasmania ..	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "
New Zealand ..	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "	£ to ½ "

* Deducting the amounts deposited in the name of the Government on behalf of the Commissioners of Savings Banks, the percentages in the last five years would be approximately as follow :—5·50 in 1893, 4·41 in 1894, 4·70 in 1895, 3·99 in 1896, 3·46 in 1897, and 2·20 in 1898. For figures on which these proportions were based, see table following paragraph 581 ante.

† Since embodied in Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1164).

Rates of
discount.

585. The average rates of discount on local bills were lower in 1897 and 1898 than in any of the three previous years, as will be seen by the following figures :—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1894 TO 1898.

Currency of Bills.		Average Rates of Discount per Annum.				
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	...	6 to 6½	5 to 6½	5 to 6	4½ to 6	4½ to 6
65 to 95	...	6½ to 7½	5½ to 7	5 to 6½	4½ to 6	5 to 6
95 to 125	...	7 to 7½	6 to 7½	6 to 7	5 to 7	5 to 7
Over 125	...	7 to 8	6½ to 8	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 8

Bank of
England
rate of
discount.

586. The average Bank of England rate of discount was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the eleven years ended with 1898. It will be noticed that the highest rate (£4 16s.) prevailed in the latter half of 1890, and the lowest rate (£2) from July, 1894, to June, 1896 :—

AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1888 TO 1898.

Year.	January to June.	July to December.	Average for the Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888	2 12 0	3 19 6	3 6 4
1889	3 1 0	4 3 0	3 12 0
1890	4 4 0	4 16 0	4 10 0
1891	3 10 0	3 1 0	3 6 8
1892	2 12 0	2 8 6	2 10 0
1893	2 18 6	3 6 0	3 2 0
1894	2 4 8	2 0 0	2 2 4
1895	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
1896	2 0 0	2 19 3	2 9 8
1897	2 16 3	2 10 0	2 13 1
1898	3 5 0	3 1 0	3 3 0

Fluctuation
in rate of
interest on
deposits,
1880 to 1896.

587. In 1887 and the first nine months of 1888 extensive speculations took place in land, mining, and other securities, but these, which had no doubt been partly induced by the cheapness of money—only 4 per cent. being allowed by the banks on deposits for twelve months—were suddenly checked in October of the latter year by the rate being raised to 5 per cent. The 4 per cent. rate lasted for fourteen months, that being the first period since 1882 in which the rate had been below 5 per cent. For the succeeding twenty-one months the rate stood firm at 5 per cent. ; after which it underwent several fluctuations, generally ranging from 4 to 5 per cent., until August, 1894, when it was lowered to 3½ per cent., and in October, 1894, to 3 per cent., for the first time since 1881, when an unusual depression also prevailed. Since 1894, even a lower rate than 3 per cent. has prevailed. According to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, the following are the periods at which the changes in the rate of interest allowed by

the banks on deposits are reported to have taken place since August, 1880 :—

**BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS* FOR TWELVE MONTHS,
1880 TO 1896.**

Date of Alteration.	Duration of Rate (Months).	Rate.
From August, 1880 †	6	4 per cent.
„ February, 1881	9	3 „
„ November, 1881	9	4 „
„ August, 1882	3	5 „
„ November, 1882	1	5½ „
„ December, 1882	19	6 „
„ 8th July, 1884	½	5½ „
„ 25th July, 1884	23	5 „
„ 22nd June, 1886	7	6 „
„ 17th January, 1887	7	5 „
„ 12th August, 1887	14	4 „
„ 22nd October, 1888	21	5 „
„ 28th July, 1890	7½	4 „
„ 18th March, 1891	12½	5 „
„ 7th April, 1892	10½	4½ „
„ 20th February, 1893	3½	4 „
„ 8th June, 1893	2½	4½ „
„ 21st August, 1893	5½	5 „
„ 1st February, 1894	1½	4½ „
„ 22nd March, 1894	4½	4 „
„ 3rd August, 1894	2½	3½ „
„ 12th October, 1894	17	3 „
„ March, 1896 ... ..	...	2½ to 3 „

NOTE.—No quotations have been published since 1896.

588. The average annual rates of interest for “deposits at notice” given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the fifteen years ended with 1898. The rate, which usually averages a little under 2 per cent., and was nearly as high as 3 per cent. in 1890, fell to less than 1 per cent. in the three years 1894 to 1896, and to as low as ½ per cent. in 1895 :—

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1884	1	17	10
1885	1	17	2
1886	1	12	11
1887	1	19	6
1888	1	18	0
1889	2	2	0
1890	2	17	9
1891	1	16	8
1892	1	4	6
1893	1	12	0
1894	0	16	5
1895	0	10	0
1896	0	19	8
1897	1	1	10
1898	1	13	0

589. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian Colonies at the end of the last quarter of 1898 have, in the absence

Banks in
Australasian
Colonies,
1898.

* One or two of the smaller banks allowed from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted, and allowed also interest on current accounts and deposits at call.

† Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.^{*} The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:—

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st December, 1898.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities to the Public.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.†	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria... ..	11	904,301	192,817	288,035	28,027,140	29,412,293
New South Wales	13	1,278,940	125,414	54,228	29,852,710	31,311,292
Queensland	11	...	57,310	78,412	12,555,675	12,691,397
South Australia ...	8	347,201	10,891	50,791	5,752,890	6,161,773
Western Australia	6	321,026	51,276	39,458	3,574,636	3,986,396
Tasmania	4	121,432	3,972	42,629	2,873,902	3,041,935
New Zealand	5	1,074,143	49,751	35,271	13,859,354	15,018,519
Total	58†	4,047,043	491,431	588,824	96,496,307	101,623,605

Colony.	Assets in each Colony.					
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to Banks.§	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	6,705,525	2,989,839	296,153	274,335	31,766,849	42,032,701
New South Wales	5,765,182	1,812,804	256,996	399,543	37,207,731	45,442,256
Queensland	1,826,632	716,410	535,686	190,278	12,789,666	16,058,672
South Australia ...	1,779,546	489,741	35,519	45,124	4,459,673	6,809,603
Western Australia	1,804,107	163,641	45,151	128,367	3,140,806	5,282,072
Tasmania	726,844	125,908	...	28,450	2,426,169	3,307,371
New Zealand	2,752,245	466,711	49,274	22,816	14,076,424||	17,367,470
Total	21,360,081	6,765,054	1,218,779	1,088,913	105,867,318	136,300,145

^{*} Record for February, 1899, page 92.

† Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £1,796,075, in Queensland to £3,498,822, in South Australia to £115,516, in Western Australia to £146,921; and in New Zealand to £631,990; also including inscribed Stocks as follows: Victoria, £967,600; New South Wales £704,334; South Australia, £340,470; and Queensland, £38,347. In the case of Victoria £80,168 Extended Deposits Receipts are also included.

‡ There are really only 22 distinct banks; the above number arises from the branches of the same banks in different colonies being counted as distinct institutions.

§ Including Government securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £1,370,361, in Queensland to £38,436, in South Australia to £81,043, in Western Australia to £36,473, in Tasmania to £21,038, and in New Zealand to £386,911. If any Government securities were held by the Victorian banks they were not distinguished in the returns.

|| This includes notes and bills discounted, £1,731,564; funded securities, £59,988; and securities not included under other heads, £2,363,338.

590. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 70 per cent. of the assets, which is a lower proportion than obtains in any other colony except New South Wales. By far the highest proportions—varying from 92 to 86 per cent.—prevail in Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony :—

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. New South Wales	... 68·90	5. New Zealand	... 86·50
2. Victoria	... 69·98	6. South Australia	... 90·50
3. Western Australia	... 75·48	7. Tasmania	... 92·00
4. Queensland	... 79·04		

591. In 1898 coin and bullion bore a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks in Victoria than that borne in Queensland, New South Wales, or New Zealand, but a lower proportion than that borne in the other colonies. In Western Australia the proportion was exceptionally high. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter at the end of 1898 :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia	... 34·16	5. New Zealand	... 15·84
2. South Australia	... 26·13	6. New South Wales	... 12·68
3. Tasmania	... 21·98	7. Queensland	... 11·37
4. Victoria	... 15·95		

592. In his evidence before a Royal Commission on banking laws appointed in February, 1877,* Mr. J. F. McMullen, a Victorian banker of great experience, and at the time general manager of the Union Bank of Australia, gave it as his opinion that every bank ought to possess a metallic reserve equal to 3s. in the £1 (15 per cent.) of its liabilities. By the following figures it is shown that on the 31st December, 1898, this proportion was exceeded in all the Australasian Colonies with the exception of Queensland. Queensland, however, does not require so large a reserve as the other colonies, as the banks of that colony have no note circulation, the note issue being controlled by the Government, who hold a reserve against the notes issued. The average for the whole of Australasia was 21 per cent., or about 4s. 2d. in the £1. The position of the banks in this respect is now

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1898-7, page 500; also *Parliamentary Paper* No. 65, Session 1887.

much stronger than formerly ; as just before the crisis of 1893 the proportion was only 18 per cent.:—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO LIABILITIES OF BANKS
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	45·26	6. New Zealand ...	18·33
2. South Australia ...	28·88	7. Queensland ...	14·39
3. Tasmania ...	23·89		
4. Victoria ...	22·80	Australasia ...	21·02
5. New South Wales ...	18·41		

Australasian banks' deposits not bearing and bearing interest.

593. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is a statement of the division referred to :—

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES* NOT BEARING
AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the quarter ended 31st December, 1898.)

Colony	Amount of Deposits.†		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.‡	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.§
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ...	10,338,712	17,688,428	36·89	63·11
New South Wales ...	10,812,214	19,040,496	36·22	63·78
Queensland ...	4,559,796	7,995,879	36·31	63·69
South Australia ...	2,131,139	3,621,751	37·05	62·95
Western Australia ...	2,431,049	1,143,587	31·96	68·04
New Zealand ...	5,405,083	8,454,271	39·00	61·00

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

594. It will be seen that over three-fifths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in all the colonies ; and that the proportion is highest in Western Australia, in which nearly seven-tenths of the deposits bear interest.

British deposits in Australasian banks.

595. An ingenious method of ascertaining approximately the amount of British deposits has been devised by the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, viz., to deduct the deposits held in the colonies, as shown by the quarterly average statements of the banks, from the total deposits shown in the bank balance-sheets. According to estimates on this basis, the British deposits in Australasian banks have fallen off from 31½ millions in 1894 to 21½ millions in 1898. These

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £1,796,075, of which £163,051 did not bear, and £1,633,024 bore, interest; in Queensland to £3,488,832, of which £554,082 did not bear, and £1,875,907 bore, interest; in South Australia to £115,516, of which £38,349 did not bear, and £77,167 bore, interest; in Western Australia to £146,931, of which £33,177 did not bear, and £113,754 bore, interest; and in New Zealand to £631,960, all of which bore interest.

‡ Including permanent inscribed stock and terminable debentures.

figures, however, are believed to be over-stated by about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The results for each of the last five years are indicated by the following figures :—

BRITISH DEPOSITS IN AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1894 TO 1898.

Deposits in Australasian Banks.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
As per Balance-sheets ...	131,423,213	122,964,481	123,529,612	119,907,588	117,753,075
„ Quarterly statements	99,903,303	98,517,198	100,083,786	97,220,733	96,496,305
Difference, being British deposits	31,519,910	24,347,283	23,440,826	22,686,855	21,251,770

596. The following is a summary of figures derived from the last issued balance-sheets of the 22 banks in Australasia. Five of these have head offices in London, five in Melbourne, four in Sydney, three in Brisbane, two in Tasmania, and one each in Adelaide, New Zealand, and Perth. The balance-sheets are of different dates, the latest being the 30th June, 1899 :—

Summary of bank balance-sheets.

COMBINED BALANCE-SHEET OF 22 AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1899.

TOTAL LIABILITIES.

To Shareholders—					
Ordinary capital paid up	...	...	£16,125,375*		
Preference „ „	...	...	5,815,584		
				£21,940,959	
Capital uncalled and reserved, £15,167,174					
Reserve and undivided profits	...	...	5,287,176		
Dividend ...	...	...	365,950		
					£27,594,085
To the Public—					
Notes in circulation ...	...	...	£4,350,332		
Bills payable and in circulation	...	...	12,586,755		
Deposits, balances to other banks, &c....	...	...	118,632,492		
					135,569,579
					£163,163,664

TOTAL ASSETS.

Cash and bullion, cash at bankers, money at call and at short notice, and notes of other banks	...	...	...	...	£28,384,255
Government and other public securities	...	...	...	...	10,543,678
Premises, furniture, &c.	...	...	...	...	6,130,783
Bills receivable, discounted, or <i>in transitu</i> , and other debts due	...	...	...	...	118,104,948
					£163,163,664

597. Considerable changes have been effected in the capital of the banks since 1893, the year of the crisis. There were then 24 Australasian banks, but of these two—with paid-up capital, including calls, of over a million—have since gone into liquidation; eleven, which suspended payment, have been reconstructed; and of the eleven which

Changes effected in capital of banks 1893 to 1899.

* Subsequently, £425,029 was written off, together with a corresponding asset.

survived the crisis two have had to make calls and write down capital. In the eleven reconstructed banks the amount of fresh capital paid up since 1893 aggregated £4,816,559, of which £400,000 was on account of new issues and £4,416,559 on account of calls; but, on the other hand, £4,507,860 of paid-up capital—including £526,370 on account of forfeited or cancelled shares—has been written off by resolution of the shareholders to provide for depreciation of securities. Thus the net result was an increase in the paid-up capital of these banks from £7,835,959 before the crisis to £8,144,658* on 30th June, 1899, which will be further increased to £8,897,269* if all calls at present outstanding be eventually met. In the banks which withstood the crisis there has been a net increase in paid-up capital of £216,538, resulting from new issues amounting to £720,000, and £1,046,538 paid on account of calls, less £1,550,000 written off. These movements are summarized in the following statement :—

CHANGES IN PAID-UP CAPITAL OF AUSTRALASIAN BANKS 1893 TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.

Item.	Gone into Liquidation (2).	Reconstru 11).	Survived the Crisis (11).
	£	£	£
Paid-up capital, 1893 ...	900,000	7,835,959	6,839,349
New issues ...	...	400,000	720,000
Amount of calls paid ...	130,200	4,416,559	1,046,538
	1,030,200	12,652,518	8,605,887
Less written off or lost ...	1,030,200	4,507,860	1,550,000
Paid-up capital on 30th June, 1899, ordinary shares ...	nil	8,144,658*	7,055,887
Preference shares, created by conversion of deposits ...	nil	3,315,584	2,500,000†
Total capital 30th June, 1899	nil	11,460,242	9,555,887

Uncalled capital of banks.

598. The reserve liability (uncalled capital) after the payment of outstanding calls shall have been met, will amount to £5,406,781 for the reconstructed banks, and to £9,740,497 for the other banks, making a total for all the banks of £15,147,278.

Ownership of banking capital.

599. The ownership of the paid-up capital of the Australasian Banks in 1899 is shown in the following statement—distinguishing

* To this must be added £28,190 paid by trustees, &c., on account of reserve liability.

† Four per cent. preference stock guaranteed by the Government of New Zealand £2,000,000, and preference shares subscribed for by same Government £260,000.

the amounts held by residents of Victoria from those in the other Australasian Colonies and the United Kingdom :—

OWNERSHIP OF CAPITAL IN AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1899.

Shares held by Persons or Companies domiciled in—	Paid-up Capital on—		Total.
	Preference Shares.	Ordinary Shares.*	
Victoria	1,666,397	2,993,846	4,660,243
Other Australasian Colonies ...	2,617,243	5,944,466	8,561,709
United Kingdom	1,531,944	6,268,437	7,800,381
Total	5,815,584	15,206,749	21,022,333

600. The total amount called up by the banks since the crisis amounted to over $7\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling—of which it was estimated about three-fourths were payable by Colonial and one-fourth by London shareholders ; and up to the 30th June, 1899, nearly 6 millions has actually been paid up. Of the balance, over half-a-million unpaid on forfeited or cancelled shares may practically be regarded as irrecoverable, and £840,000 is still outstanding. The following are the particulars :—

Capital called up by banks, 1893 to 1899

CALLS PAID AND OUTSTANDING IN EXISTING AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1893 TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.

Paid to 30th June, 1899	£5,863,097
Still outstanding	840,257
Unpaid or written off on forfeited shares ...	618,282†
Total called up	£7,321,636

601. Of the £72,000,000 of deposits in the twelve suspended banks at the date of suspension, nearly £7,000,000, or 10 per cent. of the whole, were Government deposits ; £10,000,000, or 14 per cent., were on current account, which formed part of the floating business capital of the country; and the whole of the remainder was on fixed deposit. Twenty-two millions, or 30 per cent. of the whole, were due to depositors in the United Kingdom. The following are the particulars, according to returns furnished direct to this office :—

Colonial and British deposits in suspended banks.

COLONIAL AND BRITISH DEPOSITS IN SUSPENDED BANKS.

Due to depositors in—			£	Per cent.
Australasian Colonies—				
Government accounts	...	...	6,923,211	10
Current accounts	...	...	9,872,080	14
Fixed deposits	...	...	33,104,358	46
United Kingdom—				
Current accounts	...	...	397,260	30
Fixed deposits	...	...	21,518,815	
Total	...	...	£71,815,724	100

* Including estimates for the London and for the Australian Joint Stock Banks, the latter, however, being the only institution that declined to furnish the information.

† The liability on forfeited shares is even greater than that shown ; but no doubt the bulk of this will be irrecoverable.

Manner of
dealing with
deposits in
suspended
banks.

602. Under the schemes of reconstruction, which in many cases have undergone revision, the banks' deposits have been provided for in various ways. Those belonging to the Government—having a first preference—have been wholly released; some have been converted into preference shares, and some into debenture stock or permanent inscribed stock repayable only at the option of the bank; those held in the form of current accounts were released as far as possible, but portion was converted into deposits for fixed periods, usually repayable at various dates up to 1907, which periods were also fixed for the repayment of the great bulk of the other fixed deposits. The following is an approximate statement showing how the deposits have been dealt with up to the 30th June, 1899 :—

DISPOSAL OF DEPOSITS OF RECONSTRUCTED BANKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1899.

Converted into—			£
Preference shares (outstanding)	...	...	3,315,584
Permanent debentures or stock	...	...	6,653,471
Extended deposit receipts outstanding	...	...	16,730,096
Deposits released, &c.	...	...	40,898,056*
Total at date of suspension †			67,597,207

Due dates
of extended
deposit
receipts.

603. The dates when the extended deposit receipts outstanding on or about the 30th June, 1899, will fall due are shown in the following statement :—

EXTENDED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS OUTSTANDING ABOUT 30TH JUNE, 1899.

When Due.	Amount.	When Due.	Amount.
	£		£
1898†	5,390	1910	12,375
1899	401,570	1911	906,985
1900	2,164,583	1912	1,394,375
1901	901,137	1913	19,375
1902	710,295	1914	19,375
1903	1,097,506	1915	19,375
1904	594,741	1916	3,443,140
1905	399,021	1917	2,538,231
1906	610,041	1918 to 1921 ...	1,177,456§
1907	269,375		
1908	19,375	Total	16,730,096
1909	19,375		

Ownership
of extended
deposit
receipts.

604. Of the total amount represented by permanent debentures or stock and extended deposit receipts, £5,612,559, or 24 per cent., was due to persons or companies domiciled in Victoria; £8,405,862, or 36 per cent., to those in the other Australasian colonies; and £9,537,076, or 40 per cent., to those in the United Kingdom. Of the whole, £265,980 in Victoria and £1,921,826 in the other colonies, were due to Government.

Australian
financial
crisis.

605. A special account of the financial crisis in Australia will be found in an Appendix to the issue of this work for 1893.¶ Reference should also be made to the supplementary statements given in the issue for 1894.

* Of which £10,916,425 was paid off prior to due dates expiring after 30th June, 1899.

† Exclusive of £4,218,517 in one bank, which has since gone into liquidation.

‡ Probably overdue.

§ In equal annual instalments of £294,304.

Appendix B of Vol. II., page 456.

606. Some interesting detailed information respecting the assets of thirteen of the 24 Australasian banks was compiled and published by Sir George Dibbs, late Premier of New South Wales. The return, which relates to the year 1893, represents the securities held in Australasia by those banks doing business in New South Wales as well as in the other colonies, distinguishing those held in New South Wales and in other Australasian Colonies, and accounts for over four-fifths of the assets of all the Australasian banks. No later information is available. The following are the particulars:—

Assets of
thirteen
banks
detailed.

**AUSTRALASIAN TRADING ASSETS OF THIRTEEN BANKS CARRYING ON
BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1893.**

	Assets in—		Total.
	New South Wales.	Other Colonies.	
	£	£	£
Coin	5,243,684	12,153,985	17,397,669
Bullion	50,505	521,872	572,377
Bills and promissory notes discounted	5,008,737	13,769,064	18,777,801
Advances and bills held for collection	34,737,328	53,493,408	88,230,736
Advances on properties held by Banks as mortgagees in possession ...	1,855,791	1,444,949	3,300,740
Notes of other Banks	128,747	45,876	174,623
Bills and drafts of other Banks ...	95,869	47,327	143,196
Balances due from other Banks or foreign agencies (not branches of the Banks)	425,187	295,379	720,566
Australian Government securities ...	1,055,800	305,375	1,361,175
Other Colonial investments ... ..	...	1,970,350	1,970,350
Other property (not business premises of the Banks)	654,006	1,017,083	1,671,089
Assets not specified	3,493	80,651	84,144
	49,259,147	85,145,319	134,404,466

NOTE.—This table is exclusive of London and Foreign assets, which, it is estimated, amount to about 20 millions sterling.

607. In the quarter ended 31st December, 1898, the circulation of bank notes ranged from £1 18s. 2d. in Western Australia to 13s. 9d. in Tasmania—the proportion in Victoria being 15s. 5d. Treasury notes have taken the place of bank notes in Queensland, and in 1898 these circulated in the proportion of £1 0s. 6d. per head. As compared with the same quarter of 1894 the note circulation increased in all the colonies except in Victoria and South Australia, whilst in comparison with 1897 there was an increase in all the colonies except Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. Moreover, the amount for the colonies as a whole was greater by £735,848 than in 1894, and by £486,745 than in 1897, whilst the circulation per head in 1898, viz. £1 0s. 4d., exceeded that in 1894 by 1s. 11d., and in 1897 by

Note circula-
tion in
Australasian
Colonies.

1s. 10d. The following are the figures for the different colonies during the last quarter of 1898 :—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Estimated Population on 31st December, 1898.	Bank Note Circulation (Last Quarter of 1898).	
		Total.	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
Western Australia ...	168,129	321,026	1 18 2
New Zealand ...	743,463	1,074,143	1 8 11
Queensland* ...	498,533	509,585*	1 0 6
New South Wales ...	1,346,240	1,278,940	0 19 0
South Australia ...	367,800	347,201	0 18 11
Victoria ...	1,175,460	904,301	0 15 5
Tasmania ...	177,341	121,432	0 13 9
Total ...	4,476,966	4,556,628	1 0 4

Note circula-
tion in
United
Kingdom.

608. At the end of 1898 the average note circulation was only 18s. 2d. per head in England and Wales, whereas it was as high as £1 18s. 11d. in Scotland, and £1 9s. 11d. in Ireland. In the United Kingdom, as a whole, the paper currency was more than 43½ millions sterling, the proportion per head being £1 1s. 8d. It should be remembered, however, that whilst the lowest denomination of bank notes in England and Wales is five pounds, in Scotland and Ireland, as in the Australasian Colonies, it is one pound :—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1898.

Division.	Estimated Population. (000's omitted.)	Bank Note Circulation December, 1898.	
		Total. (000's omitted.)	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
England and Wales ...	31,397,	28,494,	0 18 2
Scotland ...	4,250,	8,280,	1 18 11
Ireland ...	4,542,	6,787,	1 9 11
United Kingdom ...	40,189,	43,541,	1 1 8

Savings
banks.

609. Only one kind of savings banks now exists in Victoria—the Trustees Savings Banks, which was first established in 1842. Prior to the 30th September, 1897, there were two kinds, viz., the Trustees and the Post-office savings banks, but on that date both kinds merged into one institution controlled by the Savings Banks Commissioners, as provided by the *Savings Banks Act 1890 Amendment Act 1896* (No. 1481). On the 30th June, 1898, the number of branches (including 337 agencies at post-offices) was 379, the number of depositors 338,260, the amount on deposit £8,099,364, and the average amount to each depositor £23 18s. 10d.

* Treasury notes, which have taken the place of bank notes in Queensland, for 1893.

610. In the 27 years 1872 to 1898 the number of depositors in savings banks has increased more than sixfold. For several years prior to 1880 the amount standing to the credit of the depositors had been tolerably uniform, but since then a steady increase has taken place, and by 1898 it had risen to more than 8 millions sterling, or £151,571 more than in the previous year, over 2 millions more than in 1892, nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than in 1887, and nearly five times the amount in 1880—eighteen years previously. The exceptionally large increase since 1892 was doubtless the result of a want of confidence for the time being in the ordinary banks, several of which suspended payment in 1893. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1887, the proportion of the latter being £6 1s. less than in 1898. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Average to each Depositor.
		£	£ s. d.
1872	52,749	1,405,738	26 13 0
1873	58,547	1,498,618	25 11 11
1874	64,014	1,617,301	25 5 3
1875	65,837	1,469,849	22 6 6
1876	69,027	1,507,235	21 16 9
1877	73,245	1,575,305	21 10 2
1878	76,696	1,510,273	19 13 7
1879	82,941	1,520,296	18 6 7
1880	92,115	1,661,409	18 0 9
1881	107,282	2,569,438	23 19 0
1882	122,584	3,121,246	25 9 3
1883	136,087	2,818,122	20 14 2
1884	152,342	2,981,083	19 11 4
1885	170,014	3,337,018	19 12 7
1886	189,359	3,589,916	18 19 2
1887	206,596	3,696,699	17 17 10
1888	237,433	4,669,541	19 13 4
1889	261,067	5,021,522	19 4 8
1890	281,509	5,262,105	18 13 10
1891	300,781	5,715,687	19 0 1
1892	313,493	5,983,648	19 1 9
1893	323,274	6,707,891	20 15 0
1894	332,721	7,105,902	21 7 2
1895	338,480	7,316,129	21 12 3
1896	348,082	7,638,602	21 18 11
1897	331,602	7,944,793	23 19 2
1898	338,260	8,099,364	23 18 10

611. The highest rate of interest savings banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent., which rate was paid until the 1st September, 1893, when it was reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On

Rate of
interest in
savings
banks.

the 1st April, 1894, moreover, it was further reduced to 3 per cent.; and again, on 1st March, 1895, still further to 2½ per cent. for the first £100 or under, and to 2 per cent. for any excess over that amount. Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance, but not on amounts which do not remain in the savings banks for a full month. No interest is allowed on deposits exceeding £250.

Male and
female
depositors.

612. In Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1898 numbered 174,341, and the female depositors 163,919, or about 94 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males was 98, so that relatively to their respective numbers females—contrary to what might be expected—appear to use the savings banks almost to the same extent as males.

Small
depositors.

613. About two-thirds of the depositors in Savings Banks have less than £20 to their credit, and about one-eleventh have between £20 and £50.

Savings
banks in
Melbourne.

614. The deposits in the Savings Banks of Melbourne and suburbs amount to about five-eighths of the whole, and the depositors to about two-thirds.

Savings
banks in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

615. There are both Government and Trustee Banks in New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand; Government Savings Banks only in Queensland and Western Australia; and Trustee Banks only in South Australia and Victoria—those in the latter colony being guaranteed by, and under the supervision of, the Government. All the Government Savings Banks are managed by the Postal Departments except those in Queensland. The maximum amount on which interest is allowed is £250 in Victoria; £200 in New South Wales and Queensland; £250 in South Australia; £300 in Western Australia; and £150 in Tasmania. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and their proportion to population, also the total and average amount standing to their credit in the savings banks of the various Australasian Colonies at the end of 1897:—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897.

(Including both Trustee and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Colony.	Number of Depositors.		Amount on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Victoria* ...	338,260	28·75	8,099,364	23 18 10
New South Wales ...	227,629	17·20	9,136,793	40 2 9
Queensland ...	63,310	13·06	2,568,477	40 11 5
South Australia ...	93,669	26·25	3,011,157	32 2 11
Western Australia ...	26,317	16·26	856,084	32 10 8
Tasmania ...	34,518	20·10	731,648	21 3 11
New Zealand ...	187,954	25·78	5,520,080	29 7 4
Total ...	971,657	22·08	29,923,603	30 15 11

* These figures relate to the 30th June, 1898.

616. In Victoria in 1897 the rate of interest paid in savings banks was 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ * per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian Colonies was often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks was 3 per cent., that in the General Savings Banks was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for accounts which remained open at the end of the year, only 3 per cent., however, having been allowed on closed accounts; in all the other colonies the rate was 3 per cent.

Rate of
interest
allowed.

617. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest in Victoria, and the next in South Australia and New Zealand, in all of which the proportion is much higher than in the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
proportion
of depositors
to
population

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEPOSITORS
IN SAVINGS BANKS TO POPULATION.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. South Australia. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Queensland. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

618. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the savings banks of New South Wales and Queensland appear to attract the larger investors in a greater degree than any of the other colonies; but those of Victoria, much more than any other colony except Tasmania, appear rather to attract persons of small means, for whom savings banks were specially established. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to the average balance lying to the credit of each depositor:—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
average
amount of
deposits.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF
DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Queensland. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. Western Australia. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. South Australia. | |

619. The amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom about the end of 1897 was £164,361,583, of which £48,464,797 was in Trustee Savings Banks, and £115,896,786 in Post Office Savings Banks; and the number of accounts remaining open on 31st December, 1897, was 8,766,978, viz., 1,527,217 in Trustee, and 7,239,761 in Post Office, Savings Banks. There was an average of £18 14s. 11d. per depositor; whilst the proportion per head of population was £4 2s. 7d. All funds must be invested in Consols or other Government securities.

Savings
banks of
United
Kingdom.

620. By the following figures relating to the savings banks of the principal British and Foreign Countries, it will be noticed that, in proportion to population, the depositors are more numerous in Victoria than in any other country except Denmark, Switzerland, and Sweden, and more numerous in Australasia as a whole than in any other countries

Savings
banks of
principal
countries.

* See also paragraph 611 ante.

outside Australasia except the three last named, together with Norway and France, the proportion being a fraction above that of the United Kingdom; whilst in point of average value of each account Newfoundland takes the lead, with United States, Canada, Hungary, Austria, and Denmark following, Australasia being next on the list of the twenty countries named:—

SAVINGS BANKS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES,* 1895-7.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.
				£	£ s. d.
Denmark ...	1895	999,854	45·4	33,184,105	32 18 0
Switzerland ...	1895	1,196,590	39·6	35,758,458	29 17 7
Sweden ...	1895	1,460,858	29·3	19,634,144	13 5 0
Victoria ...	1897	338,260	28·8	8,099,364	23 18 10
Norway ...	1895	540,053	26·5	12,524,000	23 3 10
France ...	1895	8,937,293	23·2	165,929,477	18 11 4
Australasia ...	1897	971,657	22·1	29,923,603	30 15 11
United Kingdom ...	1897	8,766,978	22·0	164,361,583	18 14 11
Holland ...	1895	838,942	19·7	9,517,666	11 7 8
Prussia ...	1893	6,255,507	19·6	187,951,511	30 0 0
Belgium†... ..	1895	1,145,408	17·9	22,700,016	19 16 4
Austria ...	1894-5	3,924,903	15·7	131,784,312	33 11 6
Italy‡ ...	1893	4,582,991	14·8	79,023,360	17 4 10
Bavaria ...	1894	665,943	11·1	11,527,721	17 6 0
United States ...	1894	4,875,519	7·7	377,207,713	77 7 5
Hungary ...	1894-5	995,386	5·5	45,230,352	45 8 9
Canada ...	1895	210,560§	4·0	11,515,795	54 14 0
Newfoundland ...	1894	6,401	3·2	564,234	88 2 0
Cape ...	1895-6	50,161	3·1	1,698,184	28 0 9
Natal ...	1895	6,963	·4	172,304	24 15 4

NOTE.—There were Post Office and Trustee Banks in the United Kingdom and the Cape of Good Hope; Post Office and Autonomous Banks in France; Post Office and Free Banks in Holland and Austro-Hungary; Post Office and Private Banks in Sweden, Norway, and Italy; Post Office, Government, and Special Banks in Canada; Government, Communal, Scholars', and Private Banks in Belgium; Post Office only in India; Government only in Newfoundland and Natal; Provincial, District, and Free Banks (all autonomous) in Prussia; Private and District Banks in Bavaria; Communal and Private Banks in Denmark; Independent Banks in Switzerland and the United States. In Belgium in 1895 there were also 15,540 depositors and £362,800 on deposit in Communal Banks; 214,084 juvenile depositors with £135,600 in 5,684 Scholars' Savings Banks in Public Schools; and 29,314 depositors with £982,192 on deposit in Private Establishments; whilst in Holland in 1894 there were 338,979 depositors and £5,835,583 on deposit in the Private Savings Banks.

621. According to returns furnished to the Registrar-General under Part III. of the *Companies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1074), the number of life assurance companies carrying on business in Victoria in 1897 was fourteen, of which eight were mutual and six proprietary companies. Five have their head offices in Victoria, three in the other Australasian Colonies, three in England, and three in the United States. Three of the companies conduct other kinds of insurance—chiefly fire—in addition to their life business. The following is a statement of

Life
insurance
returns.

* Many of the figures in this table have been taken from a paper on *Savings Banks at Home and Abroad*, by Henry W. Wolff, read before the Royal Statistical Society. See *Journal of the Society for June, 1897*.

† Government Banks only; for others, see *Note to table, supra*.

‡ Including other Deposit Institutions.

§ Partly estimated.

the receipts and expenditure in 1897, also of the funds at the beginning and end of the year of the companies referred to, distinguishing Australasian from other offices. The figures relate to business transacted not only in Victoria but in all parts of the world :—

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES
CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1897.**

Heads of Receipts and Disbursements.	Australasian Offices (8).	British and American Offices (6).	Total (14 offices).
	£	£	£
Funds at beginning of the year ...	20,557,272	140,536,604	161,093,876
Receipts—			
New premiums	232,437	4,693,124	4,925,561
Renewal premiums	2,281,521	18,515,984	20,797,505
Consideration for annuities	53,802	1,274,095	1,327,897
Interest	1,047,852	6,428,947	7,476,799
Other	916,528	707,017	1,623,545
Total receipts	4,532,140	31,619,167	36,151,307
Disbursements—			
Claims under policies	1,244,550	10,191,206	11,435,756
Surrenders	542,937	3,293,294	3,836,231
Annuities	28,692	613,307	641,999
Dividends and bonuses to shareholders	2,000	2,000	4,000
Commission	180,184	3,113,926	3,294,110
Expenses of management	328,948	2,397,189	2,726,137
Other payments	130,086	736,703	866,789
Total disbursements	2,457,397	20,347,625	22,805,022
Funds at the end of the year ...	22,632,015	151,808,146	174,440,161

622. The expenses of management of the Australasian offices averaged $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and those of the British and American offices $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of the total receipts ; or 13 per cent. and $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. respectively of the premium income. The commission paid averaged 77 per cent. on the new premiums received in Australasian offices, and 66 per cent. in British and American offices. Working expenses.

623. The average rate of interest realized in 1897 on the mean total funds standing to the credit of the Australasian Life Offices was 4·90 per cent., or about one per cent. below the average of the previous fourteen years, viz., 5·76 per cent. The rates in those years were as follow :— Rate of interest realized.

**RATES OF INTEREST REALIZED ON FUNDS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE
ASSURANCE OFFICES.***

Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
1883 ...	5·61	1888 ...	5·91	1893 ...	5·51
1884 ...	6·10	1889 ...	5·95	1894 ...	5·44
1885 ...	6·00	1890 ...	5·81	1895 ...	5·37
1886 ...	6·06	1891 ...	5·96	1896 ...	5·17
1887 ...	5·98	1892 ...	5·80	1897 ...	4·90

* Prior to 1893 the rates relate to offices carrying on business in other colonies as well as in Victoria

Liabilities
and assets
of life
offices.

624. The liabilities and assets of the same companies—those conducting fire as well as life business being shown separately—are given in the following table:—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1897.

Items.	Conducting Life Insurance only.		Conducting Fire as well as Life Business (3 companies).*	Total (14 Companies).
	Australasian Companies (7).	British and American Companies (4).		
	£	£	£	£
LIABILITIES.				
Shareholders—				
Capital ...	20,000	40,833	800,702	861,535
Profit and loss balances ...	...	...	1,037,102	1,037,102
Reserve fund ...	288,499	...	1,692,393	1,920,892
Assurance fund ...	21,848,043	142,822,542	8,610,470	173,281,055
Annuity fund ...			575,874	575,874
Fire and other funds ...	469,953	43,208	2,313,232	2,826,393
Claims admitted but not paid	198,195	524,198	89,967	812,360
Outstanding Fire and Marine Losses	...	...	224,970	224,970
Other sums owing by companies	42,271	587,613	169,008	798,892
Total ...	22,866,961	144,018,394	15,563,718	182,449,073

Items.	Conducting Life Insurance only.			
	Australasian Companies (7).		British and American Companies (4).	
	In Victoria.	Elsewhere.	In Victoria.	Elsewhere.
	£	£	£	£
ASSETS.				
Government Securities—				
Victorian ...	108,562	...	4,979	...
Other Colonial ...	...	1,168,443	...	1,015,436
British ...	...	22,450	...	26,699
Foreign ...	...	...	...	6,801,446
Railway and other debentures and stocks	19,308	62,816	...	59,736,231
" shares (preferential and ordinary)	...	...	...	8,856,989
Mortgages ...	3,211,332	8,558,864	3,200	30,408,640
Loans on companies' policies ...	1,144,306	3,537,755	16,885	2,364,067
" personal security ...	22,425	48,526	...	6,560
House property ...	575,412	1,276,159	500,313	15,846,499
Other investments ...	544,990	763,300	...	7,108,469
Cash on deposit and on current account	434,002	776,830	85,956	7,854,768
Outstanding premiums ...	67,496	176,298	9,060	1,806,483
" interest ...	42,857	89,579	744	860,227
Other assets (including agents' balances)	130,069	85,182	473	704,270
Total ...	6,300,759	16,566,202	621,610	143,396,784

* Including 2 British and 1 Victorian company. Fire and Marine accounts are included.

**LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES CARRYING
ON BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1897—continued.**

Items.	Conducting Fire as well as Life Business (3 companies).*		Total (14 companies).	
	In Victoria.	Elsewhere.	In Victoria.	Elsewhere.
ASSETS— continued.	£	£	£	£
Government Securities—				
Victorian	205	...	113,746	...
Colonial, &c. ... ..	...	356,388	...	9,341,713
British	5,677	463,132	5,677	512,281
Foreign ... ..	...	762,147	...	762,147
Railway and other debentures and stocks	28,288	3,640,927	47,596	72,296,963
" shares (preferential and ordinary)	...			
Mortgages	303,267	2,054,461	3,517,799	41,021,965
Foreclosures... ..	...	...	...	...
Loans on companies' policies ...	70,905	419,823	1,232,096	6,321,645
" personal security	2,137	400	24,562	55,486
House property	325,103	1,498,697	1,400,828	18,621,355
Other investments	47,418	3,997,098	592,408	11,868,867
Cash on deposit and on current account	118,827	381,444	638,785	9,013,042
Outstanding premiums	2,910	49,664	79,466	2,032,445
" interest	4,078	88,595	47,679	1,038,401
Other assets (including agents' balances)	23,449	918,678	153,991	1,708,130
Total	932,264	14,631,454	7,854,633	174,594,440

625. Particulars respecting the life assurance policies in force in Victoria and elsewhere were given in the returns furnished to the Registrar-General for only nine of the companies, and a summary of these is contained in the following table :—

**LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE IN NINE COMPANIES CARRYING
ON BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1897.**

Nature of Policy.	In Victoria.		Elsewhere than in Victoria.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£
Assurance	84,352	14,631,016	1,189,793	590,561,323
Endowment	12,396	730,777	113,475	46,663,214
Annuity	117	8,357	16,374	774,779
Total	96,865	15,370,150	1,319,642	637,999,316

* Including 2 British and 1 Victorian company.

Policies in
force in
Victoria.

626. By the courtesy of offices which did not furnish the particulars to the Registrar-General, full information has been compiled respecting the insurances in force in Victoria in 1897, and this is embodied in the following table, together with the proportion of policies to population, and the average amounts assured. It will be observed that the lives of more than twelve out of every 100 persons (men, women, and children) in the colony are assured, the average amount of each policy being £162 :—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1897.*

Nature of Policy.	Number of Policies.		Amount.	
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average per Policy.
Assurance	127,694	10·88	£ 22,482,466	£ 176
Endowment	17,148	1·47	1,048,051	61
Annuity	156	·01	12,575	81
Total	144,998	12·36	23,543,092	162

Public
servants'
insurance
fees.

627. Under the provisions of the Public Service Acts, officers employed by the Victorian Government who entered the service after the 24th December, 1881, are compelled to effect an assurance on their lives. According to a return presented to Parliament in May, 1895, it would appear that the annual amount payable as premiums by such officers has reached the sum of £33,166. The number of policies so taken out at the end of 1894 was 9,183, assuring a sum of £1,245,752, or an average of £136 to each policy. Assuming that each policy represents a State employé and that the total number of State employés on the date mentioned (exclusive of officers of the police force, who are exempt from insurance) was 22,500, it will be seen that the lives of about 40 per cent. of the Government employés are assured under the compulsory provisions of the law.

Annual
payment for
life assur-
ance in
Victoria.

628. From the returns of seven of the companies, it is ascertained that a total sum of £24,199,974 is paid annually as premiums on a total amount of £615,500,000 insured under life policies, which gives an average rate of insurance per £100 of £3·93. Applying a similar ratio to the amount insured in Victoria, viz., £23,543,092, it would appear that the total amount of premiums paid annually in Victoria is about £925,200.

Life assur-
ance in the
United
Kingdom.

629. In 1896 the total income of the ordinary life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom (exclusive of American companies) amounted to £30,062,000, of which £7,965,000 was from interest, £19,605,000 from premiums, and £2,330,000 from sales of annuities; and their working expenses amounted to £2,840,000, or about 9½ per cent. of the receipts. The claims satisfied during the year amounted to £13,192,000, and £1,378,000 was paid to annuitants;

* This table relates to fifteen companies, one of which, however, has discontinued its life business.

the amount paid as cash bonuses or allowed in reduction of premiums was £1,201,000; for surrender, £993,397; and as dividends &c. to shareholders, £459,000.

630. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 17 fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in 1898*—

Capital of
fire and
marine
insurance
companies.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL AND RESERVES, 1898.

Colony in which Head Office is situated.	Number of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds and undivided Profits.	Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves.
		£	£	£
Victoria	6	314,085	232,730	546,815
New South Wales	5	187,913	274,911	462,824
Tasmania	2	130,000	59,394	189,394
New Zealand	4	437,665	529,113	966,778
Total	17	1,069,663	1,096,148	2,165,811

631. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of the four New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the eleven companies having their head offices in Victoria and New South Wales.

Large proportion of capital in New Zealand companies.

632. The profits, losses, dividends, &c., of the same companies in 1898, as compared with 21 companies in 1893, were as follow:—

Profits of fire and marine insurance companies.

PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1893 AND 1898.

Profits, Losses, Dividends, &c.	1893 (21 Companies).	1898 (17 Companies).
	£	£
Premiums, less re-assurances and returns	1,110,462	1,159,259
Interest, rents, and fees	102,012	85,022
Total	1,212,474	1,244,281
Losses	580,532	927,774
Expenses and commission	342,335	342,617
Total	922,867	1,270,391
Net profits	289,607	- 26,110†
Dividends paid	167,600	85,232
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income	Per Cent. 83.11	Per Cent. 109.58

* The figures relating to these companies have been re-arranged from figure statements contained in tables at page 439 of the *Insurance and Banking Record* for June, 1899.

† The minus sign (-) indicates net loss.

Dividends compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

633. In the year 1898, the losses and expenses exceeded the amount of the premium income by £111,132, or by 9·6 per cent.; but, notwithstanding this, dividends amounting to £85,232 were paid, apparently from the Reserve Funds. In 1893 there was a net profit on the year's transactions of £289,607—the dividends paid amounting to £167,600.

Fire and marine business in certain companies.

634. In the returns of nine of these companies in 1893, and seven in 1898, the premiums and losses on fire business were separated from those on marine business, but in other cases no distinction was made. The results for the years named for the two classes of companies referred to were as follow:—

PREMIUMS, LOSSES, ETC., OF CERTAIN AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1893 AND 1898.

Premiums, Losses, &c.					1893.	1898.
FIRE ASSURANCE.*					£	£
Premiums, less re-assurances and returns ...	...	...	...	...	163,329	202,090†
Losses ...	...	...	...	...	52,763	116,573†
Premiums in excess of losses ...	...	...	...	...	216,097	85,517
MARINE ASSURANCE.*						
Premiums, less re-assurances and returns ...	...	...	...	...	63,889	57,222
Losses ...	...	...	...	...	33,478	66,349
Premiums in excess of losses ...	...	...	...	...	97,367	- 9,127‡
FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.§						
Premiums in excess of losses ...	...	...	...	...	529,930	231,485
Interest, rents, and fees ...	...	...	...	...	102,012	85,022
Expenses and commission ...	...	...	...	...	631,942	316,507
	...	...	...	...	342,335	342,617
Net profits ...	...	...	...	...	289,607	- 26,110‡

Fires, 1894 to 1898.

635. Official statistics of fires have been published by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board since 1890. The following were the

* Offices distinguishing between Fire and Marine business only, viz., nine in 1893, and seven in 1898. Of these five in both years carried on Fire business only, and one Marine business only.

† In the case of one office the figures for 1897 are included, those for 1898 not being available.

‡ The minus sign (—) indicates net loss.

§ Including offices which do not distinguish between Fire and Marine Insurance, viz., twelve in 1893, and ten in 1898.

numbers in each year from 1894 to 1898, for the Metropolitan District of Victoria :—

FIRES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1894 TO 1898.

Extent of Damage.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Trifling	107	169	161	163	209
Slight	182	117	124	136	238
Considerable	97	97	85	98	137
Very considerable	7	7	1	2	8
Total destruction	42	56	34	20	27
Total	435	446	405	419	619

NOTE.—In the Metropolitan District there were also 85 chimney fires in 1894, 112 in 1895, 74 in 1896, 103 in 1897, and 151 in 1898.

636. About three-fifths of the fires which occurred in the five years ended with 1898 arose from unknown or doubtful causes; in cases where the cause was specified, most fires occurred through the careless use of candles; sparks from fires ranked next; children playing with matches next; after which followed accidents with kerosene lamps, gas accidents, boiling over of tar pots, &c., and hot ashes. The following are the reputed causes in the years 1894 to 1898 for the Metropolitan district:—

CAUSES OF FIRES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1894 TO 1898.

Causes.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total in 5 years.
Airing linen .. ..	...	6	5	8	3	22
Boiling over of tar pots	7	5	10	10	21	53
„ of glue, beeswax, turpentine, &c. ... ..	...	...	2	4	4	10
Burning rubbish	7	3	3	2	7	22
Bush fire	1	...	5	14	14	34
Candle	35	23	25	19	16	118
„ clothes	3	1	...	3	3	10
„ curtains	2	9	12	11	29	63
Chimney-flue or oven defective ... ..	...	4	3	9	8	24
Electrical wires, fusion of	1	...	...	9	3	13
Fire, log rolling off	5	5	1	1	1	13
„ from furnace ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
„ window curtains, clothes, &c.	3	2	...	...	...	5
Fireworks, careless use of	1	1	2	2	4	10
Furnace open—flames from ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
Flues, foul ... ..	...	1	2	2	...	5
Fumigating room ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
Gas, window curtains	4	...	1	4	2	11
„ explosion of	4	3	2	2	...	11
„ lighting (? explosion)	5	2	2	2	5	16
„ seeking for escape, with light... ..	2	3	3	1	4	13

CAUSES OF FIRES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,
1894 TO 1898—continued.

Causes.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total in 5 years.
Gas, goods coming in contact with	3	4	2	1	2	12
„ stove ... ..	...	4	...	...	...	4
Hot ashes	6	14	16	5	14	55
Kerosene stove, explosion of	...	1	1	...	1	3
Kerosene lamp, window curtain	2	3	...	2	2	9
„ explosion of	7	9	6	3	5	30
„ overturning	5	9	6	7	4	31
Light thrown down	3	4	3	3	9	22
Lightning ... ..	...	...	1	3	...	4
Lime slaking	2	...	6	...	2	10
Matches, children playing with	10	25	23	16	21	95
„ treading on	3	...	1	1	...	5
Overheating of drying stoves and of engines	2	6	3	3	1	15
„ furnace or flue	9	1	...	1	...	11
„ grain	2	...	...	...	...	2
„ oven	2	1	...	2	...	5
„ boiler ... ..	...	2	1	1	...	4
Phosphorus ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	2
Plumbers heating stove, &c.	...	...	...	1	2	3
Set on fire by boys ... ..	...	...	1	1	4	6
Smoking	2	4	3	1	3	13
Spark from fires and lights	18	11	14	14	25	82
„ torch ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
„ furnace	1	2	...	...	2	5
„ locomotive	1	3	2	1	12	19
Spirit lamp, explosion of ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	3
„ ignition	1	2	...	...	1	4
Turpentine, overturning bottle	2	...	...	...	...	2
Incendiarism and supposed incendiarism	17	5	6	5	1	34
Unknown and doubtful	252	262	222	233	374	1,343
Vagrants	1	...	1	...	...	2
Others*	4	2	8	6	8	28
Total number of fires	435	446	405	419	619	2,324

Times when,
and places
where, fires
were most
frequent.

637. In the Metropolitan district in the five years under review most fires occurred between September and March; and of the various municipalities, Melbourne, Richmond, South Melbourne, Carlton, Footscray, and Fitzroy appeared to have suffered most.

Fire
insurances
effected in
Victoria.

638. There were, in 1898, 41 fire insurance companies in Victoria, all of which effected insurances in the Metropolitan district, and all but one in the Country district. The premiums received by these institutions during the year amounted to £325,648, of which £215,257 was for insurances in the Metropolitan, and £110,391 in the Country district.

* Due to 28 distinct causes during the five years.

639. More than one-half of the fires in the five years were of dwellings, of which about five-sixths were occupied; whilst as regards tradesmen's premises, those which suffered most were grocers' shops, next hotels, and then the premises of bootmakers and produce merchants. The following are the particulars under the various heads:—

OCCUPATIONS OF OCCUPIERS OR NATURE OF PREMISES IN WHICH FIRES OCCURRED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1894 TO 1898.

Occupations of Occupiers of Buildings affected, &c.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Advertising hoardings ...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Agents ...	1	...	1	3	...	5
Asphalting works ...	3	...	...	1	...	4
Assembly halls ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Auctioneers ...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Band rotunda ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bakers ...	2	7	3	5	6	23
Banks ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bathing establishment ...	...	1	...	2	1	4
Bicycle manufacturer ...	...	...	2	2	1	5
Billiard saloon ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Blacksmiths ...	1	...	...	1	2	4
Boardinghouses ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Boatshed ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Boiling-down works ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Booksellers ...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Bootmakers, boot store ...	6	9	5	8	14	42
Bottle merchants ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Box manufacture ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Brassfinisher ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Brassfounders... ..	1	...	...	...	2	3
Broom manufacturer ...	...	3	...	...	2	5
Builders ...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Building in course of erection ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Butchers ...	3	8	3	7	8	29
Cabinetmakers ...	...	1	6	1	6	14
Carpenters and joiners ...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Carriage factories ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Carriers and carters ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Chairmaker ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chemists ...	1	3	...	1	...	5
Chemical manufacturers ...	2	...	...	...	1	3
Churches ...	...	1	1	...	5	7
Club ...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Coffee palaces ...	...	1	...	1	...	2
College ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Confectioners ...	2	...	5	4	3	14
Coopers ...	1	2	...	2	1	6
Cordial manufacturers ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cork merchant ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Crockeryware shops ...	2	1	2	1	...	6
Curled hair factories ...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Dairymen ...	...	...	1	3	1	5
Dealers ...	2	...	2	...	...	4
Disinfectant manufacturers ...	1	...	...	...	1	2

OCCUPATIONS OF OCCUPIERS OR NATURE OF PREMISES IN WHICH
FIRES OCCURRED, 1894 TO 1898—*continued.*

Occupations, of Occupiers of Buildings affected, &c.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total
Drapers	2	3	5	...	4	14
Dressmakers	1	...	2	...	3	6
Dyer	1	1	...	1	...	3
Engineer	1	1	1	2	...	5
Eucalyptus works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Factory, flock	1	2	1	1	...	5
Fancy goods ... ..	...	1	...	2	1	4
Fellmongers	1	2	...	1	...	4
Fencing ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3
Fire-kindler factory ... ..	...	2	...	...	1	3
Fishmongers ... ..	...	2	...	1	1	4
Fruiterers and greengrocers	9	7	6	3	5	30
Furniture-van proprietor ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	5
Furniture warehouses, factories	4	2	2	3	...	11
General stores and shops	1	10	4	6	15	36
Grocers	8	11	16	15	32	82
Hairdressers and tobacconists	1	2	8	2	8	21
Hat factories and hatters ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	2
Hay and wheat stacks ... ..	...	1	...	4	1	6
Herbalist	1	...	...	1	...	2
Hotels	8	14	10	9	14	55
Implement works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Importers	4	...	...	1	...	5
Ironfounders	1	1	3	...	5	10
Ironmongers ... ..	...	1	2	3	...	6
Jewellers	3	...	1	1	...	5
Laundries ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2
Leather merchants	2	1	...	...	...	3
Lighters	1	...	1	...	...	2
Lime trucks	1	...	...	...	...	1
Malsters	2	...	...	...	...	2
Marine store dealer ... ..	...	...	1	...	2	3
Milliner	1	...	2	1	...	4
Mills, flour ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	2
Nail works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Offices	4	1	6	1	12	24
Oyster shops	2	...	...	...	...	2
Paddocks	10	11	5	13	59	98
Painters	1	...	2	3	...	6
Pastrycook	1	...	1	1	...	3
Pawnbroker ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	2
Photographers	1	2	...	...	1	4
Picture-frame makers	1	...	1	...	1	3
Plumbers	2	1	4	2	1	10
Poulterer	1	...	...	...	...	1
Printers	1	2	2	1	5	11
Produce merchants	3	3	1	1	2	10
" stores... ..	1	3	1	2	1	8
Public halls ... ..	...	2	...	3	...	5
Race-course, grand stand	1	...	...	...	...	1
Railway stations and sheds ... ..	...	...	1	3	2	6
Recreation reserves ... ..	...	...	1	6	...	7

**OCCUPATIONS OF OCCUPIERS OR NATURE OF PREMISES IN WHICH
FIRES OCCURRED, 1894 TO 1898—continued.**

Occupations of Occupiers of Buildings affected, &c.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Restaurants	1	...	...	4	1	6
Saddlers	1	1	1	...	...	3
Sale-yards ... ..	...	...	...	1	..	1
Schools ... ..	...	4	4	3	1	12
Sheds	12	7	9	3	4	35
Solicitors ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2
Stables	7	7	3	7	8	32
Stationers ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	4
Steamboat and sailing vessels ...	1	5	...	4	4	14
Tailors and outfitters ...	2	1	3	2	3	11
Tanners ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	6
Tea merchant	1	2	2	...	1	6
Timber merchants and timber yards	2	...	...	4	1	7
Tinsmiths	1	...	1	1	...	3
Upholsterers	1	...	...	...	...	1
Vacant land	1	...	...	...	2	3
Venetian blind maker ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Watchmakers ... ..	...	4	...	1	1	6
Wheelwright	1	2	...	3	2	8
Wholesale grocer, warehouseman	...	...	...	2	...	2
Wine shops ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	3
Wood yard ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
„ and coal merchants ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	2
„ turners ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Workshops	2	...	...	2	5	9
Dwellings, occupied	194	201	175	185	245	1,000
„ unoccupied	68	43	45	26	39	221
Occupied factory ... ..	...	2	9	4	11	26
Unoccupied factory	1	...	1	...	...	2
„ shops and stores	9	7	5	5	...	26
Others ... ..	...	18	15	14	34	81
Total	435	446	405	419	619	2,324

640. In Sydney, as in Melbourne, the Fire Brigades Board is maintained by contributions, made in equal proportions by the Government, the municipalities, and the fire insurance companies. In the year 1898, the contributions levied amounted to £20,100, or £6,700 on each body. The receipts for the year reached £21,249, viz., £19,870 from contributions, and £1,379 from other sources; whilst the expenditure amounted to £21,292. The contributions levied on municipalities was equivalent to a rate of about one-third of a penny in the £1 on an aggregate assessment of £4,641,600. In the year under notice 501 fires took place; most of which were caused by a light thrown down, which numbered 100, next by defective flues, numbering 79; whilst 78

Sydney Fire
Brigades
Board.

fires arose from doubtful or unknown causes. Slight damage resulted in 372 instances, 19 were serious, and total destruction took place in 31 cases.*

Price of
debentures
and stock in
Melbourne.

641. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian stock about the middle of the last seven financial years, and of Victorian debentures about the middle of the last four years. Owing to the fall in the rate of interest, it was possible for the Government in 1897 to accomplish satisfactorily a conversion of £2,000,000 4 per cent. stock—which was about to fall due—into 3 per cent. stock.† In 1897, the return to the investor in the latter stock was as low as £2 16s. 6d. per £100, but it has since risen to a little below £3 per £100:—

MARKET PRICES OF CHIEF VICTORIAN SECURITIES IN MELBOURNE,
1893 TO 1899.

Year.	Amount Out- standing at end of each Year.	Closing Price in January.	Return to Investor per cent.
	£		£ s. d.
4 % Debentures, due 1913-23.‡			
1895-6	746,795	110½-111	3 3 9
1896-7	746,795	116½	2 15 3
1897-8	746,795	109	3 5 2
1898-9	746,795	111-112	3 0 4
4 % Stock, due 1897 or later.§			
1892-3	1,410,187	99½	4 3 4
1893-4	1,743,578	96½-99½	4 2 9
1894-5	1,840,482	105-106	2 2 6
1895-6	2,011,616	108	Nil
1896-7	120,062	102½	...
3 % Stock, due 1917 or later.			
1896-7	1,998,464	102½	2 16 6
1897-8	2,197,293	101½-101½	2 18 2
1898-9	2,790,482	100½	2 19 4

NOTE. - The interest on all the above loans was payable half-yearly on 1st April and 1st October.

Comparative
prices of
Victorian
stocks, 1885
to 1898.

642. Selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading 3½ per cent. Victorian stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1885 and each subsequent year, an adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices in London during the last four-teen years. These are shown in the following table, together with

* For information relating to Victoria, see preceding paragraphs, and also paragraph 373 ante.

† See tables following paragraphs 394 and 418 ante.

‡ At any time between periods mentioned at option of Government.

§ The whole of this stock was converted into 3 per cent. stock in 1897.

the equivalent returns to the investor, which are also collated with the actual rate of interest payable by the Government on the loans floated in each year:—

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON,
1885 to 1898.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange		Minimum Return to Investor.*		Actual Interest payable by Government on Loans floated each year.†
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	3½ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	3½ per cents.	
1885	104½	...	£ s. d. 3 15 10	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 4 2 5
1886	107½	...	3 13 2	...	3 15 5
1887	108½	...	3 13 1	...	3 18 9
1888	114½	...	3 6 5	...	3 12 9
1889	114½	105	3 5 8	3 5 5	3 8 5
1890	111½	103½	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 11 1
1891	109½	100½	3 10 3	3 9 9	3 15 6
1892	106½	98	3 13 9	3 13 5	4 1 5
1893	103½	93½	3 18 6	4 3 4	4 11 7
1894	106½	99½	3 15 2	3 10 2	...
1895	111½	105½	3 9 0	3 6 1	...
1896	116½	109½	3 2 7	3 1 6	...
1897	115	108½	3 4 0	3 2 7	...
1898	113½	107½	3 5 1	3 3 6	...

643. It will be observed that, according to the highest quotations on the London Stock Exchange, the interest yield to investors in Victorian securities fell from over 3½ per cent. in 1885 to a little over 3¼ per cent. in 1889, but again rose to about 4 per cent. in 1893; it then rapidly fell again to less than 3½ per cent.—its lowest point—in 1896; followed by a gradual rise to about 3½ per cent. in 1898. On comparing the amounts in the last column in the table with those in the two preceding columns, it will be found that the colony, when raising a loan, has as a rule to pay from 3s. to 10s. per £100 more than is received by British investors on similar securities at maximum prices.

Yield to investors in Victorian securities in various years.

644. In 1889 the market prices of Australasian Government securities in London touched a higher level than had ever previously been reached.‡ Then ensued a gradual fall in prices, until in 1893—

Prices of Australasian stock in London.

* Allowing for accrued interest, and redemption at par on maturity, the former being assumed to be equal to half a year's interest.

† After allowing for expenses of floating loans, which adds about 1s. 3d. to the interest. See table following paragraph 419, ante. No loans were floated in the last five years.

‡ For particulars of the sudden rise in these securities, and the probable causes which led up to it, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 891.

the year of the great banking collapse—an exceptionally low point was reached—Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. once falling to 79. The subsequent recovery, however, was as rapid as it was extraordinary, for a marked improvement took place from year to year until in 1896 the level reached was by far the highest on record, and although a decline has since occurred, the prices in 1899 are still higher than in 1889. Thus, taking the highest rates quoted in the official list, the price of the Victorian 4 per cents. fell from 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1889 to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1893, then rose to 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1896, and again fell to 114 in 1899; and that of New South Wales fell from 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1889 to 111 in 1893, then rose to 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1896, and again fell to 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1899. Taking the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. of the same colonies, similar movements occurred, the quotations for Victorian stock for the four years respectively being 105, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; and for New South Wales stock 106, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 110 $\frac{1}{2}$. The following are the highest and lowest prices for the principal stocks of the Australasian Colonies in the years 1894 to 1899:—

PRICES OF STOCK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN LONDON,
1894 TO 1899.

Colony.	Stock redeemable in	Prices.*											
		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899 (to 30th June)	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
4 per cents.													
Victoria ..	1920	106½	100½	111½	98½	116½	106	115	111½	113½	109½	114	110½
New South Wales ..	1983	111½	104½	119½	107½	123½	113	123½	117½	122½	112½	120½	115½
Queensland ..	1915-24†	108½	102	113½	105	117½	105	116	111	114½	104½	115	108
South Australia ..	1917-36†	109	102½	113½	106	116½	107	114	111½	114	106	111½	108½
Western Australia ..	1984	113½	103½	124	110½	128	120½	123½	120	120½	115½	118	115
Tasmania ..	1911†	105½	99½	110	102½	112½	102	110	105	110	103½	109½	102½
New Zealand ..	1929	109½	105½	113½	105½	118½	106½	117	112½	116½	108	116½	111½
3½ per cents.													
Victoria ..	1923	99½	91½	105½	91½	109½	99½	108½	104½	107½	101½	107½	104½
New South Wales ..	1924	103½	95	109½	99½	112½	103½	111½	107½	110½	102	110½	105
Queensland ..	1924	100½	90½	107½	97	111½	101	108½	104½	106½	101½	107½	103½
South Australia ..	1939	102½	92½	109	100½	112½	104½	113½	109½	110½	105½	108½	106
Tasmania ..	1920-40†	102½	91	107½	98½	112	102½	111½	105½	110½	104½	107½	104½
New Zealand ..	1940	103½	96½	107½	100	110½	101½	111	104½	109½	103	109	106
2 per cents.													
Victoria ..	1929-49†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	93½
New South Wales ..	1935	..	..	97½	95½	103½	94½	104	100½	108½	96½	101½	98½
Queensland ..	1922-47†	..	..	..	..	..	..	101½	97½	100½	95½	99½	96½
South Australia ..	1916	..	..	..	..	103½	96½	101	98½	102½	99	97½	94
Western Australia ..	1915-35†	..	..	..	..	103	98½	100	95	99½	91½	96½	94
New Zealand ..	1945	..	..	95½	91	103½	90	102	99½	101½	96½	99½	96

* Taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* and *Weekly Official Intelligence*.

† At any time between the periods shown.

‡ Debentures.

645. There was a marked and general rise in the prices of the stocks of all British and Colonial Government securities in 1898, as compared with 1894; but this was followed in most cases by a fall in 1899. In the latter year, the interest returned to investors in British colonial securities varied from less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the case of India, and from about $2\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. in respect to Ceylon, Canada, and Natal, to between 3 and $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the cases of the Australasian Colonies and the Cape, and to nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of Newfoundland; whilst British "Consols" returned less than 2 per cent. The following is a list—arranged according to the yield in 1899—of representative British and Colonial stocks, together with the highest prices quoted in 1894, 1898, and 1899 (to 30th June), also the estimated yield to the investor:—

**PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH AND COLONIAL STOCKS IN
LONDON, 1894, 1898, AND 1899.**

Country.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Highest Price Quoted.			Return to Investor.*					
		1894.	1898.	1899 (30th June).	1894.		1898.		1899 (30th June).	
	Per cent.				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
United Kingdom—										
“Consols”†	$2\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{5}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9 2	1	18 10	1	19 7
“Local Loans”†	3	108 $\frac{5}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	111	2	9 7	1	19 10	2	2 3
“Metropolitan Consolidated”†	3	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	2	12 10	2	10 2	2	10 8
India†	3	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	17 9	2	13 10	2	13 7
Ceylon	3	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	19 8	2	15 2	2	17 4
Canada	3	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0 0	2	15 8	2	17 8
Natal	$3\frac{1}{2}$	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	2 11	3	0 11	2	18 9
New South Wales	$3\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8 6	3	0 4	3	0 1
Cape of Good Hope	$3\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{3}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 1	2	17 1	3	2 1
Tasmania	$3\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 5	2	18 11	3	2 2
Victoria	$3\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	12 1	3	3 6	3	2 10
Queensland	$3\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11 7	3	4 4	3	3 1
New Zealand	$3\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	109	3	8 6	3	3 10	3	3 8
South Australia	$3\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	9 0	3	2 1	3	3 10
Western Australia	4	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	118	3	9 5	3	2 9	3	4 10
Newfoundland	4	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	10 4	3	8 4	3	9 9

NOTE.—The stocks referred to are all “inscribed,” except those of Canada, which are “registered.”

646. Some idea may be formed of the fluctuations in the prices of first-class Government securities over a series of years by a glance at the following table, which shows the highest and lowest quotations for

* After allowing for accrued interest, and repayments at par on maturity; the former assumed to be equal to half a year's interest when interest is payable half-yearly, and to one quarter's interest when it is payable quarterly. It is assumed that all loans will be paid off at the earliest due date.

† Interest payable quarterly; half-yearly in all other cases.

‡ Bearing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest until 1903, then $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; redeemable 1923 or subsequently.

British "Consols" from 1891 to 1899, together with the rate of interest realized by an investor at their prices :—

PRICES OF BRITISH "CONSOLS," 1891 TO 1899.

(2½ per cent. until 1903, then 2½ per cent. until 1923.)

Year.	Price per £100 Stock.		Equivalent Rate of Interest realized by Investor.*	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Minimum.	Maximum.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891	97½	94½	2 15 5	2 17 10
1892	98	95½	2 14 10	2 16 11
1893	99½	97	2 13 2	2 15 1
1894	103½	98½	2 9 2	2 13 7
1895	108½	103½	2 4 7	2 8 4
1896	113½	105½	1 18 11	2 6 6
1897	113½	110½	1 18 5	2 0 10
1898	113½	106½	1 18 10	2 4 2
1899†	111½	101½	1 19 7	2 9 1

Value of
Colonial
Govern-
ment
securities
in London

647. According to *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1898, the par value of all Colonial and Provincial Government securities taken cognizance of by the London Stock Exchange at the end of 1897 was £284,790,617; and it was found that, at the end of 1898, the market value of £79,240,000 of these securities was £85,086,000, which corresponds to an average value of £107½ per £100, or 7½ per cent. above par, as compared with an average value of £110 in 1897 when it was at a maximum, and £102½ in 1893 when it was at a minimum. The relative values of such securities in 1889 and 1890, and in each year from 1893 to 1898, placed side by side with the corresponding values of fourteen of the principal British and Indian Funds of an aggregate nominal value of 800 millions, were as follow :—

RELATIVE MARKET VALUE OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND
BRITISH SECURITIES IN LONDON, 1889 TO 1898.

Year.	Colonial Stocks (per £100 Stock).	British and Indian Funds (per £100 Stock).
1889 ...	107·4	100·2
1890 ...	104·5	100·0
1893 ...	102·5	100·3
1894 ...	106·0	103·6
1895 ...	108·9	107·6
1896 ...	108·4	110·2
1897 ...	109·9	112·7
1898 ...	107·4	110·8

* Computed on the assumption that the loan will be repaid or converted in 1923; and that the full quarterly interest was due at period of maximum quotation, but no interest at period of minimum quotation.

† To 30th June.

648. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount—including an estimate in cases where it was not stated—of mortgages and releases of land in each of the five years 1894 to 1898, distinguishing between those under the Transfer of Land Act and those under the old system. It should be mentioned that the figures do not express the full amounts secured and released, as there are a large number of unregistered equitable mortgages to banks and individuals by deposit of title deeds, of which there is no public record and which are not included in the following table; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the Transfer of Land Act included, they being registered as absolute transfers. A large number of the mortgages registered are not in reality entirely new; some are renewals, whilst in other cases when a further advance is made a new mortgage is very often registered for the larger amount. Besides the releases set forth in the following table some mortgages are also released in other ways, *e.g.*, the mortgagor sometimes transfers the property to the mortgagee in discharge of the mortgage, or the property is sold by the mortgagee under his power of sale on default, or the mortgagee forecloses, in which cases releases are not registered:—

Mortgages,
liens, and
releases.

MORTGAGES AND RELEASES OF LAND, 1894 TO 1898.

Land held under—	MORTGAGES.									
	Number.					Amount.*				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Transfer of Land Act	8,084	6,566	6,533	6,478	6,976	£ 7,824,081	£ 5,414,190	£ 6,188,364	£ 5,606,324	£ 5,206,880
Old system ..	1,403	1,296	957	872	974	1,318,700	1,614,889	1,433,783	1,147,206	1,370,654
Total ..	9,487	7,862	7,490	7,350	7,950	9,142,781	7,029,079	7,622,147	6,753,530	6,577,034
Land held under—	RELEASES.									
	Number.					Amount.*				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Transfer of Land Act	4,483	3,725	5,532	5,574	5,413	£ 8,605,754	£ 3,586,300	£ 5,178,206	£ 4,804,431	£ 4,720,730
Old system ..	738	692	854	720	753	640,908	623,964	837,739	738,916	880,620
Total ..	5,221	4,417	6,386	6,294	6,166	4,246,662	4,210,264	6,015,945	5,543,347	5,601,350

* Including estimates, as follow, for cases in which the amount was not stated, the figures in brackets showing the amounts under the Transfer of Land Act and old system respectively:—
Mortgages, £1,548,274 (£1,343,373, £204,901) in 1894; £917,376 (£692,647, £224,729) in 1895; £706,187 (£596,818, £109,369) in 1896; £667,836 (£587,634, £80,252) in 1897; and £616,908 (£533,102, £78,806) in 1898. Releases, £689,896 (£507,524, £182,372) in 1894; £332,091 (£581,510, £150,581) in 1895; £344,230 (£681,441, £162,339) in 1896; £738,499 (£614,320, £124,179) in 1897; and £741,180 (£508,440, £232,740) in 1898.

Mortgages of
land, 1881
to 1898.

649. The number of registered mortgages on land, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during the eighteen years ended with 1898, were as follow:—

MORTGAGES ON LAND, 1881 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.*
		£			£
1881 ...	8,116	5,934,236	1890 ...	12,668	15,694,999
1882 ...	7,459	6,350,618	1891 ...	12,303	15,494,097
1883 ...	7,659	5,666,329	1892 ...	13,477	13,032,486
1884 ...	7,151	6,407,403	1893 ...	12,073	11,239,299
1885 ...	8,324	8,941,887	1894 ...	9,487	9,142,781
1886 ...	10,969	11,546,063	1895 ...	7,862	7,029,079
1887 ...	10,474	10,744,454	1896 ...	7,490	7,622,147
1888 ...	11,239	16,292,411	1897 ...	7,350	6,753,530
1889 ...	12,925	18,285,445	1898 ...	7,950	6,577,034

Mortgages of
land, 1898
and former
years.

650. It will be observed that in the last eighteen years the amount secured under registered mortgages of land reached by far the highest point in 1889, when it was over $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions larger than in 1890 or 1891, 2 millions larger than in 1888, $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions larger than in 1892, and nearly $6\frac{1}{4}$ millions larger than in 1893. Since 1893, owing to the restriction of advances, consequent on the financial crisis, the amount has rapidly fallen off—the amount in 1898 being only four-sevenths of that in 1893, and little more than one-third of that in 1889. The number of mortgages has also fallen off considerably since 1893, although it was higher in 1898 than in any previous year since 1894.

Proportion
of releases
to mort-
gages of
land.

651. In 1898 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 77 and 81 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with 86 and 82 per cent. respectively in 1897, 86 and 79 in 1896, 56 and 59 per cent. in 1895, and 55 and 47 per cent. respectively in 1894.

Difference
between
mortgages
and re-
leases, 1881
to 1898

652. During the 38 years ended with 1898, the sums advanced on registered mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £244,966,932, and the sums paid off as shown by releases registered amounted in all to £128,011,250. The balance is £116,955,682, or nearly half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance

* Including estimates, for years subsequent to 1883, for cases in which the amount was not stated.
See footnote to preceding table.

represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.*

653. The following table shows the number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops, registered during the years 1894 to 1898. Releases are not shown in the table, as releases of liens on wool and crops are not required to be registered, such dealings being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months; and very few of the mortgagors of stock take the trouble to secure themselves by a registered release :—

STOCK MORTGAGES, LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS, 1894 TO 1898.

Security.	Number.					Amount.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
						£	£	£	£	£
Stock mortgages ..	1,672	1,535	955	678	673	313,729	373,622	193,788	119,415	216,135
Liens on wool ..	576	538	487	899	348	227,092	212,932	163,350	143,847	121,260
„ crops ..	1,724	1,435	1,765	1,422	1,387	277,957	267,891	221,685	198,590	202,593
Total ..	3,972	3,508	3,157	2,499	2,408	618,778	849,445	578,823	461,852	539,988

Mortgages and liens on live stock, wool, and crops.

654. It will be seen from the above table that there has been a gradual falling-off, in both number and amount, of the above dealings since 1894; the number and amount in 1898 being respectively 39 and 34 per cent. less than 1894.

Decrease in stock, &c., mortgages for last five years.

655. The following are the numbers of the different kinds of live stock mortgaged during the years 1894 to 1898 :—

Number of live stock mortgaged.

LIVE STOCK MORTGAGES, 1894 TO 1898.

	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.
1894 ...	599,484	34,940	6,992	923
1895 ...	535,101	33,762	7,395	1,320
1896 ...	359,171	21,060	3,498	395
1897 ..	305,421	10,250	2,253	228
1898 ...	257,577	12,960	2,407	173

656. There are two forms of security taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, or a contract of sale and for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental which takes the place of interest. For the present purpose these can both be included in the same table, for it is believed

Bills and contracts of sale.

* See also paragraph 648 *ante*.

that in nearly every instance a contract of sale is really given for an advance, and that they are both practically bills of sale. The number and amounts of those filed in each of the last 25 years are shown in the next table:—

**BILLS OF SALE, AND CONTRACTS OF SALE AND FOR LETTING,
FILED, 1874 TO 1898.**

Year.	Bills of Sale.		Contracts of Sale and for Letting.		Both.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
1874 ...	3,207	727,370	...	...	3,207	727,370
1875 ...	3,182	788,339	...	...	3,182	788,339
1876 ...	3,330	747,717	...	...	3,330	747,717
1877 ...	1,063	288,015	605	47,720	1,668	335,735
1878 ...	1,117	348,319	1,074	83,608	2,191	431,927
1879 ...	849	239,793	1,803	142,809	2,652	382,602
1880 ...	752	593,857	1,828	137,959	2,580	731,816
1881 ...	842	432,251	1,730	90,699	2,572	522,950
1882 ...	812	461,710	1,612	73,892	2,424	535,602
1883 ...	839	253,863	1,472	63,434	2,311	317,293
1884 ...	866	248,768	1,495	57,061	2,361	305,829
1885 ...	954	379,864	1,617	49,221	2,571	429,085
1886 ...	980	436,900	1,703	50,769	2,683	487,669
1887 ...	1,395	420,400	924	37,418	2,319	457,818
1888 ...	1,547	1,317,122	429	24,702	1,976	1,341,824
1889 ...	1,616	994,690	480	32,286	2,096	1,026,976
1890 ...	1,551	1,048,629	429	26,406	1,980	1,075,035
1891 ...	1,613	773,193	458	26,058	2,071	779,251
1892 ...	1,499	591,610	747	53,514	2,246	645,124
1893 ...	1,401	679,161	1,158	54,086	2,559	733,247
1894 ...	1,347	335,793	1,294	53,254	2,641	389,047
1895 ...	1,466	381,313	942	39,320	2,408	420,633
1896 ...	1,512	354,941	975	32,724	2,487	387,665
1897 ...	1,513	252,858	926	22,286	2,439	275,144
1898 ...	1,751	348,841	792	19,375	2,543	368,216

Bills of sale,
&c., 1898
and previous
years.

657. In 1898, the number of bills and contracts of sale filed was nearly 100 less than in 1894, about the same as in 1893, but more than in any other years since 1886. The amount secured under such instruments filed in 1898 exceeded that in 1897 by nearly 34 per cent.; but was lower than in any of the other preceding years except 1877, 1883, and 1884. The amount in each of the years 1888 to 1890 exceeded a million sterling, but there has since been a falling-off to about one-third of that sum.

Decrease in
bills of sale
since 1876,
and increase
since 1886.

658. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed in 1877 and subsequent years was chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, which rendered it necessary to give fourteen days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor might lodge a caveat against its registration. This measure had the effect of

making the contract of sale and for letting and hiring, respecting which no such notice is required, the favorite security until 1887 when—owing to a decision that, if in the case of such a contract there was an understanding between the parties that the transaction was a loan and not an absolute sale, the contract would be void unless registered as a bill of sale—the number of such contracts dropped from 1,703 in 1886 to 924 in 1887 and 429 in 1888, whilst the number of bills of sale showed a corresponding increase.

659. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and prior to the crisis in 1893 much success both to borrowers and investors had attended their operations. Forty-eight such institutions sent in returns during 1894, 46 in 1895, 42 in 1896, 39 in 1897, and 36 in 1898. The following are the principal items furnished for the last five years. It should be mentioned that the returns of some of the societies were not complete :—

Building societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1894 TO 1898.

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number of societies ...	48	46	42	39	36
" shareholders	9,771	8,690	8,308	6,611	8,690
" borrowers	9,427	8,111	7,517	5,900	5,788
Paid-up capital ...	£1,998,165	1,873,940	1,663,223	1,405,631	1,438,901
Value of landed property	£217,024	233,320	259,308	177,885	138,444
During the year—					
Advances ...	£82,897	124,127	124,113	65,395	90,604
Repayments ...	£392,837	394,962	293,920	257,461	229,282
Working expenses ...	£31,512	28,217	23,695	20,654	20,242
At end of year—					
Bank overdraft ...	£277,049	226,819	165,536	151,833	100,884
Deposits ...	£1,115,201	968,186	855,270	723,858	718,725

660. The business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, has practically collapsed for the time being, less than £100,000 having been advanced in 1897 or 1898, as compared with from two to nearly four and a half millions in a year between 1885 and 1891. A run upon the deposits lodged in building societies, which set in towards the end of 1891, and continued during 1892, affected those institutions disastrously, and the large majority of even the soundest of them were eventually obliged, owing to the heavy withdrawal of deposits, to close their doors.* In many cases, however, they have since re-opened, after reconstruction, on a basis mutually agreed upon by shareholders and depositors ; but it appears that the paid-up capital has been written down since 1894 by £560,000, irrespective of the

Advances by building societies, 1876 to 1898.

* For particulars see issue of this work for 1894, table following paragraph 1082 et seq. ante

amounts that may have been paid in calls. The advances made by these institutions during the last 23 years have been as follow :—

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1898.

	£		£
1876	870,203	1888	4,381,330
1877	815,860	1889	3,264,984
1878	703,932	1890	2,426,127
1879	489,312	1891	2,059,627
1880	564,411	1892	504,089
1881	805,551	1893	96,364
1882	1,040,965	1894	82,897
1883	1,089,480	1895	124,127
1884	1,469,542	1896	124,113
1885	2,073,189	1897	65,395
1886	2,358,729	1898	90,604
1887	2,544,688		

Rates of
interest in
building
societies.

661. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1894 from 4 to 6½; in 1895 from 2½ to 6½; in 1896 from 2½ to 6; in 1897 from 2½ to 6; and in 1898 from 2½ to 6½ per cent.

Deposits
with
building
societies.

662. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1898 amounted in the aggregate to £718,725, or £5,133 less than was on deposit at the end of 1897, £136,545 less than at the end of 1896, £249,461 less than in 1895, and £396,476 less than in 1894.

Total
moneys on
deposit.

663. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits; but of these no returns are furnished :—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1894 TO 1898.

Amount deposited with—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks	33,284,271	31,785,925	31,217,091	30,209,638	28,027,140
Savings banks ...	6,977,878	7,265,487	7,519,324	7,781,048	8,099,364
Building societies	1,115,201	968,186	855,270	723,858	718,725
Total	41,377,350	40,019,598	39,591,685	38,714,544	36,845,229

Moneys on
deposit,
1894 to 1898.

664. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of 1898 amounted in the aggregate to less than 37 millions sterling, or 4½ millions less than in 1894. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table. It may be pointed out that in the reconstruction

schemes of most of the institutions which suspended payment during the first six months of 1893, an arrangement was made with the depositors to the effect that their money should remain on deposit for a series of years. Considerable progress, however, has been made in releasing the deposits.*

665. The following are the numbers and capital of Joint Stock or Trading Companies registered in the United Kingdom and in Victoria in each of the last twelve years, the unusual activity which took place in co-operative enterprise in and about the year 1888 being clearly shown thereby :—

JOINT STOCK OR TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN UNITED KINGDOM AND IN VICTORIA, 1887 TO 1898.

Year.	In the United Kingdom (New Companies).		In Victoria.†	
	Number of Joint Stock Companies.	Nominal Capital (000's omitted).‡	Number of Trading Companies.	Paid-up Capital (000's omitted).
		£		£
1887	2,500	170,173,	145	4,895,
1888	2,550	353,782,	433	14,645,
1889	2,788	241,277,	164	3,699,
1890	2,789	238,759,	108	2,034,
1891	2,686	134,262,	140	1,438,
1892	2,607	103,403,	127	1,605,
1893	2,617	96,654,	82||	2,289,
1894	2,970	118,432,	95	2,259,
1895	3,892	231,368,	79	1,742,
1896	4,735	309,533,	95	2,356,
1897	5,229	288,639,	52	957,
1898 ¶	4,653	231,614,	52	3,257,
Total ...	40,016	2,517,896,	1,572	41,176,

666. The figures for Victoria in the last table refer only to companies registered under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1890, and are, therefore, exclusive of mining, life, and trustees and executors companies, as well as building societies, &c. The numbers of mining companies registered in the respective periods were as follow :—

MINING COMPANIES REGISTERED, 1887 TO 1898.

1887	...	222	1893	...	222
1888	...	232	1894	...	249
1889	...	171	1895	...	250
1890	...	172	1896	...	350
1891	...	198	1897	...	270
1892	...	144	1898	...	325

* For particulars in regard to Banks of Issue, see pages 383 and 384 ante.

† Exclusive of mining companies, &c. See next paragraph.

‡ Exclusive of increases of capital after registration.

§ In 1885 there were only 1,344 companies with a capital of 111 millions; and in 1886, 1,738 companies with a capital of 138 millions.

|| Exclusive of five reconstructed banks, and two reconstructed companies, which were re-registered as new companies.

¶ In the United Kingdom in April, 1898, the total number of companies believed to be carrying on business was 25,267, having a paid-up capital of £1,383,500,000. For the number in Victoria, see next page but one.

Purposes for which companies were floated in Victoria.

667. A statement of the number and nature of trading companies floated in Victoria during the years 1894 to 1898 is given in the following table:—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1894 TO 1898.

Nature of Company.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Nature of Company.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
DOMESTIC—						INDUSTRIAL—continued.					
Hotels ...	1	...	...	...	...	Contractor ...	...	...	1	...	...
Coffee palaces ...	...	...	...	...	1	Electric ...	...	2	...	1	...
FINANCE—						Engineering ...	...	1	...	1	...
Land, property, investment ...	3	...	3	...	...	Explosives, &c. ...	...	1	2	1	1
Building society ...	...	1	...	...	...	Freezing ...	...	3	...	1	...
Assets realization ...	...	1	...	1	2	Gas ...	...	...	...	2	1
Finance, agency, &c. ...	3	2	1	1	...	Manufacturing ...	...	...	3	4	...
Reversionary interests ...	...	1	...	...	...	Tobacco ...	...	1	...	1	1
Insurance ...	...	1	...	...	1	Machinery ...	...	...	1	...	...
TRADE—						Timber ...	...	1	...	...	...
Cycling ...	1	...	4	2	...	Preserving ...	...	2	3	3	1
Export ...	...	1	...	...	...	Printing ...	...	3	1	...	...
Outfitting ...	...	1	1	...	...	Wine-making ...	...	1	...	1	1
Produce ...	5	1	1	2	3	Water supply ...	...	1	1	...	1
Supply and trading ...	2	2	...	1	1	Woolen ...	...	...	...	1	1
Merchants' imports (including tea, wine, &c.) ...	...	1	2	2	2	Others * ...	...	9	11	18	9
TRANSPORT—						PRIMARY PRODUCTION—					
Autocar ...	...	...	...	1	...	Cultivation ...	...	...	1	1	...
Carrying ...	1	3	1	...	1	Dairying, &c. ...	...	29	18	11	5
Distributive ...	...	1	...	...	...	Live stock ailments ...	...	...	...	1	...
Grain shed ...	...	...	...	1	...	Mining and general† ...	...	1	1	5	1
Motor ...	...	...	...	...	1	„ Gold ...	...	3	1	2	...
Railways ...	...	...	1	1	1	„ Gold saving, &c. ...	...	1	2	1	1
Rolling-stock ...	1	...	...	...	...	„ Other minerals ...	...	...	...	2	...
Tramways ...	2	...	...	1	...	„ Prospecting ...	...	2	...	2	...
Steamship ...	...	1	...	...	...	Pastoral ...	...	...	1	1	...
Storage ...	...	...	2	...	...	MISCELLANEOUS—					
INDUSTRIAL—						Advertising ...	...	1	...	...	...
Bacon curing ...	1	2	...	...	...	Exchange ...	...	1	...	...	...
Beet sugar ...	...	...	2	...	...	Newspaper ...	...	3	2	3	3
Brewing ...	1	1	1	...	1	Public halls ...	...	6	2	1	2
Bricks, tiles ...	...	1	3	...	1	Water supply ...	...	1	1	...	1
						Others† ...	...	2	9	12	10
						Total ...	...	95	79	95	52

* Embracing the following industries:—Blacking 1, biscuit 3, bone mills 1, book cover 1, butter box 2, cordials 2, chemical 1, cement 1, bone mills 1, compressed folder 1, connecting appliance 1, door set 1, diving dress 1, door controller 1, engine packing 1, fishing 1, flour mills 1, fuel saving 2, fireproof shutter 1, hydraulic 1, hook 1, manure 1, marine propeller 1, milk preserving 1, magazine rifle 1, mantle 1, medicine 1, nail 1, oil 2, paint 1, paper mills 1, patent handle 1, piano and music, 1, phosphate 1, pump 1, photo 1, pottery 2, pipescraping 1, rabbit 2, rope 1, salt 1, saw-mills 1, sheep skins 1, spark destroyer 1, stationery 1, tannery 1, tent 1, type-setting 1, undefined 4, washer 1.

† Exclusive of the great majority of mining companies, which are registered under Part II. of the Companies Act 1896. For which see previous table.

‡ Consisting of the following:—Accountants' societies 2, amalgamation 1, arch 1, artists' society 1, amusements 3, chamber of mines 1, concert company 1, cyclodrome 1, dental society 2, graves 1, literary institute 2, medical defence 1, new church society 1, protection society 1, Ramblers' Association 1, racing 1, patents 3, Surveyors' Institute 1, undefined 15.

668. From the above figures, it may be ascertained that of the 373 companies registered in the five years, 1894 to 1898, as many as 127, or 34 per cent. were industrial; 69, or 18 per cent., were connected with primary production (other than mining), chiefly dairying pursuits; and 58, or 16 per cent., with trade or transport; but only 21, or 6 per cent., were financial. These results are in striking contrast with the transactions of the inflated year, 1888, when out of 433 companies registered, as many as 247, or 57 per cent., were financial; but only 60, or 14 per cent., were industrial; 25, or 6 per cent., were occupied with trade or transport; and 17, or 4 per cent., with primary production. A marked improvement in the character of the companies floated is also shown when compared with the period 1887-93, exclusive of 1888, when out of 766 companies registered, 168, or 22 per cent., were financial; 178, or 23 per cent., were industrial; 140, or 18 per cent., were connected with primary production; and 93, or 12 per cent., with trade or transport. Thus, the proportion of companies interested in purely speculative business has been, of late years, very much smaller, and that in the development of natural resources much larger, than formerly.

Companies devoted chiefly to development of natural resources.

669. According to records in the Registrar-General's Office, there were 924 trading companies in 1898 still actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 781 in 1897, and 799 in 1896. Of the total in 1898, 258 were "foreign" companies.

Number of existing companies.

670. The following table shows for each of the last 21 years the number, value, and average value of estates of deceased persons leaving property in Victoria; the proportion of the number and value of estates left in the colony to the total number of adults dying in the colony in the same year; and also the percentage of properties of persons dying intestate.

Property left by deceased persons, 1878 to 1898.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1878 TO 1898.

Year.	Estates of Deceased Persons dealt with in the Victorian Probate Office.			Per 100 Adults Dying in Victoria.*		Percentage of Intestates.†
	Number.	Value Sworn under.	Average Value of each Estate.	Number of Estates.	Amount of Property Left.	
		£	£		£	
1878	1341	2,919,215	2,177	24.4	46,581	43.2
1879	1385	2,666,433	1,925	22.2	42,731	48.2
1880	1235	1,890,100	1,530	20.4	31,267	40.0
1881	1548	2,935,070	1,961	22.8	43,290	39.3
1882	1698	3,482,938	2,051	23.2	47,607	40.0
1883	1794	3,748,344	2,089	24.5	51,172	42.1
1884	1890	5,113,687	2,706	25.7	69,536	38.6
1885	1938	4,297,919	2,218	25.5	53,791	36.1

* Proportions overstated, as many of the estates belonged to persons domiciled outside the colony.

† Assuming that the estates left belonged to persons dying in the colony. There is, however, no evidence to show what proportion of the estates belonged to residents of the colony.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1878 TO 1898—*continued.*

Year.	Estates of Deceased Persons dealt with in the Victorian Probate Office.			Per 100 Adults Dying in Victoria.*		Percent- age of Intes- tates. †
	Number.	Value Sworn under.	Average Value of each Estate.	Number of Estates.	Amount of Property Left.	
		£	£		£	
1886	2126	4,532,271	2,137	25·6	54,619	40·7
1887	2348	5,201,130	2,215	26·9	59,573	38·2
1888	2276	7,028,984	3,088	25·6	79,026	38·5
1889	2908	11,252,096	3,869	29·4	113,681	39·7
1890	3107	8,667,127	2,789	31·3	87,291	42·0
1891	2714	7,581,678	2,797	25·0	70,658	31·6
1892	3208	9,669,784	3,014	34·9	105,152	38·0
1893	2801	6,231,931	2,225	30·8	68,558	34·6
1894	2805	5,419,225	1,932	33·5	58,077	34·6
1895	3153	5,340,052	1,694	31·9	53,999	36·5
1896	3335	6,091,421	1,852	34·0	61,993	36·2
1897	3291	5,782,173	1,757	34·6	60,746	36·1
1898	3590	6,269,345	1,746	32·4	56,649	36·2

Probate
returns
unreliable
as an index
of wealth.

671. The foregoing figures are given only for what they may be worth. They may, perhaps, to some extent be useful as a measure of the growth of capital in Victoria without regard to ownership; but, before being relied on as evidence of the more even distribution of wealth, or of the growth of thrift, it would first be necessary to ascertain to what extent the number and value of estates left belonged to persons domiciled in the colony. On this question the returns of the Probate Office throw no light. The property included in such returns consists of—(1) All real and personal estate left in the colony by whomsoever owned; and (2) Such other personal estate the title to which is or has to be made in the colony, such as shares upon the local register of any company. On the other hand, no account is, of course, taken of property left by Victorians in other parts of Australasia.

Melbourne
Clearing
House.

672. By far the largest amount ever passed through the Melbourne Clearing House was in 1888—which will be memorable as a year of unusual speculation and inflation. After that year the amount rapidly declined—more especially since 1891—to a minimum in 1894, when it was little more than two-fifths of that in 1888. A gradual revival has, however, been taking place since 1895, although the amount in 1898 was somewhat less than in the preceding year. Particulars respecting

* For footnote (*) see previous page.

† For footnote (†) see previous page.

the clearances during the fourteen years ended with 1898 are given in the following table :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE.—TRANSACTIONS, 1885 TO 1898.
(000's omitted.)

Year.	Clearances.				Amount cleared.	
	By Exchange of Instruments.			By Payments in Coin.	Total.	Weekly Average.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, &c.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	16,776,	129,213,	145,989,	21,097,	167,086,	3,213,
1886	17,431,	134,566,	151,997,	20,842,	172,839,	3,324,
1887	19,086,	157,614,	176,700,	25,508,	202,208,	3,889,
1888	28,293,	261,698,	289,991,	37,128,	327,119,	6,291,
1889	26,564,	231,180,	257,744,	30,672,	288,416,	5,546,
1890	26,568,	255,233,	281,801,	33,389,	315,190,	6,061,
1891	21,831,	223,628,	245,459,	28,468,	273,927,	5,268,
1892	15,283,	172,593,	187,876,	23,492,	211,368,	4,065,
1893	12,599,	126,712,	139,311,	19,107,	158,418,	3,046,
1894	11,423,	114,557,	125,980,	16,350,	141,939,	2,730,
1895	10,333,	120,454,	130,787,	18,146,	148,933,	2,864,
1896	10,749,	130,987,	141,736,	18,719,	160,455,	3,086,
1897	10,827,	133,016,	143,843,	18,145,	161,988,	3,115,
1898	10,292,	132,383,	142,675,	18,605,	161,280,	3,100,

NOTE—In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. If the receipt and the payment should each be considered as a separate transaction, the amounts would obviously have to be doubled.

PART 5.—INTERCHANGE.

673. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

674. In converting the weights and measures of foreign countries into their English equivalents, which is often necessary in the progress of this work, the operation is performed by using the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is as follows:— Foreign weights and measures

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Austria - Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland	Kilomètre ...	•621 of a mile
	Square kilomètre ...	•386 of a square mile
	Are ...	•0247 of an acre
	Hectare ...	2•47 acres
	Cubic mètre ...	1•308 cubic yards
	Mètre ...	1•094 yards or 3•28 feet
	Kilogramme ...	2•204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal métrique	220•4 lbs. „
	Centner „	
	Tonneau (coal) ...	
	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imperial gallons
	„ (cereals, &c.) ...	2•75 Imperial bushels
	Ts'au ...	1•41 inches
China	Ch'ih ...	1•175 feet
	Chang ...	11•75 feet
	Li ...	2,115 feet
	Tael ...	1•33 ounces avoirdupois
	Catty ...	1•33 lbs. „
Denmark	Picul ...	133½ lbs. „
	Dansk mil ...	4•68 miles
	Geo. mil ...	4•61 miles
	Geo. sq. mil ...	21•195 square miles
	Tøndeland ...	1•36 acres
	Tönde (corn) ...	3•8 Imperial bushels
	„ (coal) ...	4•6775 bushels
	Pund ...	1•102 lbs. avoirdupois

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS—continued.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Egypt	Oke	2·75126 lbs. avoirdupois
	Cantar	99·05 lbs. „
	Ardeb of wheat or maize (118 okes)	324·6 lbs. „
	„ barley (88 okes)	242·1 lbs. „
	„ rice (152 okes)	418·2 lbs. „
Greece	Ocque	2·84 lbs. „
	Quintal	123·2 lbs. „
	Livre	1·1 lbs. „
	Drachme	$\frac{1}{8}$ ounce
Japan	Ri	2·4403 miles
	Ri carré	5·9552 square miles
	Tchô	5·4229 chains
	Tchô carré	2·4507 acres
	Ken	1·9884 yards
	Taubo... ..	3·9538 square yards
	Kokou (liquid)	39·7033 gallons
	„ (dry)	4·9629 bushels
	Chô (liquid)	1·5881 quarts
	„ (dry)	1·985 peck
Russia	Kwan	8·2817 lbs. avoirdupois
	Verste	·663 mile
	Sq. verste	·44 square mile
	Dessiatine	2·7 acres
	Pood	36 lbs. avoirdupois
	Berkovet	360 lbs. „
	Tchetvert	5·77 Imperial bushels
	Vedro	2·7 Imperial gallons

Import and
exports
classified.

675. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of Representatives of the Australasian Colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted was that then employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means thus being afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony.

Mode of
valuing
imports and
exports.

676. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which ad valorem duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10

* See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper, No. 11, Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16; page 9, resolution 6; and page 12, Appendix A; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99, and footnotes.

per cent. added.* Valuations of other imported goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the values returned are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. Declarations have to be made of the values of all imports; but in respect to exports such declarations are only required upon goods exported for drawback. In the case of both imports and exports, however, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department, and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

677. The following table—divided into two sections—shows (*a*) the quantities (where available) and (*b*) the values of the imports and exports, together with the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article, in each of the last five years. The table is preceded by a summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article:—

Table of
imports and
exports.

Classification
and
index of
imports and
exports.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.	
Order	1. Books, &c.	Order	21. Animal food.
"	2. Musical instruments.	"	22. Vegetable food.
"	3. Prints, pictures, &c.	"	23. Drinks and stimulants.
"	4. Carving figures, &c.	CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.	
"	5. Tackle for sports and games.	Order	24. Animal substances.
"	6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.	"	25. Vegetable substances.
"	7. Surgical instruments.	"	26. Oils.†
"	8. Arms, ammunition, &c.	CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.	
"	9. Machines, tools, and implements.	Order	27. Articles connected with mining.
"	10. Carriages, harness, &c.	"	28. Coal, &c.
"	11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith.	"	29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass.
"	12. Building materials.	"	30. Water.
"	13. Furniture.	"	31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones.
"	14. Chemicals.	"	32. Metals other than gold and silver.
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.		CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.	
Order	15. Wool and worsted manufactures.	Order	33. Animals and birds.
"	16. Silk manufactures.	"	34. Plants.
"	17. Cotton and flax manufactures.	CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.	
"	18. Drapery and haberdashery.	Order	35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c.
"	19. Dress.	"	36. Indefinite articles.
"	20. Manufactures of fibrous materials.		

* This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

† It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this heading.

INDEX.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other ...	14	Boots ...	19	Clogs ...	19
Aerated waters ...	23	Boot-webbing ...	20	Cloths—woollen ...	15
Agricultural—imple- ments, machinery ...	9	Borax ...	14	Clover seed ...	25
Air-bricks ...	12	Bottled fruit ...	22	Coal ...	28
Ale and porter ...	23	Bottles ...	29	Cocoa ...	23
Alkali ...	14	Bran ...	25	Cocoanut fibre ...	25
Almonds ...	22	„ bags ...	20	Cocoanut oil ...	26
Alum ...	14	Brandy ...	23	Cocoanuts ...	22
Ammonia ...	14	Brassware ...	32	Cod, cod-liver oil ...	26
Anchors ...	11	Bread ...	22	Coffee ...	23
Animal food ...	21	Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Coir and other matting	20
„ substances ...	24	„ bath ...	29	Coke ...	28
Animals and birds ...	33	Bristles ...	24	Colours ...	14
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Broadcloths, &c. ...	15	Colza oil ...	26
Apparel ...	19	Broom corn ...	25	Combs ...	24
Arms and ammunition	8	Brooms—hair, brush- ware ...	35	Confectionery ...	22
Arrowroot ...	22	Brownware ...	29	Copper—ore, specie ...	31
Arsenic ...	14	Brushware, brooms ..	35	„ regulus, sheet, ware, wire	32
Artificial flowers ...	19	Buckets and tubs, iron	32	Copra ...	25
Artists' materials ...	3	Building materials ...	12	Cordage ...	20
Asphalt ...	14	Butter, butterine ...	21	„ iron, steel ...	32
Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Canary seed ...	25	Cordials ...	23
Axles ...	10	Candles ...	24	Cork and Corks cut ...	25
Bacon ...	21	Canes ...	25	Cornsacks ...	20
Bagging ...	20	Canvas ...	20	Cotton and flax manu- factures ...	17
Bags, sacks... ..	20	Caps and hats—felt, silk, straw, &c. ...	19	Cotton—piece goods, waste, wick	17
„ paper ...	25	Caps, percussion ...	8	„ raw ...	25
„ fancy, hand, &c. 18		Cardboard ...	25	Cotton seed oil ...	26
Bark ...	25	Cards, playing ...	1	Cream ...	21
Barley ...	22	Carpeting ...	15	„ separators ...	9
Basket and wicker ware	25	Carriages carriage ma- terials ...	10	Curiosities ...	36
Bass ...	25	Cartridges, cartridge cases ...	8	Currants ...	22
Bath bricks ...	29	Carts, waggon, &c. ...	10	Cutlery ...	9
Beans ...	22	Carving, figures, &c. ...	4	Detonators ...	8
Beef ...	21	Casks ...	25	Dholl ...	25
Beer ...	23	Castor oil ...	26	Dogs ...	33
Beeswax ...	24	Cattle ...	33	Doors ...	12
Bicycles, tricycles ...	10	Cement ...	13	Dough ...	22
Birds ...	33	Chaff ...	25	Drapery ...	18
Biscuits ...	22	Chain cables ...	11	Dress ...	19
Bitters ...	23	Chandeliers & gasaliers	13	„ goods ...	15
Black oil ...	26	Charcoal ...	28	Dried fruit ...	22
„ sand... ..	32	Cheese ...	21	Drinks and stimulants	23
Blacking ...	14	Chemicals ...	14	Druggeting ...	15
Blankets—woollen ...	15	Chicory ...	23	Drugs ...	14
„ cotton ...	17	China ware ...	29	Dyes ...	14
Blasting powder ...	8	Chinese oil ...	26	Dynamite ...	8
Blue ...	25	Chocolate ...	23		
Boats ...	11	Cider ...	23	Earthenware ...	29
Boilers, steam ...	9	Cigars, cigarettes ...	23	Eggs ...	21
Bolts and nuts ...	32	Clays ...	32	Electric light fittings	32
Bone-dust ...	24	Clay tobacco pipes ...	4	Electro-plated ware ...	32
Bones ...	24	Clocks ...	6	Engine-packing ...	9
Bonnets ...	19				
Books, printed ...	1				

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Engines ...	9	Gloves ...	19	Instruments, musical	2
Engravings ...	3	Glucose ...	22	" optical ...	6
Essences and essential		Glue, glue pieces ...	24	" scientific	6
oils ...	14	Glycerine ...	14	" surgical	7
Eucalyptus oil ...	14	Gold—bullion, leaf,		Iron—bar, castings, gal-	
Exhibits ...	36	plate, specie ...	31	vanized, hoop, ores,	
Explosives ...	8	Goods manufactured,		pig, pipes, plate, rails,	
		unenumerated ...	36	rod, scrap, sheet,	
		Government stores ...	36	ware, wire, &c. ...	32
Fancy bags ...	18	Grain ...	22	Ironmongery ...	35
" goods ...	35	Grass seeds ...	25	" saddlers' ...	10
Feathers ...	24	Grates and stoves ...	32	Isinglass ...	21
" ornamental ...	19	Grease ...	24	Ivory ...	24
Felt—hoods ...	19	Greasy wool ...	24		
" sheathing, &c. ...	20	Grindery ...	35	Jaconet frilling and	
Fencing wire ...	32	Grindstones ...	29	ruffling, &c. ...	19
Fibre ...	25	Guano ...	14	Jams and presevres ...	22
Fibrous manufactures ...	20	Gum ...	25	Jewellery ...	31
Firearms ...	8	Gun caps ...	8	Jute ...	25
Firebricks ...	12	Gun cotton ...	8	" piece goods ...	20
Firewood ...	25	Gunny bags ...	20		
Fireworks ...	5	Gunpowder ...	8	Kangaroo skins ...	24
Fish—fresh, ova, pre-		Gutta-percha goods ...	25	Kapok ...	17
served, salted,				Kerosene oil ...	26
shell ...	21			" shale ...	28
Flannels—piece ...	15	Haberdashery ...	18		
Flax ...	25	Hair—curled, seating	24	Lamps and lampware	13
" manufactures ...	17	Hams ...	21	Lard ...	21
Flock ...	24	Handkerchiefs ...	19	" oil ...	26
Floorcloth ...	20	Hardware ...	35	Lead—ore, pig, pipe	
Flour ...	22	Harmoniums ...	2	sheet ...	32
" sacks ...	20	Harness ...	10	Leather, leatherware ...	24
Flowers, artificial ...	19	Hats and caps—felt,		Leeches ...	33
Fodder, manufactured	25	silk, straw, &c. ...	19	Lime ...	12
Food, animal ...	21	Hatters' materials ...	19	Limejuice ...	23
" vegetable ...	22	Hay ...	25	Linen piece goods ...	17
Fresh fish, meat ...	21	Hemp ...	25	Linseed meal ...	25
Frillings ...	19	Hides ...	24	" oil ...	26
Fruit—fresh, bottled,		Hollow-ware ...	35	Liquorice ...	22
dried, pulp, currants,		Honey ...	21	Live animals ...	33
raisins ...	22	Hoofs ...	24	Lubricating oil ...	26
Fuel ...	28	Horse-rugs, clothing	10		
Furniture, furniture		Hops ...	23	Macaroni ...	22
springs ...	13	Horned cattle ...	33	Machinery—agricultu-	
Furs ...	19	Horns ...	24	ral, weaving, and	
Fuse ...	8	Horses ...	33	spinning ...	9
		Hosiery ...	19	Machines, tools, and	
Galvanized iron—cord-				implements ...	9
age, buckets, tubs,		Imitation leather ...	24	Maize ...	22
guttering, sheet, ware	32	Implements, agricul-		Maizena and corn flour	22
Game ...	21	tural ...	9	Malt ...	22
Gasaliers & chandeliers	13	Indefinite articles ...	36	Manufactured articles	
Gelatine, blasting ...	8	Indiarubber goods ...	25	of cotton, woollens,	
Gin ...	23	Infants' food ...	21	silks, &c. ...	18
Girders ...	26	Ink—printing, coloured,			
Ginger ...	23	and writing ...	14		
Glass—bottles, plate,					
window, ware ...	29				

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	Oilcloth ...	20	Platedware ...	32
Manufactures of mixed metals ...	32	Oilmen's stores ...	25	Platinum ...	31
Manures ...	14	Oils of all kinds ...	26	Plumbago ...	32
Marble ...	29	" in bottles ...	26	Pollard ...	25
Matches ...	14	Olive oil ...	26	Porcelain ...	29
Materials, building ...	12	Onions ...	22	Pork, salted ...	21
" carriage ...	10	Opium ...	14	Potatoes ...	22
" hatters' ...	19	Opossum skins ...	24	Potted meats ...	21
" printing ...	35	Optical instruments ...	6	Poultry, live ...	33
" telegraphic ...	35	Ordinance stores ...	35	" dead ...	21
" watchmakers' ...	6	Ore—antimony, iron, lead, tin ...	32	Powder — blasting, sporting ...	8
Mats ...	20	" bags ...	20	Precious stones ...	31
Matting—Jute, coir ...	20	" silver, copper ...	31	Preserved fish, meats ...	21
Meal, linseed ...	25	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32	" milk ...	23
" oat ...	22	Organs ...	2	" vegetables ...	22
Meats—fresh, pre-served ...	21	Ornamental feathers ...	19	Preserves ...	22
Medicinal oil ...	26	Ova ...	33	Printing ink ...	14
" roots ...	14	Paintings ...	3	" materials ...	35
Medicines, patent ...	14	Paints ...	14	" paper ...	25
Meerscham pipes ...	4	Palm oil ...	26	Prints, pictures, &c. ...	3
Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	Paper—bags, hangings, patterns, printing, wrapping, writing &c ...	25	Provisions, preserved and salted ...	21
Metalware ...	32	Paraffine wax ...	28	Pulse ...	22
Methylated spirits ...	14	Parasols ...	19	Putty ...	29
Milk, preserved ...	21	Patent leather ...	24		
Millet ...	25	" medicines ...	14	Quartz ...	31
Millinery ...	19	Patterns ...	19	Quicksilver ...	32
Millstones ...	29	Peanuts ...	22	Quilts ...	18
Mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32	Pearl barley ...	22		
Mineral oil, undefined ...	26	Peas, split ...	22	Rabbit skins ...	24
" waters ...	23	Peel, drained ...	22	Rabbits, hares ...	21
Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Pepper ...	23	Rags ...	25
Molasses ...	22	Perambulators ...	10	Rails, iron ...	32
Mouldings ...	25	Perfumed spirits ...	23	Raisins ...	22
Musical instruments ...	2	Perfumery ...	23	Rattans ...	25
Mustard ...	23	Perry ...	23	Raw cotton ...	25
Mutton ...	21	Personal effects ...	36	" sugar ...	22
Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Photographic goods ...	35	Refined sugar ...	22
		Pianofortes ...	2	Regulus ...	32
Nails ...	32	Pickles ...	23	Resin ...	25
Naphtha ...	14	Piece goods, woollen ...	15	Ribbons ...	16
Natural history, specimens of ...	36	" " cotton, linen ...	17	Rice ...	22
Neatsfoot oil ...	26	" " jute ...	20	Rock salt ...	23
Nets and netting ...	20	Picture frames ...	25	Roots, medicinal ...	14
Nuts ...	22	Pigs ...	33	Rope ...	20
		Pipes—iron, lead ...	32	Ruffings ...	19
Oakum ...	25	" tobacco ...	4	Rugs, woollen ...	15
Onions ...	11	Pistols ...	8	" undescribed ...	20
Oatmeal ...	22	Pitch ...	5	Rum ...	23
Oats ...	22	Plants ...	34	Rye ...	22
Oilcake ...	25	Plaster ...	29		
		" of paris ...	29	Saccharum ...	23
				Sacks, bags ...	20
				Saddlery ...	10
				Saddlers' ironmongery ...	10

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Saddle-trees ...	10	Split peas ...	22	Upholstery ...	13
Sago ...	22	Sponges ...	24	Utensils ...	9
Salad oil ...	26	Starch ...	25		
Salt ...	23	Stationery ...	1		
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	Steam boilers, engines	9	Varnish ...	25
Saltpetre ...	23	Stearine ...	24	Vegetable food ...	22
Sashes ...	12	Steel cordage ...	32	„ oil ...	26
Satins ...	16	Stimulants ...	23	„ substances	25
Sauces ...	23	Stone, clay, earthen-		Vegetables—fresh,	
Sausage skins ...	24	ware, and glass	29	preserved ...	22
Scientific instruments	6	„ grind, mill, ware,		Veal ...	21
Scoured wool ...	24	&c. ...	29	Veilings ...	16
Screws ...	32	Stoves ...	32	Velvets ...	16
Seal skins ...	24	Straw hats ...	19	Vermicelli ...	22
Seeds—canary, clover,		Sugar—raw, refined ...	22	Vestas ...	14
grass, &c. ...	25	Sulphur ...	14	Victorian goods re-	
Seed oil ...	26	Surgical instruments	7	turned ...	36
Semolina ...	22	Syphons ...	29	Vinegar ...	23
Sewing machines ...	9				
Shale ...	28	Tackle for sports and		Waggon ...	10
„ waste ...	26	games ...	5	Walnuts ...	22
Sheep ...	33	Tallow ...	24	Washed wool ...	24
„ skins ...	24	„ oil ...	26	Waste ...	24
Shellfish ...	21	Tanks, iron ...	32	Watches ...	6
Ships, boats, &c. ...	11	Tapioca ...	22	Watchmakers' materials	6
Shirtings ...	15	Tar ...	25	Wax ...	25
Shoes ...	19	Tares ...	25	Weaving and spinning	
Shooks ...	25	Tarpaulins, linen ...	17	machinery ...	9
Shot ...	8	Tea ...	23	Whalebone ...	24
Silk—manufactures,		Telegraphic materials	35	Wheat ...	22
mixtures; silks ...	16	„ wire ...	32	Whisky ...	23
Silver—bullion, ore,		Tents, linen ...	17	Whiting ...	29
leaf, plate, specie ...	31	Tiles ...	29	Wicker and basketware	25
Skins ...	24	Timber, all kinds ...	25	Window-frames, sashes	12
Slate slabs ...	29	Tin—block, foil, ore,		Wine ...	23
Slates, roofing ...	12	plates, ware ...	32	„ spirits of ...	23
Slops ...	19	Tobacco ...	23	Wire netting ...	32
Snuff ...	23	„ pipes ...	4	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Soap ...	24	Tools ...	9	Woodenware ...	25
Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Toys ...	5	Wool ...	24
canstic, crystals, ni-		Travellers' samples ...	35	„ and worsted manu-	
trate, silicate ...	14	Tricycles, bicycles ...	10	factures ...	15
Specie ...	31	Tubs ...	32	Woollen piece goods	15
Specimens of natural		Turnery ...	4	Woolpacks ...	20
history ...	36	Turpentine ...	14	Works of art ...	3
Spelter ...	32	Tweeds ...	15	Writing paper ...	25
Sperm oil ...	26	Twine ...	20		
Spices ...	23			Yarn ...	15
Spinning and weaving		Umbrellas ...	19	Zinc—ingots, sheet,	
machinery ...	9	Unserviceable cordage	20	perforated ...	32
Spirits, methylated ...	14				
„ other ...	23				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE—(a) QUANTITIES, 1894 TO 1898.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.										
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>										
Cards, playing	6,821	5,800	5,526	8,149	3,965	798	1,261	932	168	416
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>										
Harmoniums	2	5	..	2	2	52	3	35	10	4
Organs, cabinet	153	207	230	148	297	29	89	48	44	43
Pianofortes, grand	6	15	30	14	31	416	211	232	300	271
Pianofortes, upright	564	1,022	1,521	2,020	2,216	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Order 4.—Carving Figures, &c.</i>										
Pipes, tobacco—clay	883	414	2,880	2,278	1,379	451	461	423	165	177
" " wooden	7,271	7,540	7,023	5,159	4,841	1,404	1,302	1,784	1,134	8,069
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>										
Arms, Pistols, &c.	974	1,036	857	767	767	84	84	133	68	..
" sporting	3,368	1,596	8,403	3,313	2,704	243	911	999	377	450
Dynamite	23,950	48,593	44,315	19,460	28,551	75,360	68,590	48,336	54,210	300
Fuse	74,105	116,218	159,830	146,183	78,222	31,390	163,443	163,363	190,570	194,910
Gunpowder, blasting	40,130	68,160	49,900	63,560	129,560	1,500	130,400	12,500	3,000	1,300
Gunpowder, dynamite	801,960	342,103	447,250	660,180	767,410	75,100	120,815	117,000	89,490	58,566
Powder, blasting	502,544	356,769	335,639	360,100	534,000	76,185	53,213	109,960	143,250	82,225
" sporting	78,717	103,124	161,707	123,136	72,366	4,986	5,763	5,377	12,372	20,402
" fine meal (for fireworks)	21,200	23,850	74,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shot	91,841	137,824	117,024	39,266	31,106	18,011	27,189	23,499	12,184	14,655
Gun cotton .. .. .	..	..	..	10	150	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>										
Boilers, steam	5	5	4	60	2	17	22	116	141	130
Engine Picking, sheet	11	21	27	..	178	..	..	..	..	..
Engines, steam	2	8	..	..	..	45	70	114	161	263
Engines, traction, &c.	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" portable	7	4	80	363	163	..	..	..	..	..

Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.

Axles and Arms, with brass caps	No.	164	904	908	876	1,712	849	1,615	1,500	1,817	1,520
" " " Mall patent, over 1½ in.	"	997	1,244	1,320	1,763	1,225					
" " " " up to 1½ in.	"	1,353	1,774	2,353	2,787	3,063					
" " " common nut, over 1½ in.	"	50	149	673	846	325					
" " " " up to 1½ in.	"	6,223	2,523	12,618	13,819	10,548					
" " " common dray	"	1,898	1,098	586	2,489	2,853					
" " " " "	"	1,295	1,006	1,756	660	820					
" " " common dray	"	24	4	4	..	..	42	72	63	188	132
" " " " "	"	2	4	..	..	..	216	345	723	196	110
Barouches, Broughams, &c.	"	6	3	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dog Carts, &c.	"	5	2	18	9	11	..	..	..	..	..
Hansom Cabs and Waggon, &c., with tops	"	89	65	43	130	288	..	..	..	..	..
Carriages and Carts used in Border traffic	"	19	14	40	57	55	..	..	..	..	..
All Carts without springs	"	1	2	13	36	23	590	876	623	678	547
Waggon, &c., without tops	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriage Materials (buggy tops, leather)	"	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " other	"	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddle-trees (harness)	"	46	28	34	29	14	15	12	49	31	69
" " " (riding)	"	14	28	23	15	18	76	277	242	217	488

17	36	2	6	4	1	..	55	29	2
8	3	8	25	37	42	..	65	29	2
60	230	390	..	294	..	..	..	..	..
129	133	1,015	..	344	154	..	342	..	162

94,700	85,050	116,505	96,285	761,317	1,113,400	857,300	150,424
164,637	175,689	57,514	12,645	43,292	51,420	191,782	215,063
129,955	71,074	207,773	69,560	4,775	14,389	30,406	7,299
408	126	19	1,036	620	1,418	973	761
250	1,116	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	58	23	257	190	..	..	..
609,939	779,463	1,061,065	36,635	43,370	2,101	3,649	2,283
..	6	..	..	..	16,820	7,100	47,970

Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and articles connected therewith.

Anchors	No.	2	17	36	2	6
Boats	No.	8	8	3	8	..
Chain cables	cwt.	240	443	60	230	..
Oars	No.	385	262	129	133	..

Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.)

Bricks, clay	No.	99,850	212,500	94,700	85,050	116,505	96,285	761,317	1,113,400	857,300	150,424
" " " air	"	27,365	730	164,637	450	57,514	12,645	43,292	51,420	191,782	215,063
" " " fire	"	65,198	121,527	129,955	175,689	57,514	12,645	43,292	51,420	191,782	215,063
Content	cwt.	65,198	329,805	129,955	71,074	207,773	69,560	4,775	14,389	30,406	7,299
Doors, not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness	No.	712	1	408	126	19	1,036	620	1,418	973	761
" " " over 1½ inch, and not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness	"	108	..	250	1,116	6	..	..	..	..	..
Frames, door and window	"	5	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lime	tons	33	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sashes, window, glazed and unglazed	pairs	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slates, roofing	No.	46,325	49,960	609,939	779,463	1,061,065	36,635	43,370	2,101	3,649	2,283

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE.—(a) QUANTITIES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued										
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>										
Acid, acetic	88,979	26,886	88,896	21,231	87,057	18,568	13,077	20,816	22,684	22,419
" sulphuric	"	"	8,400	9,206	224	"	"	"	"	"
" undescr'd	748,474	1,024,638	925,378	1,014,643	1,247,760	300,407	821,821	674,804	849,482	948,517
Alkali, soda—acetate ..	"	1,506	433	1,818	1,244	"	"	14	"	"
" " ash	24,187	17,279	24,042	26,919	20,051	890	1,871	1,001	578	1,735
" " bicarbonate ..	12,834	13,461	13,462	16,781	28,813	359	574	1,124	1,114	1,997
" " caustic	27,373	12,085	22,373	22,237	25,995	1,627	2,190	945	2,168	977
" " crystals	1	12	11	13	2	81	31	40	88	1,229
Alum	2,259	2,178	2,411	8,565	2,065	10	31	53	98	564
Ammonia, carbonate of ..	30,546	82,873	86,053	26,672	35,933	"	"	"	"	"
" liquid	1,022	2,936	836	104	2,960	"	"	"	"	"
Arsenic	544	550	61	222	2,913	1,379	344	2,639	2,167	680
Asphalt	447	"	1,034	961	2,913	30	4	63	168	733
Borax	1,554	1,963	1,136	1,015	1,689	29	51	124	133	275
Chlorodyne	"	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gelatine	8,037	8,357	14,441	10,151	11,813	"	"	"	"	"
Morphine	1,044	709	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nitrate of silver	63	65	48	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nux vomica	46	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Strychnine	5,584	4,960	3,086	"	21,387	"	"	"	"	"
Glycerine, pure	19,403	81,379	37,817	26,568	47,450	114,496	151,196	168,908	108,488	187,861
" crude	1,446	1,120	23,150	67,648	47,450	55	180	6	642	1,447
Nitrate of soda	5,512	7,751	12,417	9,508	13,947	65	605	710	573	1,871
Silicate	9,926	5,957	10,231	10,745	5,844	232	170	236	64	838
Guan	879	126	93	900	4,457	175	"	"	"	"
Ink, printing (black) ..	218,018	199,188	270,469	216,897	210,782	44,314	29,508	21,917	25,722	81,597
Measures, undescr'd ..	3,178	4,482	637	9,141	10,731	"	1,145	2,018	1,203	1,513
Matches and Vestas, in metal boxes	469	"	834	2,993	4,962	565	57,634	52,680	48,786	41,943
" " " in paper boxes	744	1,836	1,034	2,470	4,962	"	"	"	"	"
" safety	922,140	921,923	81,583	114,873	101,093	"	"	"	"	"
" " wooden	177,975	18,256	241,801	208,183	218,864	"	"	"	"	"
" " "	7,500	2,800	1,800	1,000	2,760	"	"	"	"	"
Naptha	13,813	12,679	9,513	13,443	21,476	927	889	1,194	2,433	1,701
Optum, prepared	9,359	11,590	10,965	11,113	11,043	1,746	449	1,321	2,680	1,118

Paints and colours, dry colours, &c.		9,670	9,646	11,910	11,690	14,532	4,093	4,246	6,547	6,015	5,669
" "	" Dry whites lead ..	47	16	1,096	517	338					
" "	" " mixed for use ..	2,627	2,342	4,005	4,005	8,813					
" "	" " ground in oil ..	24,853	80,503	32,160	37,491	24,006					
" "	Spikes, methylated, &c. ..	677	961	915	2,502	1,866	293	614	789	1,328	1,609
" "	Sulphur ..	88,186	86,813	11,274	23,100	54,538	1,843	2,437	1,270	800	628
" "	Turpentine ..	84,427	106,619	180,614	93,566	164,941	10,082	6,090	7,089	14,318	14,603
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESSES.											
Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.											
Blankets ..	" "	65,949	59,890	16,658	18,591	14,423	7,791	7,449	8,978	5,257	6,817
Yarn ..	" grey or coloured ..	334,416	296,617	73,641	80,744	71,743		12,206	9,412	22,798	25,372
	" lbs. ..			621,697	631,214	282,857	14,789				
Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.											
Cotton Blankets ..	" "	..	561	7,702	7,089	8,519	..	..	..	..	..
" waste ..	" lbs. ..	443,176	549,224	519,772	460,533	610,755	45,501	58,730	53,852	55,063	43,440
" wick ..	" "	50,732	68,058	31,571	91,281	49,292	6,241	468	2,932	3,031	1,904
Kapok ..	" tons ..	..	..	393	354	346	..	..	..	196	134
Order 19.—Dresses.											
Boots and Shoes ..	" "	157,109	132,062	139,907	117,048	108,012	90,239	113,478	214,901	260,366	227,978
" " sand shoes ..	" "	92,070	94,998	40,131	39,879	53,225	..	..	..	..	..
" " infants, Nos. 0-3 ..	" "	23,447	23,840	78,735	75,141	69,747	..	..	..	..	..
" " India rubber and spiked ..	" "	11,579	8,607	1,308	1,407	1,325	..	..	..	..	..
" " goloshes and overshoes ..	" "	4,687	3,402	4,963	6,991	4,513	..	..	..	..	..
Furs, dressed ..	" lbs. ..	..	..	6,786	6,436	4,927	..	..	..	..	..
Hats and caps —	" "	855	1,051	1,294	1,136	1,153	..	..	..	..	..
Men's, women's, boys' &c. felt and boys' and men's, with calico or other frames, &c. ..	" "	10,046	13,316	34,242	35,437	33,753	19,763	12,114	17,043	19,894	10,201
Pith ..	" "	3	200	885	784	579	..	..	..	..	..
Cloth, sewn, &c. ..	" "	6,037	4,297	8,603	8,852	6,232	..	..	..	..	..
Felt hoods ..	" "	7,292	2,805	2,124	13,464	315	2,764	432	516	174	1,755
Straw, untrimmed and trimmed ..	" "	109,349	458,015	842,987	686,070	637,734	2,866	31,014	122,976	123,222	156,984
Others, unenumerated ..	" "	888,362	559,684	193,540	130,239	130,373	139,504	165,324	73,408	36,692	35,894
Total hats and caps ..	" "	1,051,947	1,033,858	1,082,480	870,962	816,659	164,903	212,334	203,943	179,932	204,714
Hat and bonnet shapes ..	" No. ..	2,577	2,577	14,144	8,730	8,045	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas and parasols, silk ..	" "	2,815	2,424	8,822	2,773	3,728	12,804	20,905	14,690	10,031	7,969
Umbrella sticks ..	" "	460	690	164	81	669	..	..	..	..	..
	" "	10	83	81	829	..	..	..	..	..	..

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE.—(a) QUANTITIES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.										
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>										
Bags and sacks—bran bags No.	3,195,777	977,150	2,043,680	3,888,811	3,162,816	188,164	524,911	278,019	439,668	870,187
" " corn and flour sacks	6,992,165	4,108,090	2,852,278	4,757,698	5,038,835	241,531	806,363	1,870,828	1,870,828	908,456
" " gunny bags	643,900	534,921	471,200	686,036	781,968	1,122	6,250	1,590	23,623	7,798
" " woolpacks	334,604	296,065	296,075	297,580	297,794	58,542	76,050	73,133	65,466	55,926
" " other (less than three bushels) ..	34,608	47,700	116,251	125,243	134,321	482,201	308,872	418,880	711,673	767,999
" " (three bushels and over) ..	38,795	8,040	132,970	325,312	2,9,402					
Cordage, coil—rope cwt.	105	13	50	31	48					
" hempen	184	878	731	756	811	2,575	2,716	3,660	3,241	3,858
" white lines	36	45	61	49	66					
" engine packing	726	600	605	850	859	220	321	207	270	2,1
" unserviceable	187	290	114	93	180	9	128	9,1	16	7
" other	192	253	197	481	366					
Nets and Netting	129	77								
Twines and Lines lbs.	69,772	91,485	74,977	107,361	137,627	101,569	171,590	270,184	333,596	297,067
" reaper and binder	481,888	37,72	12,580	20,544	430,688	217,952	157,024	224,858	401,072	317,293
" seaming, &c.	187,961	205,279	170,051	219,901	189,088					
" unenumerated		53,838								
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.										
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>										
Butter lbs.	7,745	41,030	6,372	20,438	1,848,932	33,684,161	25,660,782	22,170,790	22,191,467	18,678,606
Butterine and Oleomargarine						1,310	560		35,216	
Cheese	31,317	28,588	135,268	31,115	544,992	917,079	1,47,559	602,411	437,145	588,591
Milk, concentrated						6,196	52,604	89,91	172,838	269,049
" preserved	641,195	515,870	642,241	582,853	630,464	238,82	168,244	1,7,187	147,482	111,971
" cream				16,092	91,86				60,934	80,934
Eggs	288,128	147,888	1,96,528	2,03,991	2,464,904	379,681	445,572	356,978	1,013,040	554,992
Fish, preserved	1,808,197	2,079,191	2,916,108	4,167,51	4,181,38	278,681	381,446	418,087	389,915	480,168
" salted	10,084	8,481	9,013	11,783	11,119	9,013	503	748	968	1,38
Honey	9,010	9,223	2,779	10,463	146,016	14,871	201,438	34,706	23,681	65,466
Lard	22,594	15,569	2,746	15,972	18,716	17,106	9,478	19,988	6,699	6,887
" uncut										
"	6,867	6,669	42,871	65,966	84,010	83,708	81,703	151,767	89,140	1,660

		9,131	2,767	5,590	3,932	6,290	172,853	321,598	608,601	387,661	361,109
Vegetables, bottled (pink and over half-a-pint)	lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables, dried	..	14,305	13,532	5,252	8,818	3,377	..	600	..	..	..
Vegetables, preserved	..	8,536	6,375	7,871	11,057	20,699	12,543	16,815	43,222	106,606	18,565
Vegetables, fresh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables, salted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables, pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.											
Aerated and mineral waters	doz.	6,609	7,979	8,141	6,146	10,167	8,318	4,447	10,284	9,454	6,789
Beer (ale and porter)—bottled	galls.	339,624	371,559	505,232	443,563	627,172	100,664	60,900	58,410	70,186	62,965
Beer (ale and porter)—draught	..	105,247	96,382	70,001	81,184	68,475	65,512	65,008	82,787	75,763	78,893
Beer, lager	..	12,200	13,964	14,798	29,067	28,545	16,235	16,674	67,832	80,107	44,361
Chocolate and cocoa	lbs.	13,440	11,200	11,888	18,480	22,010	19,596	32,606	61,964	46,078	45,078
Chloroform	..	313,367	205,789	356,307	332,248	372,232	48,105	42,470	69,218	79,692	71,094
Cider and perry, bottled	galls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cider and perry, in bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoa, raw	..	291	172	578	1,086	1,314	132	..	8	118	..
Coffee, roasted and ground, and preparations	lbs.	187,115	216,618	292,535	377,853	319,186	1,120	2,458	4,140	3,496	3,186
Coffee, raw	..	57,163	69,943	61,824	74,188	90,102	114,978	208,683	279,669	259,430	304,791
Ginger	..	878,114	959,670	988,659	1,020,433	904,263	..	..	..	..	..
Hops	..	149,701	212,537	154,063	..	..	28,918	28,580	46,957	41,973	45,311
Lime juice	..	375,882	531,731	698,014	536,753	931,231	219,296	185,289	595,370	264,103	411,766
Milk, preserved. (See Order 21.)	..	2,568	4,650	10,733	24,453	13,132	12,492	17,445	28,144	26,248	10,325
Mustard	..	258,542	238,977	239,652	252,399	525,219	60,855	90,877	84,250	79,472	75,892
Pepper ground	..	434,170	530,385	479,252	428,293	504,410	62,036	91,450	132,420	144,598	137,948
Pickles (quarts and over a pint)	dozen	1,198	857	561	801	681	..	..	..	..	..
Pickles (half-pint and smaller)	..	8,573	4,393	7,393	4,944	3,674	9,012	1,257	1,700	1,925	1,816
Salt	..	12,219	10,576	8,510	10,832	6,363	..	..	..	..	..
Salt, rock	..	860	482	597	622	959	817	1,414	1,919	743	911
Salt-petre	..	2,406	2,975	3,641	1,404	1,979	205	540	100	203	150
Provisions, salted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sauces (pints and over half-a-pint)	..	12,294	14,465	12,433	13,715	15,663	..	..	..	..	..
Spices, unenumerated	..	217,477	269,888	306,049	249,145	305,893	4,256	5,959	15,050	13,813	11,885
Spices, ground	..	5,664	8,940	6,126	5,395	4,798	84,783	91,285	90,719	65,543	66,111
Spirits—Brandy	galls.	74,832	76,165	153,677	110,477	115,167	96,802	111,610	70,232	124,088	96,716
Spirits (Cordials and Bitters)	..	1,429	1,933	2,413	4,870	2,973	4,633	4,406	5,868	2,121	1,868
Spirits—Gin	..	100,338	116,091	104,461	121,688	116,418	13,141	12,218	14,873	11,761	89,279
Wine	..	2,785	2,678	7,103	9,386	4,168	346	676	2,330	694	368
Wine, pertumed	..	1,806	2,136	2,123	2,178	2,820	193	299	309	223	242
Rum	..	10,922	12,994	44,204	15,888	22,181	9,162	7,354	7,740	6,878	4,571
Whisky	..	412,021	397,376	523,194	507,773	492,668	75,362	70,376	80,388	74,363	80,523

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE.—(a) QUANTITIES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.								
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—continued.</i>								
Spirits—other, undescrbed	5,090	6,023	11,244	9,274	2,077	2,782	5,333	4,709
Tea	13,035,870	12,302,331	10,646,546	11,755,446	6,825,789	5,570,604	4,162,096	3,994,425
Tobacco (manufactured)	1,819,559	1,653,388	1,531,228	1,791,799	613,277	536,536	672,162	782,187
" (unmanufactured)	629,548	1,108,980	905,942	1,244,120	72,083	292,331	82,831	118,578
" Cigars	90,900	108,473	143,365	112,981	39,729	32,804	54,992	94,332
" Cigarettes	12,900	14,354	27,353	34,692	7,410	5,470	10,907	22,772
" Snuff	5,764	5,509	4,182	6,690	181	452	240	120
Vinegar	105,163	76,778	71,742	60,692	14,291	12,923	16,030	17,514
Wines, in wood and bottled	83,127	82,681	41,370	48,701	268,804	362,040	846,030	222,784
" Sparkling	13,866	12,704	17,880	19,453	8,200	8,122	5,708	14,099
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.								
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>								
Beeswax	13	11	29	25	295	809	276	125
Bones	206	72	876	2,123	133	107	127	157
Bonedust	2,067	888	4,232	4,904	1,809	2,045	1,610	1,772
Bristles	13,418	14,876	24,767	23,968	409	898	1,775	2,760
Candles	496,046	344,384	537,663	286,491	153,091	145,163	181,379	215,963
Flock	20	12	180	7	630	1,065	2,648	1,916
Glue	68,737	94,067	129,475	159,349	11,038	23,074	47,063	24,284
" pieces .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	55	70
Grease, antiriction .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair, curled .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair, other	3,896	3,180	524	8,811	28	5,296	59	78
Hides	13,469	34,276	29,490	1,894	8,811	6,299	15,918	16,296
Horns and hoofs	148,724	173,461	184,965	108,100	108,100	125,103	172,401	290,190
Hides	15	43	309	309	23,724	30,325	48,563	49,369
Leather	1,721	1,083	1,326	6,117	9,081	4,642	6,487	1,967
" calf .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" patent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" laces .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" morocco, roan, silver, &c. ..	2,093	3,756	3,294	1,595	..	..	..	..
" black, and goat levant	19,412	12,040	14,801	9,733	..	..	..	..
"	22,784	14,007	4,924	2,793	..	..	..	..

Leather uppers, closed, men's		66	502	176	109	84	2,656	130	2,308	13,372	4,957
" wellington, fronts and grafts	"	1,008	108	714	114	475	..	..	..	..	..
" alippers, forms	"	6,459	2,317	56,304	42,984	80,486	..	..	..	..	..
" Cashmere, lasting, or stuff	"	244,076	190,810	237,034	183,135	279,300	192,403	279,733	234,053	281,917	272,591
Suitcase skins	lbs.	90,245	167,468	183,659	275,865	295,377	79,039	648,390	127,996	136,795	137,692
Skins, kangaroo	No.	216,067	163,668	184,464	193,037	293,400	1,078,204	648,390	217,462	243,983	635,308
" opossum	"	4,661,835	2,153,333	1,615,316	1,222,594	2,101,593	10,138,352	9,644,504	8,056,744	9,316,323	8,321,502
" rabbit	"	991,739	1,014,020	1,111,102	1,195,706	739,369	1,430,082	1,792,065	1,756,996	2,071,112	2,003,012
" sheep, with wool	"	3,883	3,883	33,171	26,075	22,475	293,366	112,334	8,936	163,723	242,501
" without wool	"	45,181	15,542	33,171	26,075	22,475	45,348	67,369	300,068	183,789	242,501
" undescribed	"	15,124	9,087	183,910	32,188	35,566	408,929	965,727	541,106	468,077	796,122
Soap, common	lbs.	205,839	225,005	325,142	326,787	331,070	156,469	178,374	139,399	196,951	172,672
" fancy, perfumed	"	11,969	8,305	15,638	17,914	12,303	124	332	548	468	75
Sponges	cwt.	79	591	70,866	15,566	1,697	85	71	308	238	75
Stearine	tons	4,171	3,923	2,777	8,012	1,697	13,712	12,523	10,127	9,086	4,926
Tallow	lbs.	336	329	922	112	448	..	..	..	..	..
Whalebone	tons	84,980,322	78,615,141	73,273,331	62,774,623	53,416,833	134,018,637	141,812,139	127,079,606	107,796,619	117,653,233
Wool, greasy	"	8,416,700	10,076,406	9,537,446	8,101,369	7,308,041	13,883,252	121,586,106	19,037,255	15,619,570	14,180,716
" scoured	"	30,023	9,375	32,439	17,417	3,468	1,404,231	431,055	349,676	156,504	11,612
" washed	"	..	2,232	..	1,120	560	..	..	..	..	..
" waste	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Order 25. — Vegetable Substances.											
Bark	tons	238	1,332	766	553	698	3,161	3,308	2,350	2,952	2,620
Bass	"	47	61	42	43	46	..	..	78	..	35
Blue	lbs.	86,733	82,149	76,970	69,240	99,137	47,699	53,927	47,179	49,896	41,224
Bran	centals	8,202	15,439	7,215	4,630	14,366	65,007	137,894	41,555	32,253	49,874
Canes and rattans	bundles	12,872	10,338	10,543	9,387	14,394	1,144	1,663	1,126	1,336	1,433
Casks and Shooks	No.	1,437	3,233	817	1,324	4,307	6,314	..	8,164	7,713	8,394
" empty (returned)	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cork	cwt.	220	260	30	1,600	740	15	4,401	8,740	7,713	8,394
" cut	"	182,354	233,378	247,034	299,347	275,712	87,161	46,152	48,740	56,478	52,756
Cotton, raw	lbs.	164,935	209,000	322,892	261,693	220,456	6,339	..	6,096	3,215	2,780
"	"	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dholl	centals	38	9	..	6	50	7	4	2	5	..
Fibre, cocoanut	tons	34	34	6	6	50	7	4	2	5	..
" undescribed	"	464	253	213	235	114	143	99	143	..	15
Firewood	"	2,982	2,765	2,793	2,991	3,049	50	..	..	575	1,877
Flax	"	409	296	231	362	584	12	21	36	1	1
Gun	"	74	106	136	155	100	9	9	240	16	647
Hay, Chaff, and Straw	"	1,731	2,079	5,307	4,353	3,727	33,761	32,122	24,771	46,443	44,442
Fodder, manufactured	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp	"	1,032	1,140	1,359	1,717	1,790	..	..	..	21	4
"	"	135	135	850	259	290	..	..	..	..	..
Jute	"	387,662	860,496	1,370,393	305,244	995,030	14,916	47,705	91,698	94,726	81,217
Linseed and Linseed meal	lbs.	429	231	343	138	273	17	11	13	2	7
Millet and broom corn	tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oakum	cwt.	2	13	13	..	90	15	23	20	4	89

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE.—(a) QUANTITIES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLE.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.
CLAS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— continued.								
Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.								
Oilcake	7	182,116	170,388	212	764			
Paper, advertising matter	141,865	182,177	169,108	186,873	186,873			
" bags	246	246	308	542	963			
" printing, uncut	138,970	143,722	164,088	202,772	181,219			
" wrapping	2,384	8,224	4,523	5,011	2,897			
" writing, cut	2,683	737	1,284	2,700				
"	2,463,888	2,854,928	8,235,904	3,316,656	3,088,736			
" undecoloured cut	12,942	17,779	23,175	20,790	27,195			
" unenumerated			160,276	2,984	4,368			
" cardboard, &c.	6,128	13,165	9,292	10,145	13,174			
Pitch	2,681	4,111	3,146	2,741	3,157			
Pitch and tar	1,902	4,443	1,877	2,422	8,272			
Pollard								
Rags	359	671	730	903	568			
Resin	55,859	28,510	65,031	81,511	42,947			
Seeds, canary	8,077	7,108	8,978	7,452	7,050			
" clover	905	1,190	9,168	488	9,484			
" grass	9,917	9,147	5,894	7,682	31,788			
" mustard	2,299	115,042	291,963	219,803	206,565			
" hemp	402,014	262,866	268,763	252,344	298,584			
Starch	238	82	79	45	166			
Tares	3,108	1,047	1,479	2,435	2,188			
Timber, cut into shapes	1,832,200	9,857,800	4,429,600	2,061,900	3,247,700			
"								
" oregon: size—7 in. x 2½ in., and less than 12 in. x 6 in.	1,512,800	1,505,500	5,320,000	4,982,000	5,727,800			
"	1,500	27,000	15,200	26,000	27,100			
" oregon, of 12 in. x 9 in. and upwards	2,485,800	1,310,800	6,882,800	5,122,000	3,781,800			
"	89,700	76,600	51,900	8,700	84,300			
" other, of sizes less than 7 in. x 2½ in.	5,800	35,300	277,000	318,900	288,100			
" hardwood, undressed								

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Order 20.—Oils.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE.—(a) QUANTITIES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLE.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— continued.								
Order 28.—Oils—continued.								
Palm	6,244	5,440	1,181	2,540	1,518	872	1,291	254
Saled (pints and over half-a-pint)	15,726	11,914	9,931	7,832	6,490	..	..	..
" (over a quart and up to a gallon)	12	4	50	14	..	..	..	..
" (in bulk) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	690	2,963	1,020	1,210
Seed	2,570	5,890	4,604	15,178	..	84	1,131	10
Shale, waste	29,430	42,236	32,987	50,571	880	1,382	1,672	2,525
Sperm	1,968	205	7,728	841	1,514	845	9,215	453
Tallow .. .. .	..	..	..	..	103,064	88,674	179,880	159,579
Vegetable, in bulk	2,477	2,844	4,658	25,203	290	148	..	..
" (pints and over half-a-pint) .. .. .	..	6	10	4	..	..	..	..
Oils, undecorbed	38,424	24,296	15,439	36,940	18,069	23,566	14,500	32,899
" " (pints and over half-a-pint)	2,427	1,380	2,835	5,163	..	..	..	..
" " (over a quart and up to a gallon)	4	9	14	15	..	..	..	..
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.								
Order 28.—Coal, &c.								
Coal	542,017	544,629	502,972	562,329	488	159	314	405
Coke, charcoal	1,475	2,745	2,212	1,914	180	207	280	558
Kerosene shale	1,269	2,323	133	42	..	..	..	36
Paraffine wax	381	567	593	297	64	91	116	375
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.								
(See also Order 12 ante.)								
Bricks, bath	55,400	53,340	52,610	35,518	861	3,552	1,822	5,796
Bottles, containing liquors	379,014	335,091	422,378	427,896	..	..	..	..
" " unenumerated	182,519	154,940	170,853	218,279	..	..	..	..
Glass bottles, for soda waters	7,806	11,115	16,443	42,989	..	..	..	..
" " for medicines	8,867	3,915	7,887	8,141	..	..	..	..
Glass, plate	56,298	156,728	174,663	94,083	65,083	94,425	108,571	107,463
" "	17,466	25,644	37,743	27,721

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE.—(a) QUANTITIES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLE.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.										
Order 82.—Metals, other than Gold and Silver —										
continued.										
Iron, plate ..	909	970	8,980	5,398	8,579	69	949	402	804	176
" rails, &c. ..	15,580	2,639	2,045	7,654	16,084	1,804	2,771	7,941	4,725	4,508
" scrap ..	285	1,331	2,883	3,897	4,172	..	..	..	..	..
" sheet ..	1,941	1,554	1,274	1,349	1,178	59	106	94	183	183
" tanks ..	8,061	2,017	1,188	7,682	1,758	454	422	563	686	447
" wire ..	7,708	7,837	9,373	8,921	11,823	513	556	1,553	1,864	1,451
" barbed ..	835	653	1,369	1,587	1,346	86	183	148	392	154
Lead, pig ..	540	760	1,063	1,087	1,068	186	68	92	179	123
" pipe ..	..	..	1,119	1,404	1,063	800	456	1,625	636	843
" sheet ..	..	1	8	1	563	905	1,007	2,884	5,861	5,241
Metal, yellow ..	284	161	464	110	155	138	70	60	478	478
Metals, undescrbed ..	880	448	900	460	1,740	3,547	663	..	1,501	3,199
Nails, iron and steel ..	3,637	4,754	8,343	7,869	5,907	..	..	..	..	..
" horseshoe ..	808	476	669	206	357	3,955	4,478	7,329	6,300	6,774
Ores, Mineral Earths, Clays, &c., unenumerated ..	1,888	2,843	1,948	2,828	1,890	661	437	748	626	1,291
Plumbago ..	988	1,689	1,925	2,388	1,400	169	418	1,957	3,334	584
Quicksilver ..	68,731	64,800	58,536	69,160	69,506	14,893	10,110	11,764	17,791	11,968
Screws ..	945	411	388	321	818	23	29	60	88	77
Spelter ..	..	..	20	67	27	152	146	60	18	13
Steel ..	2,100	2,806	2,692	3,371	4,516	189	447	263	526	1,441
" cordage ..	606	685	576	705	878	..	..	..	..	..
" scrap ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin, block ..	117	133	188	217	200	69	67	68	..	68
" foil ..	79,063	87,063	102,802	122,846	149,523	8,065	6,405	9,224	14,062	13,555
" ore ..	..	2	1	..	..	14	14	22	50	5
" black sand ..	..	..	..	..	..	180	560	..	11	6
" plate ..	43,823	52,465	72,847	63,043	98,383	1,804	1,779	1,162	1,162	2,511
" sheet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc, ingots ..	218	233	..	96	..	121	2,191	4,371	4,929	4,301
" sheet ..	896	1,371	2,113	3,724	3,275	268	136	236	307	456

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.
Order 23.—*Animals and Birds.*

	No.	2,046	1,307	3,453	1,730	4,098	463	31	271	2,527	374
Birds	160	1,111	69	70	4,098	174	165	174	67	41
Dogs	1,969	2,160	5,357	6,861	5,435	2,545	2,165	2,453	3,014	2,033
Horses, overland	217	529	424	333	560	6,399	6,739	7,479	3,642	2,004
" " seaward	82,664	34,912	36,219	36,098	43,369	16,946	14,043	16,018	13,964	11,812
Cattle, overland	77	13	5	56	963	393	845	569	740	266
" " seaward	760,765	697,243	693,032	685,130	924,532	115,254	145,237	139,450	161,247	84,923
Sheep, overland	1,900	627	543	552	812	11,528	23,225	20,360	45,798	63,452
" " seaward	1,585	1,033	1,112	2,437	3,296	1,563	2,022	3,024	8,869	607
Pigs, overland	3	3	2	9	211	1,511	666	3,147	1,868	2,160
" " seaward	17	8	2	9	211	1,511	666	3,147	1,868	2,160
Poultry	3,754	3,669	1,622	2,296	4,170	8,843	7,939	6,519	7,040	3,162
Other, undescribed	371	4,743	131	2,293	1,706	53	183	80	59	551

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE—(b) VALUES, 1894 TO 1898.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.										
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>										
Books, printed	145,298	163,940	151,218	169,063	178,502	66,704	72,790	80,395	74,960	75,905
Cards, playing	1,212	1,309	1,150	1,738	1,100	230	350	226	49	88
Stationery (manufactured)	23,068	19,867	21,408	24,426	22,718	26,963	23,645	37,749	40,766	33,831
" (not otherwise enumerated)	20,383	21,643	23,898	19,814	17,921					
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>										
Harmoniums	32	23	..	16	49	1,233	17	457	145	30
Organs, cabinet	1,758	2,636	2,319	1,673	3,102	384	727	1,569	1,263	731
" pipe, &c. .. .. .	..	..	22	193	99	..	..	..	..	..
Pianofortes, grand	444	1,046	1,972	1,154	2,070	13,387	6,447	9,678	11,045	10,621
" upright	13,149	24,216	24,843	46,453	50,709					
" actions, &c.	8	10	..	11,795	..	1,998	1,817	3,451	3,296	3,353
Others, undescrbed	7,865	12,078	11,166	..	13,671	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>										
Artists' materials	5,205	4,686	4,354	4,514	3,350	95	110	100	135	156
Paintings and Engravings	6,101	13,351	11,889	21,644	12,280	8,742	3,167	7,561	12,732	7,992
Works of Art	1,530	1,119	1,067	217	4,561	149	60	1,102	245	961
<i>Order 4.—Carving Figures, &c.</i>										
Pipes, tobacco—clay	161	122	133	233	166	102	91	103	40	52
" metachium	52	..	4	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
" wooden	14,107	14,244	19,226	19,109	16,705	6,445	4,103	6,296	4,044	3,094
" other	176	368	406	612	429	234	173	147	108	79
Pipe Cases, &c.	1,001	33	..	9	25	..	..	..	..	..
Turnery	53	8	47	102	61	294	949	616	568	415

Order 5.—Tools for Sports and Games.									
Fireworks	587	979	1,177	1,882	706	649	470	496	1,621
Toys	886	..	..	..	..	556	364	277	250
Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.									
Clocks	5,670	7,185	9,208	9,880	12,908	1,164	937	1,539	1,442
Instruments, optical	6,803	6,689	7,115	9,922	10,171	1,161	889	1,064	1,332
Scientific	3,928	4,077	7,207	8,570	13,348	771	767	2,467	2,837
Watches	13,558	14,083	23,290	29,051	85,312	6,194	6,203	10,024	8,678
Watchmakers' materials	2,727	2,010	2,668	2,566	4,945	96	150	103	86
Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.									
Instruments, surgical	19,854	17,815	26,717	23,086	27,903	1,027	2,293	2,183	2,800
Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.									
Arms—Pistols, &c.	495	622	138	5,354	376	20	22	133	77
.. sporting	4,401	2,075	3,735	..	4,823	918	558	634	1,499
Ammunition, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	184
Caps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	16
Cartridges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103	7,125
Cartridge cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	50
Detonators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	851	494
Dynamite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,988	1,313
Fuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,703	4,647
Gelatine, blasting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,616	4,647
Gelatine, dynamite and gelignite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	290
Powder, blasting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,984	6,818
.. sporting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,746	3,465
.. fine meal, for fireworks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581	1,164
shot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gun cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unenumerated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ammunition, &c.—Other explosives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.									
Boilers, steam	163	132	1,192	179	155	2,906	3,882	11,579	18,812
Cream Separators	24,722	28,006	22,186	24,459	22,183	1,946	3,570	2,491	4,001
Cutlery	24,093	22,730	80,327	36,460	29,204	3,461	3,518	5,140	4,067
Engine Packing, sheet	42	138	109	..	1,020	..	..	23,285	21,433
Engines, steam	186	1,300	..	..	..	3,044	..	..	..
.. traction, &c.	1,045	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. portable	763	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. unenumerated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Implements, agricultural—undescribed	16,212	16,238	20,964	40,872	56,533	37,087	30,875	76,702	90,666
Machinery, agricultural	16,345	13,100	29,147	46,079	63,907	2,513	3,258	1,973	12,409
.. belting, other	162	..	478	861	489

Brigs, not otherwise enumerated
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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE—(b) VALUES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1896.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.										
Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.										
Alkali, soda-bicarbonate ..	4,532	4,527	4,548	5,909	9,247	189	388	702	630	
" " caustic ..	16,886	8,688	12,240	10,593	12,382	1,155	1,324	810	625	
" " crystals ..	8	83	23	14	21	27	216	310	836	
Alum ..	405	433	638	818	380	7	27	49	983	
Arsenic ..	454	465	467	287	733	887	384	1,755	1,573	
Asphalt ..	182	7	467	276	15	15	8	70	582	
Blacking ..	4,315	3,832	4,082	3,762	4,231	2,095	2,763	2,718	171	
Borax ..	3,570	4,011	1,416	1,107	1,231	61	91	222	3,904	
Ammonia, carbonate of ..	534	702	724	421	509				396	
" " liquid ..	129	257	85	11	248					
Chlorodyne ..		1,455	123							
Gelatine ..	1,404	3,070	1,500		1,850	20,775	29,457	34,544	46,863	
Morphia ..	290	224								
Nitrate of silver ..	8	7								
Nux vomica ..	11									
Opium ..	661	533	536							
Strychnine ..	75,679	79,458	92,746	106,020	131,893					
Unenumerated ..	528	863	1,221	886	573					
Glycerine, crude ..	31	21	713	1,065	603	1,384	1,642	1,459	2,060	
" Nitrate of soda ..	8,008	8,883	5,964	4,487	6,481	50	145	348	790	
Silicate ..	2,609	1,353	2,251	2,454	1,185	141	287	216	292	
Dyes ..	20,212	22,016	27,931	27,782	29,673	4,600	6,164	5,335	7,543	
Essences and Essential Oils ..	6,276	6,606	10,441	10,238	10,523	7,688	8,042	8,928	4,458	
Eucalyptus Oil ..							5,198	4,961	7,690	
Guanos ..	1,751	547	389	2,497	10,275	725	670	282	1,215	
Ink, printing—black ..	3,621	3,778	4,259	3,956	4,333					
" " coloured ..	329	606	1,296	1,436	1,258	1,077	1,100	966	1,113	
" " writing—liquid or powder ..	2,453	2,642	3,501	2,896	2,396	872	329	336	316	
Manures, undecomposed ..	1,587	1,996	2,845	7,629	16,741	29,554	11,111	12,998	9,723	
Matchboxes and Vaseline (in metal boxes) ..	317	707	213	142	188					
" " (in paper boxes) ..	29,981	22,594	8,900	10,268	8,603	5,836	7,345	7,500	4,894	
" " safety ..	9,708	10,130	12,084	11,518	12,298					
" " wooden ..	676	176	68	110	83					

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE—(b) VALUES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.										
Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures—continued.										
Kapok	23,300	22,061	18,514	17,796	17,788	4,791	1,704	1,713	9,070	7,612
" Linen piece goods ..	1,562	5,255	3,694	8,193	14,116	983	1,579	432	1,529	1,780
" " manufactured, undecorated ..	160	89	108	91	262	784	573	932	1,861	1,400
" " tents and tarpaulins ..										1,578
Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.										
Haberdashery	237,034	248,091	265,158	242,603	276,080	28,366	35,261	35,801	29,075	34,380
Bags—Fancy, hand, &c. ..	1,562	1,076	1,794	1,768	2,090	1,365	1,484	391	369	425
Quills, cosies, &c. ..	1,035	1,613	1,659	1,933	1,883	73	329	452	411	611
Order 19.—Dress.										
Apparel and Slops	163,211	172,982	184,050	170,676	176,538	85,622	105,592	151,127	164,295	136,776
Bonnets	1,182	972	1,004	642	642	16	45	111	16	..
Books and Shoes	27,087	26,481	30,065	24,825	24,810				53,633	47,646
" " sand shoes	5,675	5,300	4,509	3,519	4,636					
" " infants, No. 0-3 ..	3,573	3,093	4,170	4,154	3,413					
" " india-rubber and spiked	860	599	317	1,155	963					
" " goloshes and overboes	26	32	51	44	14					
Cloaks and patterns ..	11,271	10,579	11,582	10,682	17,436	1,037	2,737	2,749	1,794	2,833
Feathers, ornamental ..	11,004	9,667	14,976	17,679	18,444	945	1,314	2,126	2,233	1,923
Flowers, artificial ..	4,514	4,726	7,102	8,284	10,751	627	548	1,073	612	1,114
Fringes, ruffings, &c. ..	3,232	2,443	5,480	5,650	4,989	780	1,467	2,342	2,327	1,315
Furs, dressed		82	215	410		..	..	..	..	..
" " undressed	62	75	83	22	1,612	..	..	..	..	..
" " hatters	66,845	62,470	81,743	63,704	68,655	0,449	10,008	11,824	10,584	9,405
Gloves, kid or leather ..	19,669	20,426	27,696	21,083	19,408	..	..	..	..	..
" " other	7,433	10,806	10,968	14,309	11,001	..	..	..	..	..
Haberdasheries										

Hats and Caps—	576	641	841	639	778	2,592	1,648	2,097	2,681	1,840
Dress	2,297	3,866	1,078	775	7,574					
Men's, women's, boys', &c., felt, and boys' and men's with calico or other frames, &c.	5,704	6,838	7,574	2,592	1,648	2,097	2,681	1,840
Felt	..	84	46	59	68					
Cloth, sewn, &c.	..	366	268	360	426					
Bonnets	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Felt hoods	..	217	86,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straw—untrimmed and trimmed	..	20,125	13,873	35,629	32,674	110	1,543	7,351	8,069	8,963
Others, unenumerated	..	31,503	13,873	11,513	11,520	7,205	8,715	4,504	3,156	3,475
Total Hats and Caps	59,086	56,492	66,887	56,475	54,243	10,101	11,948	14,966	13,863	13,984
Hats and bonnet shapes	..	27	222	82	81	..	..	..	..	..
Hatters' materials	..	11,544	16,190	19,539	24,328	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery, cotton, linen, &c.	..	66,630	74,688	64,006	83,306	308	886	508	562	615
Umbrellas and Parasols, silk	..	50,123	86,424	79,244	80,891	6,691	9,156	10,215	8,673	8,432
Umbrella sticks and materials	..	1,427	1,588	1,497	1,578	2,792	4,409	3,788	2,702	2,111
Umbrella sticks and materials	..	71	23	15	74	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella sticks and materials	..	22,714	19,048	17,559	32,884	280	669	1,430	1,282	2,088
Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.										
Bags and Sacks, bran bags	..	12,966	29,004	52,928	40,690	2,700	7,219	3,983	6,106	4,965
.. " " " "	..	69,236	88,610	81,166	90,768	5,331	14,247	31,596	32,785	15,789
.. " " " "	..	121,598	8,629	11,468	4,553	22	161	32	479	145
.. " " " "	..	10,901	8,629	19,076	12,640	4,960	6,381	5,459	4,688	3,905
.. " " " "	..	24,180	20,967	1,710	2,340	3,983	2,700	3,345	6,384	6,786
.. " " " "	..	258	382	1,710	2,340	3,983	2,700	3,345	6,384	6,786
.. " " " "	..	319	211	1,849	4,565	4,310	68	5	183	86
.. " " " "	..	1,510	1,501	104	339	14	8	5	183	86
.. " " " "	..	11,868	11,645	18,216	13,006	2,733	1,840	3,313	3,348	2,906
.. " " " "	..	169	14	33	78	..	..	..	..	..
.. " " " "	..	1,133	1,572	1,390	1,552	5,498	6,050	7,798	7,132	7,334
.. " " " "	..	315	385	231	365	..	..	..	..	..
.. " " " "	..	5,170	4,241	5,458	5,086	1,784	2,117	1,828	2,043	2,138
.. " " " "	..	1,027	1,423	330	540	66	338	199	81	235
.. " " " "	..	1,833	1,653	2,373	2,163	..	..	..	..	..
.. " " " "	..	398	1,033	2,373	2,163	..	..	..	..	..
.. " " " "	..	22,532	21,245	23,976	29,523	448	155	441	291	178
.. " " " "	..	2,952	3,043	1,717	1,063	307	1,397	2,489	1,628	1,400
.. " " " "	..	404	622	894	1,063	568	1,043	1,154	1,072	808
.. " " " "	..	1,763	1,966	1,631	1,763	481	777	785	664	674
.. " " " "	..	1,775	1,092	2,735	2,571	..	..	..	..	..
.. " " " "	..	87	57	57	57	84	121	139	275	480
.. " " " "	..	1,845	388	388	1,391	..	..	..	..	..
.. " " " "	..	45,780	57,536	57,157	66,690	1,358	2,544	4,304	3,289	4,085
.. " " " "	..	2,792	2,827	3,366	3,567	2,968	4,769	6,922	8,177	6,829
.. " " " "	..	8,336	8,319	8,112	7,567	4,066	2,888	3,381	6,118	4,869
.. " " " "	..	6,000	8,203	7,062	6,191	..	..	..	..	..

Order 22.—Vegetable Food.

Order 22.—Vegetable Food.												
Arrowroot	890	1,086	1,045	2,164	312	556	524	595	642			
Biscuits	893	199		277	16,891	22,977	41,386	41,469	40,487			
Bread .. .. .	..	..	998	652	..	..	..	432	680			
Dough .. .. .	..	..	5,904	2,190	..	..	..	..	..
Confectionery	9,270	10,805	13,545	16,718	2,127	2,503	3,829	6,511	7,244			
Sugar Candy	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit, dried or preserved—												
Bottled, &c.	2,335	3,102	4,277	4,049	3,028	4,961	7,700	9,254	8,966			
Dried	7,464	10,817	11,307	9,961	3,313	5,187	7,428	9,451	12,839			
Fruit, drained, candied, or preserved	498	2,060	2,973	3,507	624	476	429	451	409			
„ „ „ „ „ „	10	30	8	76	..	..	..	..	..
Currents	10,661	24,748	28,882	31,886	7,685	7,153	7,984	7,984	6,464			
Raisins	8,864	6,186	11,716	9,135	5,519	8,293	1,899	2,049	2,588			
„ „ „ „ „ „	7,973	1,456	3,745	2,909	..	..	4,682	4,292	11,089			
Fruit, Fresh—Bananas, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ „ „ „	62,771	9,240	12,622	16,009	..	..	..	..	7,076			
„ „ „ „ „ „	9,889	9,782	42,214	62,488	21,559	26,667	43,012	39,187	39,187			
Fruit, Jams and Jellies ..	1,293	25,311	9,334	9,961	5,454	5,352	14,966	19,292	22,365			
„ „ „ „ „ „	4,967	2,976	2,239	1,841	1,947	1,947	1,579	1,182	1,004			
Nuts, Almonds	915	6,308	5,105	4,967	1,043	947	1,579	1,182	1,004			
„ „ „ „ „ „	787	343	897	740	12	12	..	125	182			
„ „ „ „ „ „	737	513	568	866	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ „ „ „	451	686	277	841	365	367	475	..	519			
„ „ „ „ „ „	1	548	710	318	1,699	3,140	1,879	693	2,695			
Grain and Pulse—Barley ..	4,108	13,426	13,940	8,924	3,941	3,872	8,415	4,129	4,308			
„ „ „ „ „ „	442	191	1,009	2,623	41,640	18,428	1,994	1,541	9,032			
„ „ „ „ „ „	130	485	20	596	..	6,135	429	1,339	27,255			
„ „ „ „ „ „	1,042	3,291	12,486	807	19,867	31,678	10,141	27,429	57,860			
„ „ „ „ „ „	538	377	1,068	2,862	26	1	6	51	476			
„ „ „ „ „ „	19,060	32,701	34,475	51,890	11,331	8,344	10,981	11,153	14,367			
„ „ „ „ „ „	26,967	20,317	32,061	30,297	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ „ „ „	46,228	78,394	202,292	117,572	660,718	403,780	91,605	225,957	8,488			
„ „ „ „ „ „	91	152	709	533	203	187	187	57	323,967			
„ „ „ „ „ „	2	60	51	61	62	97	254	254	9,251			
„ „ „ „ „ „	8,398	20,324	16,471	19,957	283,423	273,203	37,015	10,109	137,977			
„ „ „ „ „ „	221	168	168	317	20,681	37,166	23,913	21,556	18,867			
„ „ „ „ „ „	5	83	416	21,430	20,580	30,681	30,681	30,681	31,007			
„ „ „ „ „ „	..	114	6	22	706	1,273	1,413	1,413	668			
„ „ „ „ „ „	62	77	..	228	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ „ „ „	169	444	561	375	98	464	1,234	212	894			
„ „ „ „ „ „	1,127	2,170	1,114	969	93	24	59	122	112			
„ „ „ „ „ „	98	679	474	778	42	42	580	133	133			
„ „ „ „ „ „	1,447	584	672	1,029	232	372	580	861	401			
„ „ „ „ „ „	11,065	9,691	9,328	9,671	1,087	998	1,295	1,290	1,040			
Liquorice	89			
„ „ „ „ „ „	unenumerated			
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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE—(b) VALUES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.										
Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.										
Molasses, unrefined	1,080	1,049	4,270	9,020	6,071	11,898	4,459	4,908	6,385	7,886
" " refined	63	130	2,506	2,334	3,246					
" " in bond	473	1,541	3,624	420	519					
Onions	19	22	5	10)	519	88,480	20,113	40,072	31,097	22,272
Potatoes	1,709	200	310	1,638	51,908	22,967	24,991	40,107	63,660	34,564
Sago	525	601	316	534	743	416	628	823	664	769
Sugar—(Cane, raw)	184,947	194,637	211,930	234,888	250,360	..	..	..	..	..
" " refined, in bond	552,607	441,404	564,908	527,604	833,198	122,951	73,932	122,482	140,873	140,383
" " refined .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,914	3,474	5,740	2,542	..
" " unrefined .. .. .	..	..	..	682	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beet and other	20	107	7,801	6,020	11,191	337	590	801	566	588
Glucose, solid	3,863	5,137	7,801	6,020	11,191	..	..	..	..	..
Saccharine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saccharum	1,203	3,621	1,078	5,100	4,773	..	..	392	1,188	1,294
Total Sugar	742,640	644,006	775,813	774,304	658,906	126,202	78,096	129,424	154,169	142,516
Tapioca	6,650	7,390	9,854	8,582	11,129	840	995	1,222	907	1,569
Vegetables, bottled (over a quart, and up to a gallon)	11	2	8	8	16	2,436	4,196	..	..	..
" " bottled (pinta, and over half-a-pint)	556	585	1,386	1,618	1,741	..	..	9,007	4,968	4,927
" " dried and preserved	292	198	91	202	77	..	11	..	..	..
" " fresh	2,594	2,257	3,110	5,545	8,424	2,909	3,189	4,861	12,113	4,161
" " salted	313	261	..	..	..	..	1	3	78	8
" " pulp .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	206
Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.										
Almond and Mineral Waters	1,469	1,486	1,600	2,464	2,269	391	634	1,820	1,190	873
Beer (ale and porter)—	60,106	62,713	84,451	74,544	91,556	17,048	10,321	9,877	11,897	10,557
" " bottled	8,636	6,485	6,006	7,107	6,393	4,986	4,468	5,981	5,250	5,853
" " draught .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE—(b) VALUES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.										
Order 24.—Animal Substances.										
Beeswax	68	92	40	163	157	1,817	4,372	1,116	1,541	682
Bones	302	110	1,039	980	5,956	967	459	506	967	967
Bonedust	5,976	2,082	2,494	12,537	18,032	7,283	6,986	7,283	6,841	8,201
Bristles	2,415	3,425	6,040	4,422	5,393	73	153	411	312	596
Candles	12,018	7,938	12,147	10,053	5,967	4,666	2,656	6,263	4,617	4,637
Combs	3,458	4,031	6,339	6,256	9,187	430	294	520	531	512
Feathers, other than ornamental	689	350	125	57	368	..	..	..	..	..
Flock	3	..	236	65	61	649	806	1,448	2,104	1,654
Glue	2,434	2,056	3,829	4,742	5,967	344	577	1,265	1,375	961
.. liquid	557	475	263	485	675	..	..	..	..	..
.. pieces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grease, antiriction	967	641	1,071	1,856	953	214	130	1,065	708	1,038
Hair, artificial, human, made up	441	412	246	224	116	683	938	1,128	1,388	1,862
.. curled	162	209	81	38	94	41	164	116	89	82
.. sealing	673	690	1,934	1,478	1,581	329	117	149	544	844
.. other	544	1,793	1,796	2,505	2,187	22	23	4	10	96
Hides	100,537	121,955	138,297	142,991	148,816	3,634	4,682	4,508	7,589	7,848
Horns and hoofs	15	54	16	56	283	14,596	21,236	13,613	20,414	20,176
Ivory	7	..	13	56	56	1,745	2,486	1,783	1,101	1,186
Leather	44,162	35,514	41,260	39,735	38,859	219,013	230,103	..	..	..
.. calf	3,355	1,221	909	634	617	..	..	313,135	355,209	296,741
.. kid, only kid, mook kid, and patent calf	42,408	38,111	64,109	41,998	55,663	..	..	..	..	..
.. cut into shapes	71	..	98	..	107	71	..	9	..	..
.. patent .. .. .	..	9	24	3,168	2,705	449	642	967	1,067	1,404
.. imitation	2,524	2,738	3,118	3,482	3,967	57	55	77	62	285
.. lace	520	551	451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. morocco, roan, aliver, &c. ..	8,493	1,984	1,976	695	1,395	..	..	..	..	..
.. black, and gals leather	2,327	1,969	1,538	690	387	..	..	..	..	..
.. uppers, closed, men's	28	123	96	52	81	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. women's .. .. .	..	18	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. wellington, fronts and galls ..	311	147	..	40	..	406	37	398	1,817	613
.. slippers, forms .. .. .	..	..	562	466	1,081	..	..	..	..	..
.. cashmere, lasting, or stuff ..	263	151	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Order 25. — Vegetable Substances.									
Leatherware ..	8,683	11,440	15,457	15,733	3,753	4,290	9,843	11,740	10,759
Sausage Skins ..	7,950	14,622	7,584	9,702	9,216	12,874	10,315	12,952	12,600
Skins, kangaroo and wallaby ..	3,384	5,068	1,083	12,004	4,710	13,322	4,981	9,766	9,184
" opossum ..	3,261	1,800	5,370	13,429	13,429	8,541	8,541	26,938	26,938
" rabbit ..	5,916	5,683	6,133	14,704	44,133	39,309	33,714	34,630	40,114
" sheep, with wool ..	82,338	103,106	120,559	73,346	177,479	212,141	243,261	261,499	251,455
" without wool ..	51	98	..	..	7,960	3,448	1,694	12,110	..
" undescr'd ..	2,344	2,278	..	..	3,998	3,220	7,163	6,157	10,142
Soap, common ..	1,651	2,593	1,745	2,213	3,978	3,838	5,640	3,808	6,008
" fancy, perfumed ..	196	2,593	1,745	2,213	3,978	3,838	5,640	3,808	6,008
Sponges ..	14,211	21,041	23,397	18,514	9,757	10,781	11,065	11,272	10,408
" Bear-ne ..	2,541	1,664	2,830	2,055	10	91	..	150	70
Tallow ..	178	651	1,359	800	206	249,904	688	491	152
" Whalebone ..	76,919	44,538	46,422	26,200	281,979	..	180,855	162,586	94,508
Wool, greasy ..	17	172	182	848	14	..	13	4	3
" scoured ..	1,914,864	1,854,080	1,595,059	1,477,042	3,734,381	4,110,380	4,017,219	3,239,479	3,354,685
" washed ..	452,732	414,967	303,250	330,291	930,426	987,780	924,253	752,293	681,719
" scoured ..	319	1,449	513	259	77,715	22,993	17,932	8,041	564
Waste ..	172	..	61	32	..	..	..	..	..
Order 25. — Vegetable Substances.									
Bark ..	1,316	7,706	3,330	4,454	22,241	23,059	17,046	17,693	17,478
Bass ..	1,756	2,347	1,428	1,840	10	149	178	178	97
Blue ..	2,331	2,533	2,043	3,445	1,208	1,434	1,172	1,270	1,024
Bran ..	955	1,229	907	2,351	8,709	21,713	9,409	7,136	8,747
Canes and Rattans ..	2,204	2,339	3,005	3,409	341	609	657	680	645
Casks and Shooks ..	670	1,579	1,142	2,439	..	..	..	..	..
" empty (returned) ..	..	..	..	..	4,324	3,242	4,176	3,138	1,494
Copra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cork ..	376	719	2,140	1,179	24	7	20	13	34
" cut ..	12,641	16,461	19,519	18,321	3,438	4,211	4,274	4,955	4,515
Cotton, raw ..	3,592	6,788	4,578	3,891	127	..	122	61	55
" Dhol ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fibres, coccanut ..	200	211	68	459	57	29	18	81	2
" undescr'd ..	12,929	12,583	3,959	3,290	6,061	5,496	7,435	996	971
Firewood ..	785	612	770	677	31	..	514	54	48
Flax ..	6,930	4,230	5,176	13,392	203	294	634	1,060	1,147
Gum ..	4,654	4,382	8,761	5,284	494	634	717	..	..
" 43 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guita-percha goods ..	1,644	4,238	7,954	6,425	93,885	96,280	107,346	198,833	124,719
Hay, Chaff, and Straw ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feeder, manufactured ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp ..	96,687	96,296	33,741	46,611	..	..	..	..	..
" India-rubber goods ..	70,119	76,717	87,119	85,256	8,134	9,153	11,738	12,630	11,877
Jute ..	1,957	4,976	3,093	2,216	7	1	198	..	..
" Lined and Linseed Meal ..	1,682	2,434	1,565	2,953	196	396	593	610	533
" Millet and Broom Corn ..	7,883	6,172	3,054	5,084	432	400	329	49	146
Oakum ..	3	19	..	113	21	29	23	4	47
Oilcake ..	33	9	1,406	4,704	..	..	..	298	59

Timber, oregon-size—7 in. x 2½ in., and less than 12 in. x 6 in.										
less than 7 in. x 2½ in.										
other, of sizes less than 7 in. x 2½ in.										
hardwood, undressed	flooring boards	lining boards	weather boards	mouldings, &c. (3-in. and over)	shelving	laths	logs	pickets, undressed	pickets, dressed	poles and rails
2,591	3,981	10,797	14,077	16,487	1,427	1,887	2,637	1,596	1,769	
8	892	1,106	1,413	1,356	847	1,536	2,770	1,315	856	
4,488	2,070	14,069	11,708	13,115	..	..	..	..	..
373	535	639	133	563	..	..	..	..	..
87	182	1,431	1,139	4,875	..	..	..	..	..
44,738	41,534	46,931	54,821	70,821	6,098	7,468	14,582	9,843	5,326	
11,540	17,754	18,011	25,496	14,065	..	..	..	..	..
15,775	8,487	13,389	14,890	20,879	1,285	1,015	1,391	944	704	
279	560	3	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
4,169	2,646	19	2,259	12,150	..	..	..	..	..
2,166	6,091	7,112	3,259	12,150	116	98	212	223	215	
367	343	415	704	847	61	44	311	311	156	
2,899	4,018	2,128	3,308	7,465	130	160	191	18	22	
6	31	167	4	18	140	38	61	..	..
175	14	514	972	770	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	79	3	20	..	10	2	..	4	12	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,775	3,050	4,460	7,173	7,510	375	325	87	61	470	
..	..	1	271	..	..	..	..	..	..
691	723	281	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
745	964	960	1,257	2,637	334	532	2,453	2,187	2,350	
544	820	789	2,126	2,634	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,922	8,420	7,068	7,068	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48,573	58,026	76,736	88,515	140,091	6,641	11,168	11,584	8,409	8,231	
196	725	971	296	107	30	128	52	115	..	
150,134	174,145	233,287	251,456	344,000	18,517	28,904	38,880	26,687	22,841	
8,100	14,797	14,091	13,780	15,355	1,590	3,018	3,298	3,317	3,407	
106	893	717	475	706	665	854	575	150	161	
2,070	1,878	1,948	2,574	2,534	298	393	589	773	498	
24,598	21,581	24,556	25,558	25,078	10,043	12,069	19,661	15,506	12,825	
..	..	4,316	4,356	3,667	..	..	..	..	..
8,702	3,246	2,692	1,174	93	76	101	14	45	38	
7,591	9,524	7,020	13,389	10,773	2,193	2,642	3,309	4,181	2,251	
2,146	1,089	1,086	1,051	1,268	..	..	..	..	..
2,497	2,93	4,098	3,484	2,681	..	1,115	1,187	1,100	..	
4,619	2,101	2,101	2,921	2,411	917	343	477	359	..	
7,010	4,759	5,293	5,508	5,108	562	811	1,284	1,126	716	
193	390	613	1,196	279	20	15	126	83	..	

Order 28.—Oils.

Black
Castor, in bulk
" (pints, and over half-a-pint)
Chinese
Coconut
Codliver, in bulk

Varnish
Wax (other than beewax and paraffine)
Wicker and Basket Ware
Woodenware
" and Turnery

Total Timber

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE—(b) VALUES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued.</i>										
<i>Order 26.—Oils—continued.</i>										
Codliver (pints, and over half-a-pint)	60	208	113	133	74	..	..	..	..	..
Colza	743	248	310	800	209	..	..	..	..	..
Kerosene	70,540	69,865	101,289	123,601	147,676	285	509	186	276	63
Lard	824	285	841	1,012	139	4,540	4,166	9,199	6,902	6,674
Linseed, in bulk	21,899	21,895	25,852	24,586	11,738	69	40	75	447	..
Linseed, (pints, and over half-a-pint)	36	106	690	70	3	2,031	2,488	2,904	2,575	2,751
Resin	..	..	74	86	125	..	..	..	..	..
Lubricating, in bulk	22,753	23,913	23,400	42,461	40,654	4,561	1,054	908	2,716	37,916
" " in bottle (over a quart, and up to a gallon)	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " in bottle (pints, and over half-a-pint)	47	63	12	58	41	..	..	..	..	..
Medicinal	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral	..	..	..	2,638	1,083	9,965	16,140	21,176	19,069	..
" unrefined	..	..	..	2,720	957	..	..	1,932	14,454	..
Neatfoot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,279	965	1,253
Olive	2,269	1,580	2,468	1,571	1,671	910	748	1,279	965	1,253
Palm	800	593	106	196	125	125	123	182	255	282
Salad (pints, and over half-a-pint)	6,297	4,501	4,610	8,509	3,329	241	103	124	80	..
" (over a quart, and up to a gallon)	87	10	180	47	47	..	..	..	..	..
" (in bulk)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seed	271	527	329	861	1,322	250	1,060	321	299	567
Shale, waste	811	1,163	918	872	1,163	..	19	147	1	..
Sperm	271	85	652	42	16	23	43	24	57	59
Tallow	..	..	..	..	..	185	101	666	35	..
Vegetable, in bulk	..	..	..	..	..	8,080	5,504	10,677	8,683	7,028
" (pints, and over half-a-pint)	838	450	607	2,229	1,682	71	43	101	36	..
Undescribed	2,116	1,655	314	296	2,194	..	..	..	..	..
" (in bulk)	983	880	1,616	1,297	976	..	..	..	..	..
" (pints, and over half-a-pint)	1,163	743	1,840	1,723	2,775	2,187	1,932	2,153	1,732	8,474
" (over a quart, and up to a gallon)	3	15	98	69	88	..	..	..	..	..
Total Oils	159,964	156,253	190,495	289,376	240,756	38,014	39,108	53,481	59,315	63,018

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS

Order 22.—Coke & .

Coal ..	196,416	201,047	104,086	228,647	257,058	311	120	354	396	365
Coal and Charcoal, ground ..	12	8	14	21	10	..	..	..	..	1,407
Coke, Charcoal ..	1,161	4,946	8,156	7,541	3,221	297	412	610	3,138	1,407
Kerosene Shale ..	2,060	5,007	329	..	89	..	..	..	49	153
Paraffine Wax ..	10,188	12,791	2,154	6,211	6,612	1,717	2,421	3,300	4,973	9,649

Order 22.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.
(See also Order 12 ante.)

Bricks, bath ..	184	117	192	144	97	7	18	14	38	39
Brownware and Tiles ..	2,061	1,453	3,316	4,877	5,758	3,501	2,034	2,949	3,131	2,354
China and Porcelain ..	21,090	20,918	19,415	24,103	25,399	2,463	2,533	3,766	2,486	2,941
Bottles, containing liquors ..	15,001	14,268	21,136	14,802	21,390	..	..	..	..	..
" " unenumerated ..	4,108	3,362	4,904	3,436	6,456	..	..	..	..	..
Earthenware ..	29,632	23,106	38,700	44,031	40,434	5,461	6,356	8,307	7,932	5,759
Glass Bottles, for aerated waters ..	1,106	1,467	2,206	4,467	6,030	5,027	7,629	8,672	11,375	10,036
Glass, plate ..	3,013	3,304	10,966	12,976	1,764	1,582	2,361	2,744	2,767	2,031
" " window ..	6,174	7,001	12,032	11,189	12,100	1,744	1,613	3,001	2,643	1,823
" " bent ..	243	216	619	337	1,162	465	572	662	373	409
Glassware, cut, engraved, &c. ..	4,608	4,592	823	288	592	..	..	..	..	..
Glassware, other ..	16,916	19,694	29,399	31,390	32,708	7,178	7,595	8,232	9,686	7,893
" " soda-water syphons, &c. ..	785	1,443	2,029	4,161	5,324	..	..	..	..	..
Marble, wrought ..	4,497	2,292	1,230	4,705	6,390	1,548	994	1,821	1,072	1,248
" " unwrought ..	1,289	1,558	2,604	2,456	2,441	322	394	298	343	226
Plaster of Paris ..	23	1	7	14	10	214	99	204	15	11
" " American ..	29	154	669	1,907	217	84	7	5	..	..
Plaster ..	..	..	..	..	1,837	..	118	339	114	68
Putty ..	336	650	966	684	697	4	2	4	69	68
Slate Slabs ..	111	134	190	665	576	796	817	834	1,271	385
Stones, grind ..	821	424	517	711	636	90	56	213	149	140
" " mill ..	37	66	6	5	14	..	7	71	35	6
" " unenumerated unwrought ..	381	1,027	1,121	790	1,547	400	805	1,635	1,686	1,843
" " wrought ..	2,066	1,823	2,100	24	458	464	1,001	1,863	1,376	1,520
Whiting ..	2,327	2,141	1,960	1,743	2,732	330	294	480	374	441

Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.

Gold, bullion ..	1,270,544	1,419,063	1,474,121	2,081,961	2,617,434	35,798	122,501	64,605	193,811	271,048
" " specie ..	17,400	2,500	3,230	11,093	7,559	3,692,877	3,023,236	3,234,307	6,276,507	5,650,727
Silver, bullion ..	79	..	88	492	1,347	1,311	4,353	342	118	41
" " specie ..	5,405	4,310	19,634	13,533	68,348	15,218	8,372	10,637	2,321	24,400
" " ore ..	4,154	42	48	..	..	4,840	45	..	675	..

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE—(b) VALUES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1898.
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.										
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.</i>										
Copper, specie .. .. .	..	1,501	2,000	1,013	3,003	..	865	..	..	940
ore .. .. .	..	..	74	..	84	..	..	555	..	300
Gold Leaf	2,212	3,169	2,467	2,639	3,063	..	89	302	290	141
Silver Leaf	12	35	43	31	31	..	..	..	..	..
Gold, plate of	68	130	186	251	117	..	19	21	24	5
Jewellery, unenumerated	13,240	21,806	25,140	33,219	38,785	..	13,201	..	19,031	20,354
Jewellery, gold rings	92	101	49	41	63	..	6,040	2,317	1,466	1,508
Silver, plate of	2,027	4,044	4,803	4,315	4,415	..	380	34	2,858	45
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,788	7,039	17,133	28,017
Precious Stones, unset	8,346	13,240	19,708	51,317	75,923	..	4,294	..	..	3
Quartz	104	6,320	4,942	2,700	612	..	108	404	492	..
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>										
Antimony, ore .. .. .	..	87	98	185	196	..	..	178	..	391
" regulus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	94	..	47
Brassware	7,154	7,870	7,246	6,650	3,107	..	2,141	1,711	3,093	1,770
Copper	3,081	2,277	4,117	3,360	3,570	..	567	688	523	346
" sheet	4,870	4,843	4,530	7,369	7,414	..	591	1,038	1,165	566
" wire	643	680	324	680	1,263	..	184	178	127	800
Copperware	1,008	2,839	3,940	6,027	4,064	..	881	1,464	1,676	1,580
Electric Light Fittings	7,783	10,063	16,570	21,628	16,700	..	4,936	9,277	13,135	10,927
Grates and Stoves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,077	845	1,569	1,455
Iron, bar and rod	40,760	36,119	54,518	72,906	50,982	..	8,332	10,386	16,247	13,088
" bolts and nuts	1,704	2,084	1,536	1,686	1,577	..	1,369	1,816	2,692	1,899
" castings, fire bars, &c.	114	114	87	98	181	..	612	432	681	..
" buckles and tube	46	133	1,063	3,630	3,630	..	3,658	3,880	4,437	3,125
" castings, undecorated	668	980	2,032	3,630	2,490	..	2,090	2,484	2,609	2,962
" galvanized cordage	662	164	6,395	1,403	2,490	..	994	1,674	2,046	1,015
" guttering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,670	50,192	40,223	80,910
" sheet	108,967	107,537	162,716	183,506	174,440	..	3,776	3,745	4,066	2,560
" gliders, H-rolled	730	720	4,374	8,701	8,701	..	1,019	..	732	..
" hoop	10,654	9,186	10,391	11,592	8,910	..	1,043	..	..	..

[illegible]

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.
Order 33.—*Animals and Birds.*

Order 33.—Animals and Birds.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH ARTICLE—(b) VALUES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—continued.										
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—continued.</i>										
Horses, overland	72,315	64,568	87,794	136,589	130,917	60,998	66,109	59,622	77,603	77,619
" seaward	10,365	9,101	17,760	14,994	25,028	84,063	124,932	156,023	63,652	53,744
Cattle, overland	115,143	100,251	150,028	144,752	227,969	40,017	30,361	44,878	61,194	41,063
" seaward	284	331	1,361	576	9,499	3,085	4,821	4,901	6,301	4,722
Sheep, overland	228,259	181,051	196,122	235,459	323,912	66,606	43,303	48,322	75,184	39,142
" seaward	3,838	3,613	5,899	2,439	2,716	14,573	21,351	15,496	38,011	40,543
Pigs, overland	1,590	1,045	1,240	3,252	5,439	1,084	1,411	3,395	6,445	1,142
" seaward	38	15	10	62	481	3,066	850	8,354	2,191	2,975
Poultry	955	777	413	537	524	1,431	1,213	1,005	1,553	537
Other, undescribed	485	86	2,003	337	6,962	67	90	64	39	3,735
Plants	3,110	2,420	3,074	3,090	3,346	6,680	7,422	6,560	6,418	6,456
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.										
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>										
Brushware, hair	6,553	7,396	4,332	3,085	2,496	550	1,963	2,154	2,455	905
" undescribed	1,775	1,890	3,351	9,995	10,177	3,919	1,837	2,124	2,308	2,893
Fancy Goods	49,697	53,735	50,317	63,178	67,676	5,611	7,911	10,496	9,398	11,439
Grindery	33,170	29,505	27,139	31,334	23,272	7,107	5,259	5,446	4,065	1,381
Hardware and Ironmongery, undescribed	80,757	85,744	121,621	151,879	141,563	29,389	32,627	54,436	44,968	36,183
" seaward	2,173	2,457	4,405	4,239	3,997	117	187	210	433	132
" overland	28,529	21,463	20,043	27,916	23,300	13,870	15,286	22,280	22,760	25,083
" Stores, unenumerated	28,670	6,619	4,413	4,410	25,369	..	15	960	30	6,965
" Stores	7,615	6,611	5,212	5,547	4,960	..	15	1,350	4,131	6,043
" empty, returned	8,781	10,810	11,950	10,634	14,097	9,920	6,644	9,549	9,574	10,389
Photographic Goods	8,066	7,718	10,901	12,618	21,964	6,174	7,890	9,137	8,259	6,259
Printing Materials	6,131	10,068	4,965	6,911	9,691	4,848	3,702	3,118	3,511	1,543
Telegraphic Materials (including wire)	26,454	20,954	37,331	37,041	45,045	23,167	32,514	34,966	36,969	43,998
Travellers', &c., samples .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Order 38.—Indefinite Articles.

	42	30	207	9	100	128	174	216	441
Curiosities	7,830	5,347	742	10	..	962	35	227	..
Exhibits, undescrbed	11,065	7,090	9,029	10,668	15,535	5,395	3,232	7,796	7,997
Goods, manufactured, undescrbed	18,114	12,493	19,329	85,344	59,471	19	30	766	56
Government Stores (not otherwise enumerated)	29,008	27,346	28,293	29,048	33,437	27,900	37,042	38,684	37,330
Personal Effects	247	130	198	311	350	186	354	392	558
Specimens of Natural History	10,385	6,757	19,000	6,359	40,447	..	..	..	..
Goods, Victorian, returned .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12,470,599	12,473,344	14,554,837	15,454,482	16,768,904	14,029,546	14,547,732	14,198,518	15,872,346

NOTE.—The following is a summary for the years shown of the imports on which duty was paid at fixed or *ad valorem* rates, of those which were free, and of those warehoused; also showing the imports by sea or overland:—

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS, 1894 TO 1893.

Imports of—	1894.					1893.				
	£					£				
Goods which paid duties at fixed rates	1,023,773	1,245,679	1,655,643	1,802,032	1,913,271	1,764,027	1,703,092	1,892,824	2,094,654	2,006,047
" were free	1,069,606	1,150,992	1,703,092	1,764,027	1,913,271	1,764,027	1,703,092	1,892,824	2,094,654	2,006,047
" <i>ad valorem</i> rates	8,448,452	8,212,494	9,045,511	9,825,199	10,863,652	9,045,511	9,825,199	10,863,652	11,863,652	12,863,652
" warehoused	1,929,768	1,863,179	2,063,571	2,062,824	1,892,827	2,063,571	2,062,824	1,892,827	1,892,827	1,892,827
Total	12,470,599	12,472,344	14,554,837	15,454,482	16,768,904	14,554,837	15,454,482	16,768,904	18,853,927	19,763,526
Goods overland	2,390,499	2,195,174	2,513,130	2,195,216	2,095,047	2,390,499	2,195,216	2,095,047	2,095,047	2,095,047
" by sea	10,080,100	10,277,170	12,041,707	13,259,268	14,673,837	10,080,100	13,259,268	14,673,837	16,758,880	17,668,479

678. The following were the rates of duty, and the amount of Customs duty collected for the same years, on the various articles enumerated in the preceding table :—

**CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED,
1894 TO 1898.**

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1895.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.			£	£	£	£	£
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>							
Cards, playing per doz. packs	3s.	3s.	1,050	830	842	1,260	617
Stationery—							
Manufactured							
Albums, Date Cases, Ink-stands, Desks, &c.	85 per cent.	35 per cent. 20 per cent.	8,043	6,675	5,075 1,507	5,523 1,702	5,092 1,612
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>							
Harmoniums each	£3	£3	6	15	..	6	6
Organs, cabinet	£3	£3	507	591	696	468	936
" pipe, &c.*	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	116	2	6	48	25
Pianofortes, grand each	£15	£15	120	240	255	240	315
" upright	£5	£5	4,460	5,635	7,565	9,535	11,495
<i>Order 5.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>							
Pipes, tobacco—							
Clay per gross	1s.	1s.	28	21	15	118	60
Other (chiefly wooden)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	3,690	3,564	4,777	5,118	4,300
Pipe Cases, &c.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	167	1	..	2	6
Turnery	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	11	3	12	5	15
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>							
Fireworks	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	105	157	133	276	159
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>							
Clocks	30 per cent.	15 per cent.	1,129	1,346	1,419	1,425	1,831
Watches	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	2,830	2,670	3,406	4,515	5,215
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>							
Ammunition, &c.—							
Cartridges	Free	20 per cent.	..	..	1,220	1,060	1,061
Dynamite per lb.	4d.	1d.	425	199	122	43	215
Fuse per coil	1½d.	1d.	434	418	508	456	298
Gelatine, Dynamite, &c. per lb.	1d.	1d.	1,414	1,777	1,796	2,862	3,792
Powder, blasting	1d.	1d.	1,561	1,398	8	161	..
" sporting	3d.	3d.	1,194	1,515	1,410	830	718
Shot	1d.	1d.	381	536	446	164	130
Other Explosives	4d.	1d.	4	9	6	..	1
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>							
Boilers, steam	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	18	68	21	54	..
Cutlery	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	2,407	2,219	3,059	3,476	2,967
Engines, steam	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	83	310	1,375	1,255	3,302
" portable	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	311	275	621	1,571	728

* Including pianoforte actions.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED,
1894 TO 1898—continued.**

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1895.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.			£	£	£	£	£
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements—continued.</i>							
Implements, agricultural, unde- scribed	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	3,741	2,921	3,364	5,104	8,015
Machinery—							
Other*	Free	35 per cent.	..	..	172	278	208
Undescribed*	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	10,757	12,024	10,651	7,593	19,691
Machine Tools	Free	20 per cent.	..	..	1,974	3,288	4,168
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>							
Axles and Arms—							
With brass caps .. per arm	10s.	4s.	104	66	203	169	338
Mail patent, over 1½ inch ..	7s.	4s.	349	299	327	359	249
" up to 1½ inch ..	4s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	305	263	396	350	391
Common nut, over 1½ inch ..	4s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	32	39	56	67	24
" up to 1½ inch ..	3s.	1s.	835	319	893	677	605
Common dray	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	291	180	179	468	548
Axle-boxes	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	58	54	51	18	25
Bicycles, Tricycles, &c.	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	6,299	9,888	23,689	15,077	7,445
Carriages and Carts—							
Barouches, Broughams, &c. each	£50	£40	..	200	160	..	320
Omnibuses and Coaches ..	£40	£25	..	80	..	..	..
Dog Carts, &c.	£10	£6	50	30	42	24	96
Hansom Cabs and Waggons, &c., with tops	£20	£12	60	20	48	72	96
All Carts without springs ..	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	29	22	47	26	68
Waggons, &c., without tops each	£15	£9	15	30	64	162	54
Unenumerated	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	307	237	604	666	705
Carriage Materials—							
Buggy Tops (leather) .. each	£5	£4	..	5	..	..	..
" (other)	£3	£2 8s.	..	6	..	..	25
Other	35 per cent.	Various	76	80	545	636	444
Wheels, Poles, Shafts, and Bars	Various	Various	221	265	..	..	..
Perambulators and Chil- dren's Carriages	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	558	625	585	405	624
Rugs (waterproof) and Horse Clothing	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	129	121	305	184	174
Saddlery and Harness	45 per cent.	30 per cent.	567	729	589	204	188
Saddle-trees, harness .. per doz.	10s.	10s.	23	4	17	14	7
" riding	20s.	10s.	14	26	23	14	17
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials.</i> <i>(See also Order 29, post.)</i>							
Bricks, air	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	..	3	..	3	..
" fire	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	67	267	124	261	86
Cement per cwt.	1s.	1s.	4,372	11,665	7,749	6,326	9,914
Doors—							
Not exceeding 1½ inches in thickness each	5s.	5s.	..	3	2	1	2
Over 1½ inches, but not exceeding 1½ inches in thickness	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	2	..	..	..	..
Frames, door and window "	5s.	5s.	1	..	..	6	..
Sashes, window, glazed and unglazed per pair	3s. and 2s.	3s.	..	..	1	1	3

* The following amounts were refunded as Drawbacks for these two items:—£6,418, £12,001, £9,072, £5,514, and £4,079 in the respective years.

CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1895.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.			£	£	£	£	£
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>							
Furniture and Upholstery ..	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	3,800	4,317	5,411	6,426	7,471
Lamps and Lampware ..	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	4,346	4,758	2,746	3,049	2,487
Lamps, unenumerated ..	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	..	..	1,328	1,078	1,044
Springs, furniture ..	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	..	7	9	18	7
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>							
Acid, acetic .. per lb.	3d.	3d.	894	287	846	197	200
" sulphuric .. per cwt.	..	1s.	..	..	14	..	..
" undescrbed ..	5s.	5s.	16	39	7	8	2
Alkali, soda-crystals .. per ton	£2	£2	2	4	1	4	4
Blackening ..	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	988	910	1,007	800	1,073
Drugs and Chemicals—							
Ammonia, carbonate of .. per lb.	2d.	2d.	801	243	250	252	273
" liquid ..	2d.	Free	9	25	..	..	..
Gelatine ..	6d.	6d.	234	184	364	214	251
Morphia .. per oz.	1s. 6d.*	Free	78	32	..	..	..
Nitrate of silver ..	6d.*	Free	1	1	1	..	..
Strychnine ..	1s.*	Free	234	128	..	..	..
Glycerine, pure .. per lb.	3d.	1½d.	98	53	80	36	37
" crude ..	1d.	½d.	6	5	59	126	90
Ink, printing (coloured) ..	6d.	6d.	79	112	220	200	274
" writing—liquor or powder ..	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	247	258	344	451	265
Matches and Vestas—							
In metal boxes .. per gross	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	52	106	12	18	25
Paper boxes ..	1s.	1s.	12,954	8,094	4,508	5,995	4,227
Wooden ..	6d.	6d.	182	45	33	19	19
Medicines, patent ..	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	11,470	10,068	12,067	11,806	11,790
Opium, prepared .. per lb.	£1	£1	9,507	10,334	10,188	9,215	9,040
Paints and Colours—							
Dry white lead .. per ton	Free†	£2	..	1	172	56	27
Mixed for use ..	£4	£4	452	590	642	634	704
Ground in oil ..	£2	£2	2,463	3,043	3,225	3,688	2,904
Spirits, methylated .. per gal.	1s	1s.	67	13	72	421	120
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.							
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>							
Blankets, unenumerated ..	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	7,791	7,500	{ 2,286	{ 2,231	{ 1,908
" grey or coloured ..	35 per cent.	15 per cent.			{ 3,339	{ 3,789	{ 3,151
Carpeting and Druggeting ..	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	8,000	6,983	8,093	8,824	8,298
Flannels and Shirtings ..	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	3,166	2,196	3,646	3,138	2,417
Rugs, woollen ..	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	468	524	817	915	843
Woolen Piece Goods—							
Coatings, vestings, trouserings, shirtings, and flannel ..	{ 40 per cent. }		{ 30 per c. }	75,874	{ 68,637	{ 68,463	{ 59,204½
	{ 40 per cent. }		{ 15 per c. }		{ 5,414	{ 5,894	{ 6,068
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.‡</i>							
Silks and satins, dress ..	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	29,630	35,996	30,130	30,731	36,815
Silk Ribbons ..	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	818	689	2,214	2,044	2,068
Silk Velvets and Crape ..	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	120	109	131	265	150
Silk, manufactures of ..	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	3,198	4,184	1,581	3,654	3,657

* Free from 5th June, 1895.

† £2 per ton from 5th June, 1895.

‡ The following amounts were refunded as Drawbacks:—Woolens, £4,584, £6,104, £7,082, £7,482, and £3,102; and Silk Manufactures, £3,809, £4,548, £6,282, £3,338, and £3,359 in the respective years.

§ Duty collected at the rate of 25 per cent.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED,
1894 TO 1898—continued.**

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1895.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.			£	£	£.	£	£
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>							
Cotton Blankets	{ Free* } 25 per cent.	25 per cent.	..	13	33	137	95
Linen—tents and tarpaulins	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	16	17	22	16	30
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>							
Bags, fancy, hand, &c. ..	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	397	266	449	444	520
Quilts, Cosies, &c. ..	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	311	477	504	584	565
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>							
Apparel and Slopes—							
Wholly or partly made up from materials containing wool, the duty on which is 40 per cent. ..	50 per cent.	40 per cent.†	14,141	16,296	9,908	} 37,446	41,756
Clothing, Underclothing, &c., not otherwise enumerated ..	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	41,518	42,188	29,101		
Corsets .. ..	..	15 per cent.	..	..	8,738	8,633	7,657
Bonnets	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	303	234	260	157	..
Boots and Shoes .. per doz. pairs	{ 8s. 6d. to } 60s. }	{ 8s. 6d. to 60s. } 6s. }	9,523	10,509	{ 10,588 } 1,268	9,126	9,661
“ “ indiarubber and spiked ..	12s.	12s.	1,575	1,098	50	1,074	1,342
“ “ goloashes and overshoes ..	4s.	4s.	187	138	70	35	40
Clogs and Pattens	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	5	7	10	117	142
Feathers, ornamental	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	2,322	2,516	2,888	2,765	4,402
Frillings, Ruffings, &c. ..	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	1,150	1,168	1,772	2,067	2,675
Furs, dressed per lb.	2d.	2d.	38	29	56	54	41
“ hatters	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	15	18	21	19	403
Gloves, kid or leather	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	13,233	12,454	16,231	12,742	13,306
Handkerchiefs	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	743	1,047	1,070	1,440	1,109
Hats and caps:—							
Dress per doz.	£3	£3	203	260	335	234	235
Men's, women's, boys', &c., felt, and boys' and men's with calico or other frames, &c., made of wool ..	36s.	{ 24s. } { 30s. }	1,626	1,879	{ 435 } 2,864	515	475
Ditto, made of other than wool .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,472	3,541
Pith	£1	£1	5	24	17	31	46
Cloth, sewn, &c. ..	8s.	8s.	194	135	125	123	173
Felt hoods	5s.	Free	117	35	..	..	..
Straw	25 per cent.‡	35 per cent.	1,980	5,700	12,719	12,401	10,903
Others, unenumerated ..	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	11,583	8,377	3,433	2,384	2,941

* 15 per cent. from 5th to 11th July, 1895, and 25 per cent. afterwards.

† Reduced to 35 per cent. on 1st January, 1897.

‡ On Hats and Caps of all sorts the following amounts were refunded as Drawbacks:—£2,255, £2,602, £3,683, £2,584, and £1,309 in the respective years.

§ Altered to 4s. 6d. per dozen from 5th June to 18th July, 1895, on untrimmed hats, and further altered to 35 per cent. on trimmed and untrimmed hats from 19th July, 1895.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED,
1894 TO 1898—continued.**

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1895.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.			£	£	£	£	£
<i>Order 19.—Dress—continued.</i>							
Hat and Bonnet Shapes.. per doz.	Free *	1s.	..	11	59	24	33
Hosiery, wool and silk	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	17,193	16,050	21,404	20,181	19,956
Umbrellas and Parasols—							
Silk each	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	357	382	393	340	466
Other "	1s.	1s.	25	14	8	5	34
Umbrella Sticks "	1s.	1s.	1	6	4	..	..
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>							
Bags and Sacks—							
Woolpacks per doz.	3s.	Free	3,539	394	40	..	..
Other than bran, corn, and flour, and gunny (less than 8 bushels).. ..	6d.	6d.	22	44	96	47	215
Cordage, coir rope .. per cwt.	5s.	5s.	1	3	19	5	12
" hempen "	12s.	12s.	86	66	87	87	61
" white lines "	12s.	12s.	22	27	29	30	39
" engine packing "	12s.	12s.	436	351	358	487	505
" other "	12s.	12s.	119	155	235	228	212
Jute Piece Goods, hessians ..	Free †	10 per cent.	5	955	1,948	2,115	2,690
Mats and Rugs, undecorated ..	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	825	1,072	499	305	321
Matting, coir and jute	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	163	208	354	217	135
" other "	Free ‡	15 per cent.	2	..	253	374	373
Nets and Netting "	Free §	25 per cent.	..	7	11	31	104
Oil and other Floor Cloths ..	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	6,638	8,052	8,949	9,551	9,899
Twines and Lines .. per lb.	2½d.	2d.	706	779	676	727	867
" reaper and binder per cwt.	8s.	8s.	1,580	146	58	95	1,695
" seaming, &c. "	Free ¶	10 per cent.	..	489	511	713	580
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &C.							
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>							
Butter per lb.	2d.	2d.	6	138	27	1,488	9,971
Cheese "	3d.	3d.	307	357	1,467	419	2,558
Milk, preserved "	2d.	2d.	3,618	3,766	3,802	3,861	5,279
Eggs "	2s. per gross	10 per cent.	199	102	236	196	415
Fish, preserved .. per lb.	2d.	2d.	14,210	17,540	20,447	25,087	30,348
" salted per cwt.	5s.	5s.	2,438	2,232	2,348	2,708	2,912
Honey per lb.	2d.	2d.	6	2	..	9	832
Isinglass "	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	46	47	53	30	25
Lard "	..	2d. per lb.	..	..	..	..	23
Meats—							
Fresh, Beef, Mutton, and Veal per cental	7s.	7s.	375	314	189	323	342
Fresh Pork "	10s.	10s.	2	4	3	..	114
Frozen "	7s.	7s.	..	1	30	48	122
Preserved per lb.	2d.	2d.	1,112	1,432	1,604	1,929	2,665
Beef or Mutton, salted per cental	7s.	7s.	2	1	53	7	21
Bacon and Hams .. per lb.	2d.	2d.	404	306	265	300	190
Pork per cental	10s.	10s.	1	..	10	180	137
Potted "	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	323	410	584	814	1,277
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>							
Arrowroot per lb.	2d.	2d.	709	600	950	921	1,057
Biscuits "	2d.	1d.	40	48	13	11	18

* 1s. per dozen from 16th August, 1895.

† 10 per cent. from 1st to 7th August, 1894, and from 5th June, 1896.

‡ 10 per cent. from 1st to 7th August, 1894.

§ 25 per cent. from 5th June, 1896.

¶ 10 per cent. from 5th June, 1896.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED,
1894 TO 1898—continued.**

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1895.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— continued.			£	£	£	£	£
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food— continued.</i>							
Confectionery—							
Not exceeding 1s. per lb. in value per lb.	2d.	2d.	} 2,008	{ 2,072	2,188	3,367	3,474
Exceeding ditto	2d.*	25 per cent.					
Sugar Candy	4d.	4d.					
Fruit—							
Dried or preserved†—							
Bottled, &c. (over a quart and up to a gallon) per doz.	18s.	18s.	16	24	24	24	26
Bottled (pints and over half-a-pint)	3s.	3s.	315	638	507	709	581
Dried per lb.	3d.	3d.	6,901	7,748	6,602	8,438	8,916
Peel, drained, candied, or preserved	2d.	2d.	425	916	1,458	2,799	1,682
Currants	3d.	3d.	39,043	36,037	44,409	37,808	40,397
Raisins	3d.	3d.	12,884	10,551	3,434	6,961	346
Fresh Oranges and Lemons per bushel	9d.	9d.	11,064	7,251	8,923	7,909	1,506
„ all others	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	3,783	2,589	2,181	1,750	9,856
Jams and Jellies per lb.	3d.	3d.	767	750	928	1,034	895
Nuts—Almonds, Wal- nuts, &c.	2d.	2d.	1,818	1,655	2,109	1,963	2,108
Pulp	3d.	3d.	..	..	..	463	..
Grain and Pulse—							
Barley per cental	3s.	3s.	1,148	138	2,375	6,424	1,668
Beans and Peas	2s. 11d.	2s. 11d.	76	64	106	381	524
Maize	2s. 11d.	2s. 11d.	46	16	318	2,418	11
Oats	3s.	3s.	63	54	3,178	250	12
Peanuts	2s.	2s.	100	78	134	230	385
Rice	6s.	6s.	7,704	7,034	9,375	9,006	10,775
„ (dressed in bond)	4s.	4s.	11,380	10,969	10,908	10,732	10,549
Wheat	2s. 11d.	2s. 11d.	24	5	66	80	54
Unenumerated	2s.	2s.	17	40	104	97	79
Prepared—							
Barley, pearl	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	1	..	..	..	1
Flour	5s.	5s.	1	5	59	16	14
Malt per bushel	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	108	54	98	20	39
Oatmeal per cental	9s.	9s.	8	9	14	170	679
Other and unenum- erated	5s.	5s.	47	55	114	98	100
Liquorice per lb.	2d.	2d.	233	212	272	228	256
Macaroni and Vermicelli	2d.	2d.	724	497	618	470	696
Malzena and Corn Flour	2d.	2d.	3,846	3,092	3,558	3,896	5,227
Molasses, unrefined .. per cwt.	2s.	2s.	659	858	2,601	1,968	2,369
„ refined	6s.	6s.	26	198	1,461	1,281	1,615
„ in bond	4s.	5s.	6,645	2,357	26	..	656
Onions per ton	£1	£1	2	5	1	12	40
Potatoes	£1	£1	817	74	63	504	7,400
Sugar, cane, raw † .. per cwt.	6s.	6s.	68,093	85,830	84,598	95,682	79,709
„ refined in bond	5s. 6d.	5s. 9d.	176,799	176,786	202,792	197,721	229,816

* 25 per cent. from 5th June, 1895.

† The following amounts were refunded as Drawbacks on Fruit, dried or preserved:—£4,788, £6,415, £7,013, £5,422, and £4,345 for the respective years.

‡ The following amounts were refunded on Sugar:—Drawbacks, £1,785, £2,098, £3,520, £3,234, and £2,567; Rebates, £27,183, £29,881, £33,956, £35,733, and £43,359 for the respective years.

§ But this duty was raised to 6s. 6d. from 1st to 7th August, 1894 (duty received, £2,761), also from 5th June to 31st July and from 19th September to 8th October, 1895 (duty received, £22,505), and to 5s. 9d. from 1st August to 18th September and after 8th October, 1895 (duty received, £70,031).

**CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED,
1894 TO 1898—continued.**

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1895.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— continued.			£	£	£	£	£
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food— continued.</i>							
Sugar, beet and other .. per cwt.	12s.	12s.	9	7	..	21	6
" glucose, solid .. "	6s.	6s.	2,119	2,609	3,934	4,034	5,729
" saccharine .. "	12s.	12s.	8	20	4	..	115
Vegetables, bottled (over a quart and up to a gal- lon) .. per doz.	18s.	18s.	..	1	..	1	7
" bottled (pints and over half-a-pint) .. "	3s.	3s.	169	243	241	272	433
" preserved .. per lb.	3d.	3d.	16	..	10	9	16
" salted .. per cwt.	5s.	5s.	90	76	..	..	..
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>							
Aerated and Mineral Waters	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	130	139	141	251	257
Beer (ale and porter), bottled .. per gal.	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.	30,156	25,439	24,037	24,480	26,734
" (ale and porter), draught .. "	1s.	10d.	3,450	3,187	4,680	2,279	2,338
" (ale and porter), lager .. "	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	916	876	1,229	1,340	1,506
Chicory per lb.	3d.	3d.	..	..	..	..	7
Chocolate and Cocoa (raw, free)	3d.	3d.	3,692	3,376	4,480	4,164	4,691
Cider and Perry, bottled .. per gal.	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.	..	8	34	55	44
" in bulk .. "	1s.	10d.	15	9	25	32	46
Coffee, roasted and ground, and prepara- tions (raw, free) .. per lb.	3d.	3d.	778	780	803	830	1,114
Ginger, ground (other than ground, free) .. "	2d.	2d.	..	1	5	..	4
Hops	3d.	3d.	4,062	3,466	12,356	10,363	13,965
Lime Juice	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	21	5	5	..	4
Mustard per lb.	2d.	2d.	2,020	1,842	2,042	1,857	2,127
Pepper—Ground (o'her than ground, free) .. "	2d.	2d.	7	11	5	8	2
Perfumery*	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	749	605	838	850	530
Pickles—							
Quarts, and over a pint .. per doz.	3s.	3s.	47	39	69	61	55
Pints, and over half-a- pint	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	461	442	675	435	494
Half-pint, and smaller .. "	1s.	1s.	18	5	6	12	23
Other	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	42	79	27	12	18
Salt per ton	£1	£1	10,616	9,865	9,524	9,150	7,001
Salted Provisions .. per cwt.	5s.	5s.	..	..	82	96	353
Sauces—							
Pints, and over half-a- pint per doz.	2s.	2s.	1,133	1,191	1,152	1,272	1,432
Other	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	6	10	8	4	6
Spices, ground per lb.	2d.	2d.	30	24	31	27	34
Spirits per gal.	15s.	12s.	335,923	342,401	403,971	370,179	305,536
" of wine	15s.	12s.	1	7	180	308	229
" perfumed .. "	£1 4s.	£1 4s.	2,170	2,363	2,544	2,557	2,865
Tea† per lb.	3d.	3d.	116,943	119,627	124,183	116,079	123,745

* See also Spirits perfumed.

† The following amounts were refunded as Drawbacks on Tea:—£23,508, £20,653, £21,533, £18,379, and £20,537 for the respective years.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED,
1894 TO 1898—continued.**

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1895.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— continued.			£	£	£	£	£
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants — continued.</i>							
Tobacco, manufactured .. per lb.	3s.	3s.	175,044	175,676	162,750	148,217	149,170
„ unmanufactured ..	1s.	1s.	34,894	47,538	31,110	44,583	48,519
„ cigars ..	6s.	6s.	23,818	24,217	27,759	29,447	29,897
„ cigarettes ..	6s.	6s.	2,119	2,396	3,073	4,244	5,049
„ snuff ..	3s.	3s.	730	734	574	841	618
Vinegar .. per gal.	6d.	6d.	1,983	1,701	1,843	1,576	1,670
Wine, in wood and bottled	12s.*	8s.	8,985	8,232	8,987	7,551	8,668
„ sparkling ..	12s.	12s.	7,741	8,599	8,914	8,247	9,665
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.							
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>							
Candles .. per lb.	2d.	1½d.†	3,275	1,964	2,637	1,615	1,135
Combs ..	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	343	404	636	630	917
Glus .. per lb.	2d.	2d.	620	829	941	1,053	1,214
„ liquid ..	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	93	88	53	86	130
Grease, antifriction .. per ton	£3	{ £4 £3 }	112	87	{ 120 24 }	141	100
Hair—							
Artificial, human (made up) ..	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	110	93	62	53	27
Curled .. per lb.	2d.	2d.	23	13	9	4	19
Leather—							
Unenumerated .. per lb.	6d.	6d.	4,570	3,030	2,890	3,127	2,497
Calf ..	6d.	6d.	447	217	76	77	97
Cut into shapes ..	45 per cent.	30 per cent.	32	18	6	29	32
Patent .. per lb.	6d.	6d.	..	3	3	..	..
Laces ..	1s.	1s.	153	213	182	172	80
Morocco, roan, skiver, &c. ..	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1,163	666	585	267	439
Morocco, black and goat levant ..	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	587	437	256	174	96
Uppers, closed, men's .. per doz. pairs	£1 4s.	£1 4s.	7	6	18	11	4
Uppers, closed, women's ..	18s.	18s.	..	8	..	9	..
Uppers, wellington ..	6s.	6s.	27	18	..	5	12
Uppers, cashmere, last- ing or stuff ..	3s.	3s.	59	53	14	..	..
Slippers forms .. per doz.	..	2½d.	..	..	49	37	70
Leatherware ..	45 per cent.	30 per cent.	3,961	3,326	3,687	4,634	4,735
Soap, common .. per lb.	2d.	2d.	113	70	1,535	669	248
„ fancy, perfumed ‡	4d.	4d.	3,573	4,126	5,025	5,566	5,306
Stearine ..	2d.	1½d.	74	223	480	104	..
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>							
Bine .. per lb.	2d.	2d.	457	508	383	538	598
Bran and Pollard .. per cental	5s.	5s.	..	..	3	2	9
Casks and Shooks ..	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	65	259	172	345	774
Cork, cut .. per lb.	4d.	4d.	2,485	3,124	3,501	3,375	3,466
Dholl .. per cental	2s.	2s.	..	..	..	..	..
Millet and Broom Corn ..	Free ‡	10 per cent.	..	157	474	351	551
Paper, advertising matter .. per lb.	4d.	4d.	1,355	2,281	2,667	2,667	3,053
„ bags .. per owt.	15s.	10s.	209	73	209	250	464

* Altered to 8s. after 1st October, 1895.

† Altered to 1d. from 1st January, 1897.

‡ Of the duty received for Fancy Soap, the following amounts were refunded as Drawbacks:—£2,515, £2,571, £1,918, £4,030, and £2,286.

§ A duty of 10 per cent. was imposed from 9th August, 1895.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED,
1894 TO 1898—continued.**

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1895.	1896 to 1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.			£	£	£	£	£
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.</i>							
Paper, boxes, cardboard ..	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	698	720	1,122	877	948
" " glove, &c.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	489	597	810	1,025	830
" labels, printed ..	Free *	30 per cent.	..	4	34	23	55
" wrapping .. per cwt.	6s.	6s.	737	991	1,267	1,515	666
" writing, cut .. per lb.	2d.	2d.	23	4	21	19	..
" undescribed, cut ..	2d.	2d.	527	400	496	528	608
" " uncut per cwt.	6s.	6s.	3,902	5,010	6,582	5,931	7,825
" cardboard, &c.	4s.	4s.	1,239	2,406	1,712	1,937	2,514
Picture Frames (unmitred) ..	35 per cent.	15 per cent.	..	..	1,166	1,260	1,157
Pitch and Tar	25 per cent.†	25 per cent.	1	39	4	..	..
Seeds, canary	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	418	357	364	222	226
" mustard per lb.	Free ‡	‡d.	..	122	262	204	199
Starch	2d.	2d.	2,722	2,435	1,916	1,885	2,342
Tares per cental	2s.	2s.	23	8	8	4	16
Timber, bent	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	11	23	13	1	3
" cut into shapes ..	6d.	6d.	56	39	43	67	40
" oregon—size—7 in. x 2½ in., and less than 12 in. x 6 in. .. per 100 sup. ft.	2s. 6d.	2s.	2,688	3,087	5,820	4,982	5,728
" oregon—less than 7 in. x 2½ in. ..	5s.	4s.	4	68	30	52	54
" oregon—of 12 in. x 6 in. and up- wards	1s. 6d.	1s.	2,089	1,470	3,441	2,561	1,891
" other of sizes less than 7 in. x 2½ in.	4s.	4s.	79	151	102	18	69
" hardwood, un- dressed	3s.	3s.	9	50	416	326	428
" flooring, lining, and weather- boards	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	8,258	13,961	11,915	13,190	12,181
" mouldings, &c. (8 inches and over) per 100 lin. ft.	7s.	7s.	80	90	2	..	6
" mouldings, &c. (under 3 inches) ..	4s.	4s.	1,793	1,180	7	8	15
" sheaving per 100 sup. ft.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	211	491	606	261	1,080
" laths per 1,000	5s.	5s.	184	177	252	274	183
" pallings per 100	9d.	9d.	1	2	10	5	2
" pickets, undressed ..	6d.	6d.	14	8	62	75	61
" " dressed	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	..	..	1	..	..
" spokes and felloes, rough	6d.	6d.	23	32	24	33	..
Varnish per gal.	2s.	2s.	2,067	3,085	3,441	3,377	3,277
Wicker and Basket Ware ..	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	941	827	878	1,090	1,106
Woodenware	35 per cent.	25 per cent. 30 per cent.	8,611	7,108	5,338 744	5,106 1,556	5,612 822
<i>Order 26.—Oils.</i>							
Castor, in bulk per gal.	6d.	6d.	2,464	3,122	1,992	2,525	2,391
" (over a quart and up to a gallon) per doz.	12s.	12s.	..	..	1	..	..

* A duty of 30 per cent. was imposed from 5th June, 1895.

† 10 per cent. from 1st to 7th August, 1894, and 25 per cent. from 5th June, 1896.

‡ A duty of ½d. per lb. was imposed from 5th June, 1896.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED,
1894 TO 1898—continued.**

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1896.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.			£	£	£	£	£
<i>Order 26.—Oils—continued.</i>							
Castor (pints and over half-a-pint) per doz.	2s.	2s.	677	407	224	347	306
Chinese per gal.	6d.	6d.	699	639	902	704	597
Codliver (pints and over half-a-pint) per doz.	2s.	2s.	3	15	9	13	5
Coza per gal.	6d.	6d.	161	63	66	193	48
Lard per gal.	6d.	6d.	108	42	133	81	36
Linseed, in bulk	6d.	6d.	5,444	5,331	6,463	6,391	3,731
" (pints and over half-a-pint) per doz.	2s.	2s.	4	29	165	24	..
" (over a quart and up to a gallon)	12s.	12s.	..	6	1	..	..
Lubricating, in bulk .. per gal.	6d.	6d.	4	12	22	3	..
" in bottle (over a quart and up to a gallon) .. per doz.	12s.	12s.	..	1	..	..	..
" in bottle (pints and over half-a- pint)	2s.	2s.	25	21	4	14	11
Medicinal (pints and over half-a-pint)	2s.	2s.	..	..	..	2	..
Olive per gal.	6d.	6d.	338	224	344	183	339
Salad (pints and over half- a-pint) per doz.	2s.	2s.	1,596	1,089	803	708	696
" (over a quart and up to a gallon)	12s.	12s.	3	3	16	8	13
Seed per gal.	6d.	6d.	63	127	86	102	334
Vegetable, in bulk	6d.	6d.	62	69	55	633	433
" (over a quart and up to a gallon) .. per doz.	12s.	12s.	..	..	6	..	..
" (pints and over half-a-pint)	2s.	2s.	..	1	..	..	..
Oil, undescribed, in bulk per gal.	6d.	6d.	159	141	360	287	206
" undescribed (pints and over half-a- pint) per doz.	2s.	2s.	255	174	348	379	520
" undescribed (over a quart and up to a gallon)	12s.	12s.	9	5	9	12	14
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.							
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>							
Coal and Charcoal, ground ..	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	3	2	3	2	2
Paraffine wax	Free *	1d. per lb.	20	117	32	89	81
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthen- ware, and Glass.</i>							
Tiles and Fireclay Goods ..	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	415	288	764	964	1,165
Chinaware and Porcelain ..	15 per cent.†	15 per cent.	3,295	3,102	2,912	3,555	3,886
Bottles—							
Containing liquors .. per doz.	6d.	6d.	9,475	8,377	10,584	9,994	10,695
Unenumerated	3d.	3d.	2,282	1,937	2,462	2,309	2,728

* 10 per cent. from 1st to 7th August, 1894, and 1d. per lb. from 5th June, 1895.

† 25 per cent. from 1st to 29th August, 1894.

CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED				
	1894 and 1895.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.							
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i>							
Earthenware, unenumerated* .. per c. ft.	8d.†	8d.	5,802	5,448	5,447	1,363	1,028
Glass Bottles—		15 per cent.				5,796	5,428
For aerated waters .. "	6d.	6d.	200	279	411	860	1,069
Medicine .. "	1s.	1s.	228	202	196	409	427
Glass, bent .. "	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	79	118	185	101	253
Glassware—							
Cut, &c. .. per cub. ft.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	1,488	1,333	864	166	214
Plain .. "	1s.	1s.	4,521	2,848	1,932	1,809	2,315
N.O.E. .. "	2s. 6d. or 1s.	25 per cent.	..	2,469	5,814	6,071	6,185
Marble, wrought—							
Not otherwise enumerated .. per cub. ft.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	..	710	27	115	153
Monumental and wrought stones .. "	{ 35 per cent. }	7s. 6d.	1,569	{ 102	540	661	632
Plaster of Paris .. per cwt.	1s.	1s.	6	63	233	339	676
Putty per ton	£2	£2	98	191	290	208	180
Stones, unenumerated, wrought .. "	{ 35 per cent. }	7s. 6d. per cub. ft.	{ 664	656	689	815	{ 1,302
							{ 160½
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>							
Gold (chiefly) and Silver							
Leaf	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	448	608	520	515	630
Gold, plate of .. per oz.	8s.	8s.	6	9	17	30	37
Jewellery—							
Unenumerated	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	3,296	5,133	5,116	6,006	7,784
Gold rings per dwt.	4s.	4s.	22	27	26	23	30
Silver, plate of per oz.	2s.	2s.	587	910	1,225	1,243	1,190
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>							
Brassware	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	122	134	74	156	5
Copperware	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	10	..	1	..	..
Grates and Stones	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	41	22	31	..	..
Iron—							
Bolts and Nuts	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	606	525	407	525	649
Buckets and Tubes	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	29	29	21	24	45
Castings, Fire Bars, &c. per ton	48	£3	2	9	309	26	99
" undescrbed	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	116	134	799	1,045	..
Girders, H-rolled .. per ton	£3	£3	859	960	2,543	1,226	2,983
Pipes, cast	£3	£3	5	150	137	141	303
Wire, barbed	48	£3	2,321	1,929	2,288	1,787	2,985
Lead, pipe (chiefly), and sheet .. per cwt.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	..	..	142	176	82
Metal, manufactures of	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	18,180	19,050	16,062	20,036	21,463
Metalware, mixed	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	788	562	1,663	1,718	1,716
Nails, iron and steel .. per cwt.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	1,299	1,678	2,993	2,938	2,239
" horseshoe	14s.	14s.	433	425	398	263	271

* Being Brownware, Yellow or Cane Ware, Rockingham Ware, C.C. Chambers, C.C. Bakers', C.C. Pudding Bowls, C.C. Jellies, Brown, or Cane, or Fireclay, Medical or Sanitary Ware, Earthenware Flower Pots and Saucers, including packing and measuring outside the package as imported.

† The rate was 25 per cent. from 1st to 29th August, 1894.

‡ Glass, ornamental or etched, was altered to 30 per cent. from 5th June, 1895.

§ 25 per cent. from 5th June, 1895.

|| Altered to 7s. 6d. per cubic foot from 5th June, 1895.

¶ Duty collected at the rate of 35 per cent.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM VARIOUS ARTICLES IMPORTED,
1894 TO 1898—continued.**

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.		AMOUNTS COLLECTED.				
	1894 and 1896.	1896 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
			£	£	£	£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—							
<i>continued.</i>							
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>							
Plates, decorated—tin, for manufacturing tinware ..	Free	12½ per cent.	..	..	908	156	184
Platedware	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	7,040	7,296	9,262	9,351	9,768
Tinware	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	168	95	76	59	88
Zinc, perforated	35 per cent.	Free	42	43	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.							
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Plants.</i>							
Horses each	£2 10s.	Free	1,070	642	57	5	..
Cattle "	£1 10s.	£1 10s.	84,307	81,296	81,779	80,960	46,696
Sheep "	2s.	2s.	45,928	29,864	23,716	29,245	57,538
Pigs "	10s.	10s.	16	12	168	149	524
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.							
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>							
Brushware, hair	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	2,288	2,896	1,882	780	683
" undescrbed	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	438	562	2,562	2,967	3,281
Fancy Goods	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	4,931	5,318	5,067	6,168	6,756
Oilmen's Stores, unenumerated	{ 20 and 10 per cent.	{ 20 and 10 per cent.	4,887	3,335	3,410	3,847	5,098
Other articles only temporarily subject to duty* .. ..	..	..	1,716†	222	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	1,798,189	1,779,860	1,907,267	1,875,169	2,042,805

NOTE.—From the gross revenue drawbacks must be deducted to ascertain the net revenue, thus—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Drawbacks	94,952	106,097	119,378	104,970	86,679 (a)
Rebates and refunds ..	34,785	35,496	39,035	41,069	48,075
Net Customs revenue ..	1,668,452	1,638,267	1,748,864	1,729,130	1,908,051

(a) Including £48,850 for Sugar alone.

* Viz., 1st to 7th and 1st to 29th August, 1894; 5th June to 28th July, 22nd August to 18th September, and 5th to 12th July, 1896.

† Of this amount £552 was collected on Hosiery, Cotton, Linen, &c.; £287 on Cotton Piece Goods; £228 on Writing Paper (uncut); £112 on Steel Cordage; £64 on Indianrubber Goods; £43 on Books; £43 on Kerosene; £34 on Lubricating Oil; £30 on Printing Paper; and £29 on Dress Goods containing wool.

‡ Through an error in the Customs figures the detailed figures in this column add to £90 more than the total shown.

External
trade, 1893
to 1898.

679. The following are the declared values of imports and exports, and of the whole external trade, during the last six years :—

EXTERNAL TRADE, 1893 to 1898.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1893 ...	13,283,814	13,308,551	26,592,365
1894 ...	12,470,599	14,026,546	26,497,145
1895 ...	12,472,344	14,547,732	27,020,076
1896 ...	14,554,837	14,198,518	28,753,355
1897 ...	15,454,482	16,739,670	32,194,152
1898 ...	16,768,904	15,872,246	32,641,150

Improved
trade in last
five years.

680. It will be observed that the value of the imports fell to as low as 12½ millions sterling in 1894 and 1895, but has since gradually risen to 16½ millions in 1898; that the values of exports in the last two years show a marked improvement on the previous four years, although the amount in 1898 was about £867,000 less than in 1897; and that the total trade shows a continuous improvement from year to year since 1894, the greatest increase having occurred in 1897.

Imports and
exports per
head, 1889-
1898.

681. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the ten years ended with 1898:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1889 TO 1898.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population† of—					
	Imports.		Exports.		Both.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1889 ...	22	8 8	11	14 2	34	2 10
1890 ...	20	10 5	11	17 3	32	7 8
1891 ...	18	18 7	13	19 1	32	17 8
1892 ...	14	15 5	12	4 6	26	19 11
1893 ...	11	7 0	11	7 5	22	14 5
1894 ...	10	12 4	11	18 10	22	11 2
1895 ...	10	11 5	12	6 7	22	18 0
1896 ...	12	7 3	12	1 2	24	8 5
1897 ...	13	3 7	14	5 6	27	9 1
1898 ...	14	5 11	13	10 8	27	16 7

Improving
import and
export trade
per head.

682. It will be observed that in 1898 the value of imports per head fell to its lowest point in 1894 and 1895, and that of exports in 1893; but the former has since steadily increased from year to year, whilst the latter was higher in 1898 than in any of the preceding nine years, except 1891 and 1897.

Imports and
exports of
merchan-
dise 1889 to
1898.

683. Owing to disturbances arising from fluctuations in the imports and exports of coin and bullion, the figures in the two previous tables do not afford a true comparison of the course of trade in the last six years. Thus, prior to 1893, the imports of coin and bullion (chiefly

* For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet to be published later on).

† For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of Breadstuffs Available for Consumption in Part "Production," post.

gold bullion) were of comparatively small importance—being equivalent, as a rule, to much less than £1 per head; but since 1892, on account of large importations from Western Australia—evidently for the purpose of coinage, the proportion per head increased gradually from £1 2s. in 1894, to £2 6s. in 1898, and in 1893 was as high as £1 15s. On the other hand, the exportation of coin and bullion, considering the large importation, was exceptionally low in 1893, the year of the financial crisis, when the net export was equivalent to only 30 per cent. of the annual gold production of the colony, and although in 1894 it rose to 80 per cent., it again fell to 72 and 55 per cent. respectively in the next two years, and again suddenly rose in 1897—when it actually exceeded the annual production by one-third, and was as high as 97 per cent. in 1898. Hence, on the basis of merchandise alone, the import trade of the colony has not really improved to the extent indicated by the figures in the foregoing tables, whilst the export trade of 1897 and 1898 shows, not only no improvement, but an actual decrease—both absolutely and relatively—as compared with preceding years. In the case of exports, however, the comparison would be improved if allowance were made for the value of the increased annual production of gold, viz., by £654,000 since 1894, which in this colony is as much an article of natural production and export as wool or wheat. The imports and exports of coin and bullion and merchandise are summarized in the following table for the last ten years:—

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION (GOLD) AND SPECIE AND
MERCHANDISE, 1889 TO 1898 (000's OMITTED).**

Year.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Total.	Coin and Bullion.	Merchandise.		Total.	Coin and Bullion.	Merchandise.	
			Amount.	Average per Head.			Amount.	Average per Head.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1889	24,403,	725,	23,678,	21 14 4	12,735,	2,298,	10,437,	9 11 6
1890	22,954,	666,	22,288,	19 18 6	13,266,	2,753,	10,513,	9 8 0
1891	21,712,	1,081,	20,631,	17 19 9	16,007,	2,663,	13,344,	11 12 8
1892	17,175,	829,	16,346,	14 1 1	14,215,	1,861,	12,354,	10 12 6
1893	13,284,	2,051,	11,233,	9 12 0	13,309,	2,863,	10,446,	8 18 6
1894	12,471,	1,293,	11,178,	9 10 4	14,027,	3,734,	10,293,	8 15 3
1895	12,472,	1,427,	11,045,	9 7 2	14,548,	3,760,	10,788,	9 2 10
1896	14,555,	1,499,	13,056,	11 1 9	14,199,	3,310,	10,889,	9 5 0
1897	15,454,	2,108,	13,346,	11 7 7	16,740,	6,475,	10,265,	8 15 1
1898	16,769,	2,697,	14,072,	12 0 0	15,872,	5,947,	9,925,	8 9 3

Imports and
exports of
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

684. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian Colonies, the returns being for each of the five years ended with 1897 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1893	13,283,814	11 7 0	13,308,551	11 7 5
	1894	12,470,599	10 12 4	14,026,546	11 18 10
	1895	12,472,344	10 11 5	14,547,732	12 6 7
	1896	14,554,837	12 7 3	14,198,518	12 1 2
	1897	15,454,482	13 3 7	16,739,670	14 5 6
Mean of 5 years	...	13,647,215	11 12 4	14,564,203	12 7 11
New South Wales	1893	18,107,035	14 19 2	22,921,223	18 18 8
	1894	15,801,941	12 15 5	20,577,673	16 12 7
	1895	15,992,415	12 12 11	21,934,785	17 6 11
	1896	20,561,510	15 19 4	23,010,349	17 17 5
	1897	21,744,350	16 11 10	23,751,072	18 2 6
Mean of 5 years	...	18,441,450	14 11 9	22,439,020	17 15 7
Queensland	1893	4,352,783	10 4 0	9,632,662	22 11 5
	1894	4,337,400	9 17 9	8,795,559	20 1 0
	1895	5,349,007	11 16 3	8,982,600	19 16 9
	1896	5,433,271	11 13 0	9,163,726	19 13 0
	1897	5,429,191	11 6 11	9,091,557	19 0 1
Mean of 5 years	...	4,980,330	10 19 7	9,133,221	20 4 5
South Australia*	1893	7,934,200	23 11 4	8,463,936	25 3 2
	1894	6,226,690	18 1 1	7,301,774	21 3 6
	1895	5,585,601	16 0 6	7,177,038	20 11 10
	1896	7,160,770	20 4 7	7,594,054	21 9 1
	1897	7,126,385	19 19 6	6,928,415	19 8 5
Mean of 5 years	...	6,806,729	19 11 5	7,493,043	21 11 2
Western Australia	1893	1,494,438	23 18 2	918,147	14 13 9
	1894	2,114,414	28 8 9	1,251,406	16 16 7
	1895	3,774,951	41 14 2	1,332,554	14 14 5
	1896	6,493,557	53 3 1	1,650,226	13 10 2
	1897	6,418,565	41 4 3	3,940,098	25 5 11
Mean of 5 years	...	4,059,185	37 13 8	1,818,486	17 0 2
Tasmania	1893	1,057,683	6 17 7	1,352,184	8 15 10
	1894	979,676	6 5 8	1,449,041	9 11 0
	1895	1,094,457	6 17 6	1,373,063	8 12 7
	1896	1,192,410	7 5 11	1,496,376	9 3 1
	1897	1,367,608	8 1 11	1,744,461	10 6 6
Mean of 5 years	...	1,138,367	7 1 9	1,491,065	9 5 9

* Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland trade.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New Zealand	1893	6,911,515	10 9 0	8,985,364	13 11 9
	1894	6,788,020	9 19 11	9,231,047	13 11 10
	1895	6,400,129	9 4 10	8,550,224	12 7 0
	1896	7,137,320	10 2 1	9,321,105	13 3 11
	1897	8,055,228	11 3 3	10,016,993	13 17 8
Mean of 5 years		7,058,441	10 3 10	9,220,947	13 6 5

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1898, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet of this work); also Appendix C post.

685. In 1897 the imports were above the average in all the colonies, and the exports were above the average in all the colonies except Queensland and South Australia. The imports in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and the exports in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand were of greater value in the last than in any of the previous years named. In only two colonies—viz., Queensland and Western Australia—did the imports show no increase as compared with the previous year; and in only two—viz., Queensland and South Australia—did no increase take place in the exports. In Western Australia the exports in 1897 were nearly two and a half times as large as in the preceding year.

Gross imports and exports of colonies.

686. Per head of the population the imports in 1897 were above the average in every one of the colonies, and the exports were above the average in all the colonies except Queensland and South Australia. In Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand the imports per head, and in Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand the exports per head, were higher in 1897 than in any previous year named; but in all other cases both the imports and exports per head were higher in one or more of the other years named than in 1897. In all the colonies except Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia the imports per head in 1897 were higher than those in 1896, whilst the exports per head in that year were also higher than in the previous one in all except Queensland and South Australia.

Imports and exports of colonies per head.

687. The total value of imports and exports was much higher in New South Wales than in any other Australasian Colony during the five years ended 1897, whilst Victoria stood next. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of the imports and the exports in 1897 and in the five years 1893 to 1897:—

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.

Order in 1897.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.
4. South Australia.
5. Western Australia.
6. Queensland.
7. Tasmania.

Order in a Series of Five Years.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.
4. South Australia.
5. Queensland.
6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Order in 1897.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.
6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.

Order in a Series of Five Years.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.
6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.

New South
Wales wool
passing
through
Victoria.

688. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment. It should be borne in mind, however, that a large proportion of this belongs to Victorian capitalists.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
imports
and exports
per head.

689. The value of imports and exports per head in 1897 was greatest in Western Australia and next in South Australia; whilst Victoria stood fourth in regard to the former and fifth in regard to the latter. Over a series of years Western Australia was at the head of the list in regard to the value per head of imports, and South Australia in regard to exports; Victoria occupying a medium position in the case of imports, but the lowest but one in regard to exports, whilst New South Wales stood third in both cases. New Zealand stood sixth in regard to both imports and exports per head in 1897, whilst Tasmania was at the bottom of the list both in 1897 and over a series of years. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1897, and in the whole period of five years:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1897.

1. Western Australia.
2. South Australia.
3. New South Wales.
4. Victoria.
5. Queensland.
6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.

Order in a Series of Five Years.

1. Western Australia.
2. South Australia.
3. New South Wales.
4. Victoria.
5. Queensland.
6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1897.

1. Western Australia.
2. South Australia.
3. Queensland.
4. New South Wales.
5. Victoria.
6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.

Order in a Series of Five Years.

1. South Australia.
2. Queensland.
3. New South Wales.
4. Western Australia.
5. New Zealand.
6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.

690. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian Continent taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the five years ended with 1897 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1893 TO 1897.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

—	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia	1893	45,288,809	14 2 1	55,416,578	17 5 1
	1894	41,049,989	12 10 8	52,179,967	15 18 8
	1895	43,269,597	12 19 0	54,150,413	16 4 2
	1896	54,306,697	15 18 3	55,765,882	16 6 10
	1897	56,323,674	16 4 1	60,593,147	17 8 5
Mean of 5 years...	...	48,047,753	14 6 10	55,621,197	16 12 7
Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand	1893	53,258,007	13 4 6	65,754,126	16 6 7
	1894	48,817,685	11 17 7	62,900,055	15 6 1
	1895	50,764,183	12 2 2	64,073,700	15 5 8
	1896	62,636,427	14 12 6	66,583,563	15 11 0
	1897	65,746,505	15 1 0	72,354,601	16 11 3
Mean of 5 years...	...	56,244,561	13 7 7	66,333,209	15 16 1

691. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that not only the total imports and exports, but also the imports and exports per head, show a considerable increase from year to year since 1894. In 1897, as compared with 1894, the total imports of Australasia, as a whole, increased by nearly 17 millions, and the total exports by nearly 9½ millions, whilst the imports per head increased by £3 3s. 5d., and the exports per head by £1 5s. 2d.

692. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with ; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. In the following table the extent of the intercolonial trade is shown

External trade in Australia and Australasia.

Increased Australian and Australasian trade since 1894

Inter-colonial and external trade of Australasian Colonies.

separately from that carried on with extra-Australasian countries for each of the colonies during 1897 :—

INTERCOLONIAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897.

Colony.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	6,752,595	8,701,887	4,961,840	11,777,830
New South Wales ...	9,602,277	12,142,073	8,174,666	15,576,406
Queensland ...	2,323,035	3,106,156	5,645,626	3,445,931
South Australia ...	3,924,870	3,352,216	3,067,195	4,003,555
Western Australia ...	3,277,300	3,141,265	1,980,218	1,959,880
Total ...	25,880,077	30,443,597	23,829,545	36,763,602
Tasmania ...	929,745	437,863	1,458,093	286,368
New Zealand ...	1,000,003	7,055,220	1,323,884	8,693,109
Grand Total ...	27,809,825	37,936,680	26,611,522	45,743,079

Proportions of inter-colonial and external trade of Australasian Colonies.

693. In the case of Tasmania, over two-thirds of, and, in the case of South Australia and Western Australia, more than half of, the import trade is with the other colonies of the group, as is also four-fifths of the export trade in the case of Tasmania, nearly two-thirds in the case of Queensland, and over half in the case of Western Australia; but in all the other Australasian Colonies more than half the imports are from, and more than half the exports are to, countries outside of Australasia. In regard to the proportions of trade with countries outside of Australasia, New Zealand stands easily first, whilst Victoria stands third in the case of imports and second in the case of exports. In New Zealand the proportion of intercolonial trade is but small (about 14 per cent.), and consequently that of external trade is large as compared with the other colonies. The following are the proportions of intercolonial and external trade in the different colonies, which are arranged in the order of the latter :—

PROPORTIONS OF INTERCOLONIAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897.

Colony.	Proportion of Imports from—		Colony.	Proportion of Exports to—	
	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.		Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
New Zealand ...	12·41	87·59	New Zealand ...	13·22	86·78
Queensland ...	42·79	57·21	Victoria ...	29·64	70·36
Victoria ...	43·69	56·31	New South Wales	34·42	65·48
New South Wales	44·16	55·84	South Australia	43·38	56·62
Western Australia	51·06	48·94	Western Australia	50·26	49·74
South Australia	53·94	46·06	Queensland ...	62·09	37·91
Tasmania ...	67·98	32·02	Tasmania ...	83·59	16·41

694. Of the import trade of all the colonies on the Continent of Australia 45·95 per cent. was between one colony and another, and 54·05 per cent. was with outside countries; and of the export trade 39·33 per cent. was between colony and colony, and 60·67 per cent. was with outside countries. For the continent and the two insular colonies in combination, similar proportions are respectively 42·30 and 57·70 per cent. and 36·78 and 63·22 per cent.

Proportions of inter-colonial and external trade in Australasia.

695. Per head of the population, Western Australia has a far larger intercolonial trade than any of the other colonies, followed by South Australia in the case of imports, and Queensland in that of exports. Victoria stands fourth in regard to the proportion per head of intercolonial imports, and sixth in regard to that of intercolonial exports. The following are the proportions in the different colonies:—

Inter-colonial trade per head in Australasian Colonies.

VALUE OF INTERCOLONIAL TRADE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1897.

Intercolonial Imports per Head.				Intercolonial Exports per Head.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. Western Australia	21	1	0	1. Western Australia	12	14	3
2. South Australia ...	10	15	8	2. Queensland ...	11	16	0
3. New South Wales	7	6	6	3. Tasmania ...	8	12	8
4. Victoria ...	5	15	2	4. South Australia ...	8	6	0
5. Tasmania ...	5	10	1	5. New South Wales	6	4	9
6. Queensland ...	4	17	1	6. Victoria ...	4	4	8
7. New Zealand ...	1	7	9	7. New Zealand ...	1	16	8

696. The value per head of intercolonial imports was £7 8s. 9d. in Australia as a whole, and £6 7s. 4d. in Australasia as a whole; and the value per head of intercolonial exports was £6 17s. in Australia, and £6 1s. 11d. in Australasia.

Inter-colonial trade of Australasia per head.

697. In regard to the trade with countries outside of Australasia, the value per head of both imports and exports was greatest in Western Australia, New Zealand being second, and Victoria standing fifth. The following are the proportions for each colony:—

External trade per head of Australasian Colonies.

VALUE OF EXTERNAL TRADE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1897.

External Imports per Head.				External Exports per Head.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. Western Australia	20	3	3	1. Western Australia	12	11	8
2. New Zealand ...	9	15	6	2. New Zealand ...	12	1	0
3. South Australia ...	9	3	10	3. New South Wales	11	17	9
4. New South Wales	9	5	4	4. South Australia ...	11	2	5
5. Victoria ...	7	8	5	5. Victoria ...	10	0	10
6. Queensland ...	6	9	10	6. Queensland ...	7	4	1
7. Tasmania ...	2	11	10	7. Tasmania ...	1	13	10

698. The values per head in 1897 of imports from countries outside of Australasia to the colonies on the Australian continent was £8 13s. 8d., and the value per head of exports from those colonies to such countries was £10 9s. 4d.

External trade of Australia per head.

699. In the whole of Australasia, the value per head of goods imported from countries beyond its limits was in the proportion of £8 13s. 8d., and the value per head of goods exported to such countries

External trade of Australasia per head.

was £10 9s. 4d. Under a complete federation of the Colonies these figures would be taken as representing the value per head of the general imports and exports of Australasia, instead of £15 ls. and £16 11s. 3d., as given in a previous table,* the reason being that the colonies would then be considered as one country, and intercolonial imports and exports would not count, being, if returned at all, simply set down as "coastwise traffic."

External
trade of
British
dominions.

700. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1897 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents, and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1897.

(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom† ...	£ 451,028,960	£ s. d. 11 6 6	£ 294,174,118	£ s. d. 7 7 9
Gibraltar‡ ...	677,781	32 14 11	59,365	2 17 4
Malta ...	905,006	5 1 10	80,567	0 9 1
ASIA.				
India§ ...	94,164,933	0 8 6	104,783,827	0 9 6
Ceylon ...	6,194,792	1 17 7	4,908,570	1 9 9
Straits Settlements|| ...	21,541,696	37 2 1	18,737,958	32 5 6
Protected Malay States ...	2,838,630	4 15 5	3,542,634	5 19 1
Labuan ...	184,340	31 9 11	136,185	23 5 4
British North Borneo ...	268,133	1 6 9	382,851	1 18 3
Hong Kong§ ...	2,079,951†	8 8 6	606,314†	2 9 1
Sarawak ...	454,832	1 6 0	485,112	1 7 9
Cyprus ...	263,346	1 3 0	264,802	1 3 1
AFRICA.				
Mauritius... ...	2,750,883	7 5 7	2,845,881	7 10 8
Natal ...	6,001,969	9 10 4	1,579,538	2 10 1
Cape of Good Hope ...	17,997,789	9 11 5	21,660,210	11 10 5
St. Helena* ...	33,243	8 10 7	4,993	1 5 7
Lagos ...	770,511	9 0 0	810,975	9 9 6
Gold Coast ...	910,540	0 12 4	857,793	0 11 2
Sierra Leone ...	457,389	3 12 1	400,748	3 3 2
Gambia ...	176,327	13 10 0	165,894	12 14 1

* See table following paragraph 690 *ante*.

† The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where asterisks (*) occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns. In 1897 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £48,840,948, and exported it to the value of £48,568,569.

‡ English Customs figures.

§ Exclusive of Frontier trade.

|| Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1897—*continued*.

(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
AMERICA.				
Canada	24,496,974	4 14 6	28,345,942	5 9 4
Newfoundland	1,220,206	5 17 4	1,012,148	4 17 4
Bermudas	323,148	20 1 6	127,703	7 18 8
Honduras	292,613	8 10 9	288,969	8 8 7
British Guiana	1,282,976	4 11 9	1,783,764	6 7 7
West Indies—				
Bahamas	186,010	3 11 1	149,085	2 17 0
Turk's Island*	33,239	6 4 1	43,303	8 1 9
Jamaica	1,660,667	2 6 5	1,448,443	2 0 5
St. Lucia	245,253	5 3 8	154,267	3 5 2
St. Vincent*	70,824	1 10 9	68,935	1 9 11
Barbados	1,008,699	5 6 2	736,163	8 17 6
Grenada	164,356	2 13 7	154,439	2 10 5
Tobago	11,655	0 11 3	4,681	0 4 6
Virgin Islands*	3,301	0 14 0	4,033	0 17 2
St. Christopher	} 135,921	3 1 10	149,204	3 7 11
Nevis				
Antigua				
Montserrat	22,269	1 17 10	22,068	1 17 6
Dominica	54,074	1 19 9	47,416	1 14 11
Trinidad	2,161,231	8 14 2	1,994,926	8 0 9
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	65,746,505	15 1 0	72,354,601	16 11 8
British New Guinea (1896-7)	51,391	0 2 11	35,654	0 2 0
Fiji*	248,748	2 0 10	431,860	3 10 11
Falkland Islands	63,286	30 17 5	125,128	61 0 9
Total	709,294,585	2 10 1	566,088,258	1 19 11

701. On comparing the totals in the following table for the ten years ending with 1897, it will be observed that there was a decrease in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies from 1891 to 1894 to the extent of 45 millions sterling, or about 7 per cent., but since 1894 a substantial increase has taken place, until in 1897 the amount was larger than in any previous year and was 77 millions, or

External
trade of
British
possessions,
1838-97.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† Including intercolonial trade. Exclusive of that trade, the total value of imports is £37,936,£80, or £8 13s. 8d. per head; and the total value of exports is £45,743,079, or £10 9s. 4d. per head. For imports and exports of the different Australasian Colonies, see tables following paragraphs 684 and 692, *ante*.

more than 12 per cent. above that in 1894; also that the exports showed a decrease from 1890 to 1893 of $40\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or 7 per cent., but since 1893 a yearly increase has continued until in 1897 the amount was greater than in any previous years except 1890 and 1891, and was over $30\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or $5\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. above that in 1893. The increase since 1894 in the import trade was made up of an increase of $42\frac{3}{8}$ millions—or about $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and one of over $34\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or about 15 per cent.—in the imports of other British possessions; whilst the increase since 1893 in the export trade was made up of an increase of 17 millions—or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and one of 3 millions—or about $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.—in that of her various possessions. The following are the figures:—

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1883 TO 1897 (000's OMITTED).**

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888 ...	387,636,	223,252,	610,888,	298,578,	220,091,	518,669,
1889 ...	427,638,	238,621,	666,259,	315,592,	234,919,	550,511,
1890 ...	420,692,	247,839,	668,531,	328,252,	248,225,	576,477,
1891 ...	435,441,	241,746,	677,187,	309,114,	261,378,	570,492,
1892 ...	423,794,	228,989,	652,783,	291,640,	258,390,	550,030,
1893 ...	404,688,	235,016,	639,704,	277,138,	258,588,	535,726,
1894 ...	408,345,	223,884,	632,229,	273,786,	265,478,	539,264,
1895 ...	416,690,	233,247,	649,937,	285,832,	270,111,	555,943,
1896 ...	441,809,	252,352,	694,161,	296,379,	264,627,	561,006,
1897 ...	451,029,	258,266,	709,295,	294,174,	271,914,	566,088,

Victorian
trade
compared
with other
British pos-
sessions.

702. The total value of the trade of Victoria† is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Straits Settlements, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian
trade
compared
with other
British pos-
sessions.

703. The total value of the trade of the Australasian Colonies,† taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but more than two and a half times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession.

External
trade of
foreign
countries.

704. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal foreign countries during 1896 is given

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† Including intercolonial trade.

in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents :—

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1896.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
EUROPE.				
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary ...	58,816,*	1 7 6	64,500,†	1 10 2
Belgium ...	121,495,	18 14 1	108,812,	16 15 0
Bulgaria ...	3,061,	0 18 6	4,350,	1 6 3
Denmark ...	21,330,	9 16 4	15,771,	7 5 2
France ...	197,152,	5 2 4	183,744,	4 15 5
German Empire ...	231,895,	4 8 9	195,660,	3 14 10
Greece‡	4,997,	2 1 1	2,932,	1 4 1
Holland ...	135,715,*	27 10 8	111,390,†	22 12 0
Italy ...	51,213,	1 12 9	46,090,	1 9 6
Norway ...	13,345,	6 13 4	8,209,	4 2 1
Portugal ...	11,157,	2 7 11	8,143,	1 14 11
Roumania ...	13,517,	2 6 7	12,962,	2 4 8
Russia ...	65,885,*	0 12 5	75,353,†	0 14 2
Spain ...	32,306,	1 15 6	35,337,	1 18 10
Sweden ...	19,828,*	4 0 0	18,901,†	3 16 2
Switzerland‡	60,284,	20 3 8	47,363,	15 17 2
Turkey ...	18,518,	3 4 11	13,982,	2 9 0
ASIA.				
China ...	35,270,	0 1 9	23,352,	0 1 2
Japan ...	18,598,	0 8 9	12,766,	0 6 0
Persia ...	1,721,	0 3 10	1,186,	0 2 8
AFRICA.				
Egypt ...	10,085,*	1 0 9	13,577,†	1 7 11
Morocco ...	1,316,	0 2 10	1,287,	0 2 9
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	22,433,*	5 13 2	23,360,†	5 17 10
Brazil ...	54,113,	3 15 6	54,000,	3 15 4
Chile‡	14,264,	5 5 2	16,291,	6 0 5
Mexico‡	8,803,	0 13 11	21,878,	1 14 8
Paraguay ...	557,	0 18 7	493,	0 16 5
United States ...	162,443,	2 11 8	183,876,	2 18 6
Uruguay ...	5,319,*	6 9 11	6,334,†	7 14 8
Total ...	1,395,436,	1 10 9	1,311,899,	1 8 11

705. By comparing the figures in this with those in a previous table§ it will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent a

Trade in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared

NOTE.—In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay the official values are given, which are said to be 25 per cent. below the real values.

* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ Including bullion and specie.

§ See table following paragraph 700, ante.

much higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of Germany and France come next in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Holland, Belgium, India, and Russia, which are the only other countries possessing a larger trade with countries outside their borders than the Australasian Colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by nearly 16 millions than in Austria-Hungary, by about 30 millions than in Brazil or Switzerland, and by nearly 42 millions than in Italy. Including the intercolonial trade, the external commerce of Victoria* is larger than that of Mexico or Chile by one-fifteenth, Roumania by nearly one-fourth, Egypt by about three-eighths, and Portugal by two-thirds, is about equal to that of Turkey or Japan, but is not quite so extensive as that of Denmark, is two-thirds of that of Argentina, five-ninths of that of China, and about half of that of Sweden and Norway, or of Spain.

Trade per
head in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

706. The trade of the United Kingdom,† as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any foreign country named except Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. With the exception of Tasmania (where it is nearly equal to that in the United Kingdom), the trade of every one of the Australasian Colonies,‡ as similarly expressed (including that which they carry on with each other), is much larger than that of the United Kingdom, or any foreign country except Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland; and whilst that of Western Australia is much larger than that of any other country, that of South Australia is larger than that of Belgium or Switzerland, and that of New South Wales is nearly equal to that of Belgium.

Imports and
exports the
produce of
various
countries.

707. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British Possessions, and of foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports during the years 1894 to 1898, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1894 TO 1898.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	4,611,083	4,766,018	5,931,605	5,945,824	6,194,988
Other British Possessions ...	6,106,857	6,009,785	6,366,750	7,146,465	7,855,611
Foreign States ...	1,752,659	1,696,541	2,256,482	2,362,193	2,718,305
Total ...	12,470,599	12,472,344	14,554,837	15,454,482	16,768,904

* See table following paragraph 679, ante.

† See table following paragraph 700, ante.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT
COUNTRIES, 1894 TO 1898—continued.**

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Exports.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	11,553,617	11,615,493	11,054,824	12,829,394	11,778,883
The United Kingdom ...	770,309	848,334	1,084,565	941,334	913,265
Other British Possessions	1,220,672	1,606,070	1,459,769	2,411,519	2,610,457
Foreign States ..	481,948	477,835	599,360	557,423	569,641
Total ...	14,026,546	14,547,732	14,198,518	16,739,670	15,872,246

708. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last eleven years, according to the Customs returns, which are not to be wholly relied on; and also for the last five years a corrected return after eliminating the two chief sources of error :—

Exports of
Victorian
produce.

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE,* 1888 TO 1898.

Exports of Articles produced or manufactured in Victoria.

(a) According to Customs Returns.

Year.			Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
			£	£ s. d.	
1888	...	...	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
1889	...	...	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
1890	...	...	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
1891	...	...	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38
1892	...	...	11,410,808	9 16 3	80·28
1893	...	...	10,293,926	8 15 11	77·35
1894	...	...	11,553,617	9 16 8	82·37
1895	...	...	11,615,493	9 16 10	79·84
1896	...	...	11,054,824	9 7 9	77·86
1897	...	...	12,829,394	10 18 10	76·64
1898	...	...	11,778,883	10 0 10	74·21
(b) As corrected for Wool and Gold.†					
1894	...	...	8,526,224	7 5 2	60·79
1895	...	...	8,911,124	7 11 0	61·25
1896	...	...	8,254,418	7 0 3	58·14
1897	...	...	10,455,431	8 18 4	62·46
1898	...	...	9,175,409	7 16 5	57·81

* Articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials have been considered by the Customs authorities as Victorian products; for example, imported gold, minted, and then re-exported, would be entered as the produce of the colony.

† A correction has been made for wool and gold since 1893, in which cases the net exports have been taken, as the statements of shippers are well known to be unreliable.

Decrease of
exports of
Victorian
products.

709. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. The original figures for wool and gold, however, are manifestly so erroneous that a correction has been made for these articles since 1893. The figures therefore can only be regarded as affording some indication of the condition of the external trade in local products, comparing one year with another. It will be seen that, according to the uncorrected Customs figures, the total value of exports of local productions showed a considerable improvement in 1894 on the low value which prevailed in the preceding year; but, on the whole, only a slight further improvement has since taken place. The value per head of the exports of home products, however, was higher in 1897 and 1898 than in any of the other years shown except 1891, although the proportion to the total exports fell from 82 per cent. in 1894 to 74 per cent in 1898.

Exports of
Victorian
products,
1894 to
1898.

710. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the five years ended with 1898, the names of the most important articles being given:—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1894 TO 1898.*

(See Index following paragraph 677, *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery	16,466	15,481	23,292	33,874	30,540
9	Agricultural implements ..	23,003	15,999	53,603	66,613	74,842
"	Machinery	53,239	52,751	143,379	159,249	151,519
10	Saddlery and harness ..	3,295	2,873	5,741	7,492	5,671
13	Furniture and upholstery ..	13,683	22,816	54,285	49,255	37,078
14	Manure	29,407	11,028	12,582	8,069	9,556
"	Drugs and chemicals ..	7,301	8,098	7,651	10,152	14,122
15	Woolens and woollen piece-goods ..	1,516	1,501	1,591	2,462	4,759
19	Apparel and slope ..	60,626	72,961	121,287	138,715	112,886
"	Boots and shoes ..	9,587	14,422	37,019	45,213	40,960
20	Cordage	3,459	4,042	6,532	4,924	4,759
21	Butter and cheese ..	915,177	1,008,635	896,145	894,811	740,608
"	Hams, bacon, and lard ..	18,226	25,890	52,764	45,835	29,222
"	Beef and pork, salted ..	2,532	752	241	316	2,887
"	Preserved meats ..	40,082	43,408	71,876	84,914	38,516
22	Confectionery	1,051	1,358	2,729	5,485	6,117
"	Biscuit	16,823	22,870	41,390	41,389	40,467
"	Flour	274,090	189,911	24,004	5,243	116,637
"	Grain and pulse—					
"	Wheat	610,844	359,542	29,651	2,872	155,708
"	Other†	64,606	57,148	8,364	29,179	90,183

* Corrected figures, see footnote (†) on next page. All articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials are included.

† Not including malt.

**EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1894 TO 1898—continued.***

(See Index following paragraph 677, ante.)

Order	Articles.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		£	£	£	£	£
22	Fruit	16,272	36,235	38,237	54,691	49,543
"	Jams and preserves	4,217	4,809	14,731	18,251	21,879
"	Malt	20,555	37,123	23,343	20,882	18,547
"	Oatmeal	21,430	20,510	30,681	30,409	30,941
"	Onions	38,480	23,113	40,072	31,069	22,196
"	Potatoes	22,957	24,991	40,107	63,642	34,258
"	Sugar (refined) and molasses	120,126	66,582	110,393	146,926	132,940
"	Vegetables	4,605	3,311	12,090	16,026	7,978
23	Brandy	22,158	27,018	17,323	29,907	24,702
"	Hops	892	96	91	134	336
"	Wine	39,636	53,772	56,553	49,120	33,682
24	Bones	554	459	506	957	967
"	Bone-dust	5,204	6,926	6,973	6,841	8,201
"	Candles	122	250	263	608	278
"	Glue pieces	214	130	1,055	703	981
"	Hides	10,634	16,370	11,304	19,816	26,024
"	Horns and hoofs	1,745	2,498	1,683	1,101	830
"	Leather	204,725	264,034	296,256	339,519	286,279
"	Skins—sheep, &c.	252,751	233,227	291,083	310,034	250,311
"	Soap	4,021	3,435	5,128	4,544	5,883
"	Stearine	206	154	533	33	152
"	Tallow	274,264	242,514	178,069	143,298	88,696
"	Wool †	2,225,085	2,738,238	2,688,908	2,085,082	2,223,476
25	Bark and timber	27,683	30,725	29,037	29,119	23,406
"	Bran and pollard	9,566	22,027	3,696	7,030	8,107
"	Hay and chaff ..	93,385	96,239	107,346	193,741	124,705
"	Seeds	4,879	4,098	3,970	3,954	4,832
26	Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	8,917	6,233	11,909	9,427	7,926
32	Minerals, metals, &c., ex- clusive of gold	19,465	32,831	20,416	24,141	19,702
33	Horned cattle	33,662	31,014	33,910	32,052	32,953
"	Horses	117,453	144,363	196,462	104,898	86,274
"	Sheep	58,045	45,755	43,872	43,994	30,260
34	Plants	6,577	7,422	6,443	6,164	5,323
35	Hardware and manufac- tures of metals	19,163	25,163	40,034	41,299	33,742
"	Oilmen's stores ..	7,402	9,820	15,945	13,941	12,903
"	All other articles ..	223,150	290,274	453,406	598,724	501,572
..	Total merchandise†	6,065,493	6,581,940	6,32,857	6,076,167	5,878,627
..	Gold † (bullion and specie)	2,430,731	2,329,184	1,821,561	4,379,264	3,296,782
	Total†	8,526,224	8,911,124	8,254,418	10,455,431	9,175,409

NOTE.—The border traffic is included in all the years. A correction has been made for the defective statements of shippers in regard to Wool and Gold.

711. In this table, gold has been separated from the other articles of home production, owing to fluctuations due to exchange operations independent of its production, which, as a matter of fact, has been increasing of recent years; thus, the value of the net exports of gold and specie increased by £866,000 in 1898 as compared with 1894; and

Increase or decrease of home products in last five years.

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† The values for wool and gold, as shown by exporters' statements, being known to be defective, the net exports (i.e., excess of exports over imports) have been substituted in these cases, and the totals reduced accordingly.

whilst in 1897 it was as high as $4\frac{1}{3}$ millions, in 1896 it was as low as $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions. Taking articles of merchandise only, it will be observed that there has been a gradual decline in the total from nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ in 1895 to less than 6 millions in 1898, as against over 6 millions in 1894; but further eliminating the three articles of wheat, flour, and butter—the export of which, owing to adverse seasons, was seriously affected—the aggregate of all other exports compared as follow for the five years, viz.: £4,295,000 in 1894, £5,024,000 in 1895, £5,493,000 in 1896, £5,173,000 in 1897, and £4,866,000 in 1898. Thus there was a substantial increase in 1898 of £570,000 as compared with 1894; but a decrease of £158,000 as compared with 1895, of £627,000 as compared with 1896, and of £307,000 as compared with 1897. The falling-off since 1895, however, is more than accounted for by £555,000 under the head of Wool; that since 1896 by £461,000 under Wool, £90,000 under Tallow, £41,000 under Skins, £33,000 under Meats, £23,000 under Hams and Bacon, £17,000 under Furniture, £23,000 under Wine, and £12,000 under Leather—making a total of £699,000; whilst that since 1897 is nearly balanced by £97,000 under “All other Articles,” £69,000 under Hay, £60,000 under Tallow, an equal amount under Skins, £53,000 under Leather, £46,000 under Meats, £29,000 under Potatoes, £26,000 under Apparel, £17,000 under Hams and Bacon, £16,000 under Wine, £14,000 under Sugar (Victorian Refined), and £12,000 under Furniture. It will be noticed that wool, tallow, skins, and meats figure prominently in the decline of recent years. On comparing 1898 with 1894, the principal increase under any head, exclusive of Gold, was £273,000 under “All other Articles,” next £98,000 under Machinery, then £82,000 under Leather, £52,000 under Agricultural Implements, a similar increase under Apparel, £33,000 under Fruits, £31,000 under Boots and Shoes, an equal amount under Hay, £26,000 under Grain (exclusive of wheat), £23,000 under Furniture, and between £18,000 and £11,000 under Jams and Preserves, Hides, Hardware and Ironmongery, Sugar (Victorian refined), and Potatoes. In most of these cases (Hay and Grain being the exceptions) the increase has been gradual throughout the last four years, and has been especially marked since 1895, possibly in a large measure due to the opening of the markets of New South Wales, which adopted the policy of free-trade in 1896, as well as to the growth of trade with Western Australia; in the case of Leather, however, a marked increase dates from 1894, and in the cases of Fruit and Hides, from 1896. On the other hand the most important decreases were £455,000 and £157,000 under Wheat and Flour, respectively—the quantity exported having fallen-off by two-thirds, £175,000 under Butter—the export of that article being lower in 1898 than in any year since 1893, £186,000 under Tallow—the value of which fell off by two-thirds, £31,000 under Horses—the value in 1898 having been exceptionally low, £28,000 under Sheep—a gradual fall of three-fourths having taken place under that head since 1889; £6,000 under Cattle, £20,000 under Manure, and £16,000 under Onions. Altogether there was an increase of £872,748 under 36 heads (exclusive of gold), but a decrease of £1,089,614 under 20 heads, resulting in a net decrease in the exports of home products (exclusive

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF ARTICLES OF HOME PRODUCE, 1898.

* See footnote (†) on page 489 ante.

Exports of
home pro-
duce from
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

712. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian Colonies during the seven years 1891 to 1897; also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1891 TO 1897.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles produced or manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38
	1892	11,410,808	9 16 3	80·28
	1893	10,293,926	8 15 11	77·35
	1894	8,526,224*	7 5 2	60·79
	1895	8,911,124*	7 11 0	61·25
	1896	8,254,418*	7 0 3	58·14
	1897	10,455,431*	8 18 4	62·46
New South Wales ...	1891	21,103,816	18 9 1	81·34
	1892	17,707,102	14 19 10	80·59
	1893	17,094,213	14 2 5	74·58
	1894	15,904,961	12 17 1	77·29
	1895	16,436,210	12 19 11	74·93
	1896	16,742,691	13 0 0	72·76
	1897	17,057,543	13 0 4	71·82
Queensland ...	1891	7,979,080	19 14 3	96·07
	1892	9,010,613	21 13 5	98·26
	1893	9,080,599	21 5 6	94·27
	1894	8,580,338	19 11 2	97·55
	1895	8,865,538	19 11 7	98·70
	1896	8,924,186	19 6 2	97·40
	1897	8,831,450	18 9 2	97·14
South Australia† ...	1891	4,685,313	14 15 2	44·57
	1892	3,400,388	10 5 4	42·51
	1893	3,458,626	10 2 8	40·05
	1894	3,560,891	10 3 8	47·30
	1895	3,712,439	10 10 2	50·49
	1896	3,416,140	9 10 5	44·12
	1897	2,625,172	7 5 2	37·13
Western Australia...	1891	788,767	15 7 10	98·66
	1892	870,804	15 11 1	98·71
	1893	870,437	13 18 6	94·80
	1894	1,219,047	16 7 11	97·41
	1895	1,273,638	14 1 5	95·58
	1896	1,603,748	13 0 11	97·18
	1897	3,218,569	20 13 4	81·69
Tasmania ...	1891	1,367,927	9 3 8	94·94
	1892	1,330,144	8 14 0	98·75
	1893	1,336,586	8 13 10	98·85
	1894	1,469,964	9 8 6	98·72
	1895	1,305,160	8 4 0	95·05
	1896	1,473,429	9 0 6	98·48
	1897	1,721,959	10 3 10	98·71

* Figures corrected, owing to erroneous statements of shippers as to wool and gold. They are, therefore, not comparable with those of previous years.

† Including Northern Territory.

**EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1891 TO 1897—continued.**

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles produced or manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
New Zealand	1891	9,400,094	14 18 6	98·26
	1892	9,365,868	14 11 8	98·23
	1893	8,567,443	12 18 9	95·24
	1894	9,085,148	13 7 6	98·42
	1895	8,390,153	12 2 4	98·13
	1896	9,177,336	12 19 10	98·46
	1897	9,596,267	13 6 0	95·80

713. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1897 was higher than in 1893 or 1896 in Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but lower in Queensland and South Australia; whilst in New South Wales the exports and exports per head in 1897 were higher than in 1896, but the former were about equal to, and the latter lower than, the corresponding items in 1893. In Western Australia and Tasmania the increase, and in South Australia the decrease—probably owing to the drought—in 1897 was especially marked. At the same time the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was, as a rule, lower in 1897 than in either 1893 or 1896, more especially in the case of South Australia and Western Australia, the only exceptions being Queensland and New Zealand, as compared with 1893, and Tasmania, as compared with 1896. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which made the uncorrected returns of Victorian home produce exported not reliable, as has been already stated,* must also operate against the truthfulness of the returns of the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Exports of home produce, 1893, 1896, and 1897.

714. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain, gold, and butter produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former is in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown; the difference in favour of New South Wales in 1897 being £6,600,000. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian Colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1897:—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1897.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. Western Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

* Due correction has, however, been made in the case of Victoria since 1893. See paragraph 708 ante.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

715. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1897, South Australia stood lowest on the list, Victoria and Tasmania being immediately above it. At the top of the list stood Western Australia, where the proportion rose from £13 in 1896 to nearly £21 in 1897, followed by Queensland—which in preceding years headed the list. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1897.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. Queensland. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. New South Wales. | |

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

716. In Victoria during the same year the value of articles of domestic produce bore a proportion of 62 per cent. of the total exports, or lower than in any of the other colonies except South Australia, in which latter it was only 37 per cent., whereas in Tasmania, Queensland, and New Zealand—which stood at the head of the list—the proportion exceeded 95 per cent. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1897:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1897.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tasmania. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. Queensland. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Western Australia. | |

Exports of Australasian produce.

717. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian Colonies amounted in 1897 to £53,506,391, or 74 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £49,591,948, or 74½ per cent. of the total exports in 1896. During the last twenty years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to over 58 millions in 1891; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 74 to 85 per cent.

Trade with various countries 1894-8.

718. In 1898, according to value, 37 per cent. of the Victorian imports were from, and 42½ per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 46 per cent. of the former, and 41½ per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. In regard to British possessions out of Australasia, the imports therefrom and the exports thereto amounted to about 4 and 5 per cent. respectively of the totals; whilst in regard to foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to about 13 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 11 per cent., of the totals. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and foreign countries in each of the last five years are given in the following table:—

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1894 TO 1898.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.					Exports thereto.				
	1894.	1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
BARBARIAN.										
The United Kingdom ..	4,830,966	4,769,646	5,925,417	6,004,798	6,196,134	8,494,840	8,068,121	9,569,249	6,740,420	
Australasia —										
New South Wales ..	3,896,943	3,208,378	3,387,876	3,396,700	3,461,900	1,443,018	1,357,896	2,270,949	4,398,247	
Queensland ..	553,251	689,470	793,065	806,403	935,724	860,091	867,841	232,419	335,881	
South Australia ..	408,351	398,406	378,760	376,037	409,129	271,892	394,947	389,137	357,758	
Western Australia ..	799,727	877,551	902,204	1,562,560	2,224,579	646,000	1,662,670	1,167,203	870,275	
Tasmania ..	291,715	308,723	353,872	341,089	234,690	832,016	441,312	462,432	542,839	
New Zealand ..	277,856	296,526	404,838	331,806	361,877	898,371	331,005	219,710	262,567	
Fiji ..	50,151	41,049	46,372	61,177	49,797	10,890	6,477	6,255	8,100	
Mauritius ..	151,225	108,500	140,941	123,134	64,704	18,332	2,217	4,753	11,222	
Hong Kong ..	102,461	116,155	114,721	172,041	142,910	50,802	52,774	50,144	47,956	
India ..	297,798	215,138	220,253	292,090	287,829	43,781	96,859	885,261	505,696	
Ceylon ..	106,291	113,719	127,232	143,080	149,397	4,431	150,980	59,812	15,484	
Straits Settlements ..	20,724	26,606	34,424	37,770	51,392	10,686	13,663	14,859	18,670	
Canada ..	7,989	16,069	19,523	11,682	33,745	301	10,406	434	654	
Other British Possessions ..	6,906	5,268	1,553	2,396	6,373	15,014	34,621	93,852	145,039	
Total	11,230,943	11,161,301	12,848,051	13,590,713	14,601,610	12,089,321	12,894,220	15,076,449	14,128,348	
FOREIGN.										
Belgium ..	76,007	93,769	136,492	142,915	122,236	404,113	320,003	198,525	225,402	
France ..	57,939	132,627	166,032	142,924	196,849	582,516	234,123	732,164	806,470	
Germany ..	294,658	343,371	469,797	646,589	578,298	491,847	560,098	480,840	544,041	
Italy ..	24,737	37,437	35,391	43,629	45,186	3,056	4,107	8,805	8,618	
Sweden and Norway ..	65,235	79,675	96,831	104,761	107,833	794	8	2,136	763	
Java ..	246,232	96,581	154,127	156,436	155,120	19,061	18,176	18,098	14,523	
Philippine Islands ..	97	1,162	37	1,179	3,996	220	460	415	1	
China ..	118,965	130,835	83,547	43,446	56,844	99	90	314	637	
Japan ..	27,188	37,441	60,984	60,984	80,724	385	23,195	16,559	4,790	
United States ..	333,928	359,680	518,893	590,744	883,472	152,732	281,394	185,244	24,474	
Others ..	5,276	9,575	18,192	25,162	33,786	282,372	221,832	28,910	60,909	
Total	1,239,656	1,311,043	1,706,786	1,863,769	2,167,294	1,937,225	1,653,503	1,663,921	1,743,396	
Grand Total	12,470,599	12,472,344	14,554,837	15,454,482	16,768,904	14,026,546	14,547,732	16,739,670	15,872,246	

Improved
import
trade with
various
countries.

719. Comparing the value of imports in 1898 with that in 1894, it will be observed that an increase appears in the value of those from the United Kingdom of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and of nearly 2 millions from the neighbouring colonies. As regards individual colonies, by far the largest increase took place in the imports from Western Australia, viz., £1,485,000—of which, however, £1,323,000 occurred since 1896—due to the large importation of gold bullion for coinage. The next largest increase was £382,000 in the imports from Queensland, and £84,000 in those from New Zealand; but, on the other hand, a decrease of £57,000 occurred in those from Tasmania as compared with 1894, or £119,000 as compared with 1896, when they were at a maximum. From other British Possessions, although the volume of the import trade is of minor importance, there were relatively some very large increases, those from the Straits Settlements having increased by £31,000, or by $1\frac{1}{2}$ times; from Ceylon by £44,000, or by 42 per cent.; from Hong Kong by £40,000, or by 40 per cent.; from Canada by £26,000, the improvement occurring chiefly in 1898; but, as against these, a decrease of £87,000, or of nearly 58 per cent., took place in the imports from Mauritius. From Foreign Countries a steady increase is noticeable from year to year on the whole, the net addition, as compared with 1894, amounting to £928,000. During the last four years—especially since 1895—the imports from the United States rose by £550,000, having nearly trebled; from Germany by £294,000; from France by £142,000; from Belgium by £46,000; from Sweden and Norway by £42,000; and from Japan by £53,000; but, on the other hand, the trade from Java in 1898, as compared with 1894, showed a decline of £191,000, and from China of £62,000. It will be seen, however, that the import trade from Java in 1898 was £100,000 below the average of the two preceding years. Where increases have occurred they have, as a rule, been gradual over the period embraced in the table.

Increase or
decrease
in export
trade to
various
countries.

720. In the case of Exports, it will be noticed that the value of those to the United Kingdom was lower in 1898 than in 1894 by £1,744,000; but the value of those to the neighbouring colonies was higher by £3,180,000. The value of the export trade to the United Kingdom, however, fluctuates considerably, chiefly owing to the large proportion of gold specie which forms part of it, the amount of which is largely dependent on the exchanges, and also partly due to the varying quantity—as influenced by the season—of such natural products as wheat and butter; thus, in the five years shown, the value of the exports to the United Kingdom varied from $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1897 to less than 6½ millions in 1896 and 1898. As regards the neighbouring colonies, by far the largest expansion was in the trade to New South Wales, especially marked since 1896—the year when a free-trade policy was adopted in that colony, the total increase since 1894 being £2,820,000; whilst there was an increase of £225,000 in that to Western Australia, notwithstanding a falling-off by £1,249,000 since 1896, when it was at a maximum; one of £210,000 in that to Tasmania, and one of £86,000 to that of South Australia, to which colony the exports vary considerably from year to year, and were of a higher value by £489,000 in 1896 than in 1898, whereas there was a decrease of £136,000 in

the trade to New Zealand. Of other British Possessions, the export trade to India shows the substantial improvement of £465,000, spread over the last four years, but especially since 1896; and there was an increase of £130,000 in the trade to "Other British Possessions," and of £8,000 in that to the Straits Settlements, and of £11,000 in that to Ceylon; but small decreases in that to Mauritius and Hong Kong. To Foreign Countries, as a whole, there was a falling-off in 1898, as compared with 1894, of nearly £200,000, chiefly resulting from an increase of £224,000 in the trade to France, £52,000 to Germany, £24,000 to Japan, and £5,000 to Italy, less a decrease of £232,000 in the trade to "Other Countries," £179,000 to Belgium, £85,000 to the United States, and nearly £5,000 to Java and the Philippines.

721. The value of imports into Victoria from the neighbouring colonies rose to a much higher point in 1898 than had been reached in any previous year since 1891; and that of exports in 1898 was by far the highest during the last twelve years—a considerable increase having taken place since 1893, when it was at its lowest point. The following are the figures for the last twelve years:—

Trade with
neighbour-
ing colo-
nies, 1887
to 1898.

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES,* 1887 TO 1898.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of Imports.
	£	£	£
1887 ...	7,327,467	4,496,504	2,830,963
1888 ...	8,484,559	4,807,017	4,177,542
1889 ...	8,539,854	4,022,054	4,517,800
1890 ...	8,458,178	4,049,206	4,408,972
1891 ...	8,666,115	4,909,090	3,757,025
1892 ...	7,049,911	3,974,012	3,075,899
1893 ...	5,834,843	3,602,386	2,232,457
1894 ...	5,657,742	3,450,854	2,206,888
1895 ...	5,759,048	4,455,161	1,303,887
1896 ...	6,220,615	5,350,182	870,433
1897 ...	6,752,595	4,961,840	1,790,755
1898 ...	7,620,329	6,632,667	987,662

* Exclusive of Fiji.

Imports
from other
colonies in
excess of
exports
thereto.

722. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named, but that such excess has rapidly fallen in value from over four millions in the years 1888-90 to less than one million in two out of the last three years. The figures in the last column show the net excess in favour of imports during the twelve years to have amounted to £32,160,000, or an average of nearly £2,700,000 per annum.

Foreign
trade of
Victoria.

723. Dealing in like manner with the "Foreign" trade (*i.e.*, with countries outside of Australasia), for the same years, it will be found that, prior to 1892, there was invariably a large balance of imports, varying in the five years ended with 1891 from 2 to 7 millions sterling, and averaging 5 millions, whereas in the seven subsequent years there has been a balance in favour of exports varying from about £100,000 in the years 1892 and 1898 to 3½ millions in 1894, and averaging in the last seven years about 2 millions. This change is mainly due to the practical cessation since 1891 of public and private borrowings abroad, which for many prior years were exceptionally heavy. The following are the imports, the exports, and the difference between Victoria and countries outside Australasia in each of the last twelve years :—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND COUNTRIES OUTSIDE AUSTRALASIA,
1887 TO 1898.

Year.	Imports from places beyond Australasia.	Exports to places beyond Australasia.	Excess in favour of—	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1887	11,694,684	6,854,641	4,840,043	...
1888	15,487,575	9,546,746	5,940,829	...
1889	15,862,906	8,712,680	7,150,226	...
1890	14,495,837	9,217,016	5,278,821	..
1891	13,045,493	11,097,653	1,947,840	...
1892	10,124,634	10,240,534	...	115,900
1893	7,448,971	9,706,165	...	2,257,194
1894	6,812,857	10,575,692	...	3,762,835
1895	6,713,296	10,092,571	...	3,379,275
1896	8,334,222	8,848,336	...	514,114
1897	8,701,887	11,777,830	...	3,075,943
1898	9,148,575	9,239,579	...	91,004

Imports and
exports at
each port.

724. In 1898, over 86 per cent. of the imports were landed, and over 94 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. Between an eighth and a ninth of the imports entered the colony at the

Murray ports, but only a fortieth of the exports was sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports are Echuca and Wodonga, at which about 5 and 8 per cent. respectively of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1898, only 2 per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports, and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during the year:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1898.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	14,530,388	86·65	14,986,315	94·41
Geelong	130,754	·78	346,946	2·18
Portland	843	·01	81,130	·51
Port Fairy	283	...	...	...
Warrnambool	11,526	·07	15	...
Bairnsdale	12	...	...	...
Murray Ports and places—				
Cobram	31,564	·19	6,072	·04
Echuca	820,314	4·89	89,017	·56
Koondrook	33,142	·20	1,623	·01
Mildura	18,683	·11	16,235	·10
Narung	418	...	521	...
Swan Hill	36,816	·22	17,060	·11
Tocumwal	134,173	·80	25,060	·16
Wahgunyah	180,849	1·08	32,822	·21
Gooramadda	24,825	·15	9,022	·06
Yarrawonga	126,163	·75	45,492	·29
Wodonga	533,208	3·18	156,785	·99
Tintaldra	35,166	·21	3,895	·02
Ports unspecified ...	10,752	·06	1,536	·01
Stations, Border, &c.—				
New South Wales ...	35,965	·21	10,453	·07
South Australia ...	73,060	·44	42,247	·27
Total	16,768,904	100·00	15,872,246	100·00

Imports of
principal
articles,
1894-8.

725. The values of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in each of the years 1894 to 1898 are placed side by side in the following table:—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1894 TO 1898.

(See Index following paragraph 677 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.				
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Books	145,298	163,940	151,218	169,063	178,502
	Stationery	43,471	41,507	45,296	44,240	40,810
2	Musical instruments ...	23,256	40,013	50,322	61,284	69,600
6	Watches, clocks, and watch-makers' materials	21,955	23,878	35,265	41,897	53,165
9	Cutlery	24,688	22,730	30,327	35,460	29,304
	Machinery	94,466	121,371	174,533	210,518	200,899
	Sewing machines	27,218	18,777	24,307	19,558	31,639
	Tools and utensils ...	31,036	30,813	42,748	52,581	51,811
12	Building materials ...	6,724	28,346	19,973	17,467	38,440
13	Furniture and upholstery	8,073	11,811	17,614	22,442	25,492
14	Drugs and chemicals ...	79,365	83,540	99,018	109,909	136,716
	Matches and vestas ...	40,577	33,607	21,350	22,038	21,172
	Opium	8,031	13,529	12,578	14,802	17,055
	Paints and colours ...	41,733	49,129	57,269	64,167	56,630
15	Carpeting and druggeting	30,632	31,403	54,821	60,794	58,359
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	456,286	496,920	612,874	604,895	602,255
16	Silks	168,951	214,452	282,757	305,363	347,633
17	Cottons	879,803	927,269	1,009,150	923,916	1,140,393
	Linen piece goods & manufactures	25,031	27,425	30,724	42,680	51,507
18	Haberdashery	237,034	248,091	265,158	242,503	275,030
19	Apparel and slops ...	158,211	172,982	184,050	170,676	176,538
	Boots and shoes	37,185	35,473	39,691	33,962	34,422
	Gloves	86,511	82,896	109,439	84,830	88,063
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	59,809	57,247	59,796	56,545	54,215
	Hosiery	115,752	109,973	161,112	143,849	143,697
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	201,601	112,391	97,637	171,065	145,295
21	Butter and cheese ...	2,631	2,744	3,680	11,861	71,799
	Fish	61,912	68,988	95,211	101,733	126,452
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	10,948	61,621	77,117	61,015	59,807
22	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	105,438	83,475	117,530	121,807	146,164
	Flour and biscuit ...	8,691	16,082	20,533	16,661	20,234
	Grain—wheat	48,384	46,228	78,394	202,292	117,572
	" oats	1,042	3,291	38,480	12,486	807
	" other (including malt and rice)	51,803	43,513	70,265	87,110	91,544
	Sugar and molasses ...	744,246	647,982	787,309	785,717	665,014
23	Beer, cider, and perry ...	70,547	71,415	93,859	86,368	103,467
	Coffee	44,046	48,293	49,669	48,351	33,333
	Hops	13,477	14,479	19,657	19,836	37,859

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1894 TO 1898—*continued*.

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.				
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		£	£	£	£	£
	Spirits ...	185,286	186,571	268,996	250,153	266,606
	Tea ...	313,738	311,312	283,903	273,338	300,940
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	183,998	195,888	251,047	203,080	222,128
	Wine ...	32,784	31,669	56,157	44,267	50,990
24	Hides, skins, and pelts	202,816	213,670	259,277	284,881	262,638
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	110,752	91,250	125,025	106,095	115,733
	Wool*	2,517,437	2,367,915	2,270,496	1,964,731	1,808,492
25	Paper (including paper bags)	213,830	216,955	240,605	270,897	239,784
	Timber ...	149,817	174,164	233,525	251,451	344,024
	Woodenware ...	24,598	21,581	29,372	29,914	28,745
26	Oil of all kinds	159,964	155,090	190,495	238,504	239,593
28	Coal ...	195,415	201,047	194,035	228,647	257,688
29	Earthenware, brown- ware, and chinaware	49,772	50,477	61,931	73,011	72,111
	Glass and glassware ...	33,544	43,691	59,071	66,595	74,777
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,270,544	1,419,053	1,474,121	2,081,961	2,617,434
	Specie—gold ...	17,400	2,500	3,230	11,093	7,559
	„ other ...	5,405	5,811	21,634	14,566	71,851
	Jewellery ...	13,272	21,996	25,189	33,260	38,838
32	Iron and steel (exclu- sive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	282,063	346,824	453,990	535,666	520,310
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet	5,086	7,664	13,455	15,596	16,006
	Manufactures of metal	53,260	57,634	52,899	68,694	73,240
	Tin ...	43,364	43,905	58,025	55,509	76,515
	Nails and screws ...	5,107	4,181	6,004	5,123	5,574
	Platedware ...	20,065	23,525	34,200	38,307	39,286
33	Live stock ...	431,700	359,975	460,809	528,123	732,001
35	Fancy goods ...	49,627	53,725	50,217	63,176	67,676
	Hardware and ironmon- gery	80,901	85,858	121,708	151,975	141,769
	Oilmen's stores ...	28,529	21,583	20,043	27,916	38,300
	Total ...	10,895,937	11,023,138	12,460,690	13,198,270	14,272,202
	All other articles ...	1,574,662	1,449,206	2,094,147	2,256,212	2,496,702
	Total Imports	12,470,599	12,472,344	14,554,837	15,454,482	16,768,904

726. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1898, are gold (inclusive of specie), wool (including that brought overland from New South Wales), cottons, live stock, sugar, woollens, iron and steel, silks, timber, and tea, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1898 from £2,625,000 for gold to £300,900 for tea. The aggregate value of these ten items

Ten chief
articles of
import.

* Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray

amounted in 1898 to nearly £9,082,000, or to more than one-half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1894 of all these articles was £7,232,000, so that the value in 1898 was 24 per cent. higher than in the earlier year. As regards individual items, the value of wool fell off from 1894 to 1898 by £709,000, of sugar by £79,000, and of tea by £13,000; whereas the value of gold increased by £1,337,000, that of silks doubled, that of timber increased by over one and a third times, that of iron and steel by five-sixths, of live stock by three-fourths, and of cottons and woollens each by about one-third.

Imports in
last five
years com-
pared.

727. The total imports show an increased value in 1898, as compared with 1894, of £4,298,000; and as compared with 1897 of £1,314,000; whilst the imports of the articles specified in the table rose by £3,372,000 as against 1894, and by £1,074,000 as against 1897. In comparing 1898 with 1894 and 1897, respectively, it will be found that 39 out of the 66 articles of import specified show increases in both cases; 9 show an increase as compared with 1894, but about the same or a slightly lower value as against 1897; 7 a higher value as compared with the former, but a lower as compared with the latter year; 1 (tea), a lower as compared with the former, but a higher as compared with the latter; whilst only 8 articles show a decrease as compared with either of the former periods; and 2 (viz., matches and boots), show a stationary trade as compared with 1897, but a decrease as against 1894. Of the increases, the more important, occurred under the head of cottons, the value of which rose from £880,000 in 1894, to £1,138,000 in 1898; linens, from £25,000 to £51,000; butter and cheese, from less than £3,000 to £72,000; fruit, from £105,000 to £146,000; hops, from £13,000 to £38,000; spirits, from £185,000 to £267,000; tobacco, from £184,000 to £222,000; wine, from £33,000 to £51,000; timber, from £150,000 to £344,000; coal, from £195,000 to £257,000; gold bullion (from Western Australia), from £1,270,000 to £2,617,000; jewellery, from £13,000 to £39,000; lead, from £5,000 to £16,000; tin, from £43,000 to £76,000; platedware, from £20,000 to £39,000; live stock, from £432,000 to £732,000; and, "All other articles," from £1,575,000 to £2,501,000. Moreover, the value of iron and steel also rose from £282,000 to £520,000, although the value in 1898 was a little lower than in 1897. Of the decreases, the most important were from £744,000 to £665,000 under the head of sugar, due to a fall in value only—not in quantity; and from £2,500,000 to £1,800,000 under the head of wool, probably due to the reduced importation of wool from across the Murray.

Imports of
wool and
gold, 1891 to
1898.

728. A striking contrast is to be found in the imports during the last eight years of two important articles intended for re-export, viz., wool and gold (bullion). Probably owing to the extension of railways in New South Wales a considerable proportion of the Riverina wool traffic, which formerly found its way to Victoria, has been diverted to New South Wales ports to such an extent that ever since 1891 there has been a steady and uninterrupted fall in the value of wool imported from 3½ millions in 1891 to £1,800,000 in 1898. The value of gold bullion imported, on the other hand, has shown a steady and more than

counterbalancing increase from only £716,000 in 1891 to £2,617,000 in 1898—owing to increased importations from Western Australia for the purpose of coinage. Hence, the values of both articles combined show more or less uniformity throughout the period, although in 1898, an increase of about £340,000 occurred as compared with 1891. The following are the amounts for each of the eight years :—

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND GOLD BULLION, 1891 TO 1898.

	Gold Bullion.		Wool.		Total Wool and Gold.	
	£		£		£	
1891 ...	716,510	...	3,372,154	...	4,088,664	
1892 ...	828,201	...	3,134,917	...	3,963,118	
1893 ...	893,805	...	2,552,933	...	3,446,738	
1894 ...	1,270,544	...	2,517,437	...	3,787,981	
1895 ...	1,419,053	...	2,367,915	...	3,786,968	
1896 ...	1,474,121	...	2,270,496	...	3,744,617	
1897 ...	2,081,961	...	1,964,731	...	4,046,692	
1898 ...	2,617,434	...	1,808,492	...	4,425,926	

729. The exports of fifty of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same five years :—

Exports of
principal
articles, 1894
to 1898.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1894 TO 1898.

(See Index following paragraph 677 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.				
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Books ...	66,604	72,790	80,385	74,950	73,905
	Stationery ..	26,962	23,645	37,749	40,766	33,881
9	Machinery ...	97,325	127,416	240,179	250,630	218,559
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	31,518	50,465	44,271	51,684	38,966
16	Silks ...	18,474	30,732	38,971	31,025	38,103
17	Cottons ...	58,526	75,965	85,298	72,524	67,440
18	Haberdashery ...	28,366	35,261	35,801	29,075	34,380
19	Apparel and slops ...	85,622	105,592	151,127	164,285	136,776
	Boots and shoes ...	18,706	23,560	44,664	53,633	47,646
20	Bags and sacks ...	16,836	31,132	44,797	50,756	31,965
21	Butter and cheese ...	915,675	1,009,602	886,767	896,204	743,702
	Meats—fresh and pre- served	174,775	259,310	296,702	281,040	227,832
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	19,863	25,927	51,407	45,527	31,879
22	Fruits (including cur- rants and raisins)	39,838	55,823	73,842	97,448	90,184
	Flour and biscuit ..	300,314	226,180	78,401	51,518	178,494
	Grain—wheat ...	660,718	403,780	91,605	225,957	323,987
	„ oats ...	19,857	31,678	10,141	27,429	57,860
	„ other (including malt and rice)	78,112	74,158	45,957	39,829	67,762
	Onions ...	38,480	26,113	40,072	31,097	22,272
	Potatoes ...	22,957	24,991	40,107	63,650	34,554
	Sugar and molasses ...	138,070	82,554	134,392	160,554	150,431

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1894 TO 1898—*continued*.

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.				
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		£	£	£	£	£
23	Coffee	5,682	10,077	14,122	13,537	14,419
	Spirits	75,839	77,890	75,283	84,274	81,167
	Tea	271,346	228,676	179,712	155,896	160,873
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	75,768	73,521	103,093	84,692	86,723
	Wine	57,446	72,928	75,129	64,543	45,569
24	Bones and bonedust ...	8,511	7,385	7,789	6,857	9,168
	Candles	4,566	3,956	6,258	4,617	4,637
	Horns and hoofs ...	1,745	2,498	1,733	1,101	1,185
	Hides	14,596	21,225	13,613	20,414	29,176
	Skins and pelts ...	253,129	284,712	294,964	332,813	343,878
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	223,749	285,145	324,411	370,495	312,752
	Soap	13,735	14,119	16,705	15,162	16,566
	Tallow	281,979	249,904	180,855	162,585	94,508
	Wool*	4,742,522	5,151,153	4,959,404	3,999,811	4,036,968
25	Bark	22,241	23,059	17,046	17,693	17,478
	Hay, straw, and chaff	93,885	96,289	107,346	193,833	124,719
	Timber	18,517	28,904	38,880	26,687	25,342
26	Oil of all kinds ...	38,014	39,060	58,457	59,758	62,959
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	35,798	122,501	64,605	193,811	271,048
	Specie—gold ...	3,682,877	3,628,236	3,234,307	6,278,507	5,650,727
	" silver ...	15,218	8,372	10,637	2,321	24,460
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c.	68	30	212	98	438
	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	993	1,322	1,964	2,126	1,277
	Iron and steel ...	52,822	66,590	151,188	162,700	122,119
	Manufactures of metals	44,272	53,165	73,323	56,325	40,926
	Tin, tin ore, black sand	4,840	4,988	5,665	6,082	4,324
33	Live stock	281,481	293,638	337,180	335,029	259,950
35	Hardware and iron-mongery	26,386	32,627	54,436	44,986	36,165
	Travellers' samples ...	23,167	22,814	34,865	39,959	42,988
	Total specified	13,228,790	13,701,458	12,995,817	15,476,289	14,573,087
	All other articles ...	797,756	846,274	1,202,701	1,263,381	1,299,159
	Total Exports	14,026,546	14,547,732	14,198,518	16,739,670	15,872,246

Eleven chief articles of export.

730. From this table, it appears that the chief articles of export in Victoria in 1898 were gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £5,922,000, and wool valued at £4,037,000, which two articles alone contributed over 62 per cent. to the total value of all exports; next in order were butter and cheese £744,000, and breadstuffs £502,000; then skins, leather, live stock, fresh and preserved meats, machinery, tea, and sugar in the order named—the values of which varied in 1898 between £344,000 and £150,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these,

* Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports and.

sugar (excepting so far as the process of refining is concerned) and tea are not produced in Victoria, but are merely re-exports. The total value of the eleven articles increased from £11,778,000 in 1894 to £12,875,000 in 1898; but if gold (bullion and specie)—which increased not so much by reason of its increased production in the colony as by reason of large importation from Western Australia and of exchange operations—be omitted, the value of the ten other articles fell off from £8,059,000 to £6,953,000, showing a decrease of over £1,100,000. This is more than accounted for by a reduction of £706,000 in the value of wool exported, £459,000 in that of breadstuffs, and £172,000 in that of butter and cheese. The reduction in the two latter cases was in consequence of the drought.

731. A marked increase is noticeable in the total value of exports in the last two years—more especially in 1897—as compared with the three previous ones; but it will be seen that this is due solely to the exceptionally large exports of gold (bullion and specie) in 1897 and 1898. If this item be omitted, it will be found that there has been but little variation in the exports during the last five years; thus the exports exclusive of gold (bullion and specie) in 1894 was about £10,300,000, in 1895 £10,800,000, in 1896 £10,900,000, in 1897 £10,300,000, and in 1898 £10,000,000. Of the 50 articles enumerated in the table, 36 show an increase in 1898 as compared with 1894, and 14 a decrease. Of the former, 13 also show an increase as compared with 1897, 3 a stationary trade, and 20 a decrease. Of the latter, 5 show an increase as compared with 1897, 2 a stationary trade, and 7 also a decrease. The principal articles in which an increase occurred between 1894 and 1898 are gold (bullion and specie) the value of which rose from £3,719,000 to £5,922,000; machinery, from £97,000 to £219,000, and apparel from £86,000 to £137,000, although the value in both cases was lower in 1898 than in the two preceding years; silks, from £18,000 to £38,000; fresh and preserved meats, from £175,000 to £228,000—notwithstanding the value was lower in 1898 than in the three preceding years; oats, from £20,000 to £58,000; hides, from £15,000 to £29,000; skins, from £253,000 to £344,000—with a gradual rise throughout the quinquennial period; leather, from £224,000 to £313,000—although the latter value was much lower than in 1897; oils, from £38,000 to £63,000; iron and steel from £53,000 to £122,000—although the latter was lower than in either 1896 or 1897. At the same time the value of “all other articles” increased from £798,000 to £1,303,000. On the other hand, the articles which show the principal decreases in 1898 as compared with 1894, were butter and cheese, the value of which fell—owing to adverse seasons—from £916,000 to £744,000; and—through the same cause—flour, from £300,000 to £178,000, and wheat, from £661,000 to £324,000; tea (an article of re-export only), from £271,000 to £161,000; tallow, a large and steady decrease from £282,000 to £95,000; and wool, from £4,742,000 to £4,037,000—owing chiefly to diminished importations from New South Wales. Moreover, the value of wine exported gradually rose from £57,000 in 1894 to a maximum of £75,000 in 1896, but then declined to £45,000 in 1898.

Exports in
last five
years
compared

Principal
articles
imported
from
different
countries.

732. The chief countries from which each of the principal articles are imported are shown in the following table for 1898, the next preceding, and the fifth and tenth preceding years :—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1888, 1893, 1897, AND 1898.

Articles and Countries where from.	Values.			
	1888.	1893.	1897.	1898.
COTTON PIECE GOODS AND MANUFACTURES :				
“Australia”* ...	£ 12,279	£ 9,219	£ 26,649	£ 20,217
Western Australia ...	...	17	936	310
New Zealand ...	675	1,346	87	570
United Kingdom ...	1,091,901	682,778	854,809	1,057,258
France ...	16,819	1,079	19,417	31,912
Belgium ...	725	30	2,325	2,598
Germany ...	3,978	2,843	15,263	17,641
China (including Hong Kong)	368	227	441	318
Japan ...	...	11	665	351
United States ...	2,458	1,203	2,348	5,783
Other Countries ...	113	204	976	3,435
Total ...	1,129,334	698,957	923,916	1,140,393
SILKS AND SILK MANUFACTURES :				
“Australia” ...	8,615	2,244	5,779	5,943
United Kingdom ...	388,572	169,041	268,868	293,054
France ...	11,110	3,574	12,823	25,058
Belgium ...	39	1,044	806	481
Germany ...	810	2,925	6,665	8,460
China (including Hong Kong)	6,796	1,932	3,980	5,400
Japan ...	...	...	5,730	8,391
Other Countries ...	278	382	712	846
Total ...	416,220	181,142	305,363	347,633
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS :				
“Australia” ...	11,542	5,162	19,990	22,277
New Zealand ...	4,552	311	1,348	1,650
United Kingdom ...	881,657	427,887	542,154	531,518
France ...	18,157	1,917	17,797	23,422
Belgium ...	1,837	501	4,374	1,667
Germany ...	5,755	9,759	18,697	21,107
Other Countries ...	49	115	535	614
Total ...	923,549	445,652	604,893	602,255
OIL—				
KEROSENE :				
“Australia” ...	3,516	6,591	841	2,073
United States ...	131,768	64,491	122,097	145,602
Other Countries ...	146	814	663	1
Total ...	135,430	71,896	123,601	147,676

* In this table, the term “Australia” refers to the five Federating Colonies only, i.e., exclusive of Western Australia and New Zealand.

**(IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1888, 1893, 1897,
AND 1898—continued.)**

Articles and Countries where from.	Values.			
	1888.	1893.	1897.	1898.
OIL—continued.	£	£	£	£
LUBRICATING :				
“Australia”	703	640	898	588
United Kingdom	2,744	3,168	5,224	3,697
Germany ... ..	...	2,496	3,266	2,527
United States	1,752	28,247	33,030	33,861
Other Countries	367	62	104	22
Total	5,566	34,613	42,522	40,695
CASTOR :				
“Australia”	312	824	71	129
United Kingdom	5,127	2,257	1,156	1,401
India	22,351	8,019	13,205	10,419
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	8	92
Total	27,790	11,100	14,440	12,041
LINSEED :				
“Australia”	4,143	1,576	24	76
United Kingdom	36,889	16,190	18,963	9,255
India	200	459	5,579	2,406
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	49	4
Total	41,232	18,225	24,615	11,741
OTHER KINDS :				
All Countries	66,912	26,320	33,326	27,440
Grand Total Oils	276,930	162,154	238,504	239,593
SPIRITS :				
“Australia”	25,120	7,549	8,397	8,730
United Kingdom	406,583	125,997	211,090	224,345
France	17,569	1,763	4,813	7,482
Belgium ... ..	...	...	3,167	1,233
Germany	20,657	9,663	15,896	20,057
United States	8,686	553	3,537	2,500
Other Countries	4,243	1,068	3,253	2,259
Total	482,858	146,593	250,153	266,606
SUGAR AND MOLASSES :				
“Australia”	150,258	211,826	386,304	475,303
Fiji	65,765	38,172	60,821	49,158
United Kingdom	12,101	721	4,424	3,189
Germany	3,871	1,581	2,989	2,768
China	111,551	1,926	62,454	25,164
Java	209,667	319,755	141,931	64,701
Natal	4,470	800	...	...
Mauritius	382,435	42,938	123,134	39,600
Other Countries	5,860	2,111	3,660	5,131
Total	945,978	619,830	785,717	665,014

**IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1888, 1893, 1897,
AND 1898—continued.**

Articles and Countries where from.	Values.			
	1888.	1893.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£
TEA :				
“Australia”	28,719	13,421	28,075	21,025.
United Kingdom	4,125	2,194	572	1,066.
India	91,618	92,415	56,405	64,735.
Ceylon	7,919	89,308	112,886	131,670
China	643,649	213,906	74,742	82,341
Other Countries (chiefly France)	1,213	1,030	658	103
Total	777,243	412,274	273,338	300,940
TOBACCO AND SNUFF, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES—				
TOBACCO AND SNUFF :				
“Australia”	7,718	4,269	5,182	6,833
United Kingdom	123,904	98,583	103,210	51,119
Belgium ... ..	...	...	240	932
Germany	5,999	2,152	2,278	3,219
China	619	434	831	1,863
United States	85,122	35,450	27,512	99,932
Other Countries	1,456	50	1,475	1,938
Total	224,818	140,938	140,728	165,836
CIGARS :				
“Australia”	14,258	5,070	5,532	6,555
United Kingdom	45,350	13,308	27,502	22,919
France	2,698	3,385	3,043	1,784
Belgium	8,185	1,247	1,554	1,328
Germany	14,599	8,301	8,513	4,249
India ... ..	...	2,608	...	...
China	8,403	...	4,589	5,318
Philippine Islands ... ..	...	3,455	...	...
Other Countries	862	436	1,517	1,614
Total	94,355	37,810	52,250	43,767
CIGARETTES :				
“Australia”	2,931	321	473	654
United Kingdom	18,101	7,375	8,249	9,508
Germany	741	4	609	...
Japan ... ..	...	...	...	1,487
Egypt ... ..	...	311	547	492
United States	1,559	126	...	...
Other Countries	366	256	224	384
Total	23,698	8,393	10,102	12,525
Grand Total Tobacco, &c.	342,871	187,141	203,080	222,128

**IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1888, 1893, 1897,
AND 1898—continued.**

Articles and Countries where from.	Values.			
	1888	1893.	1897.	1898.
TIMBER :	£	£	£	£
“Australia”	213,365	8,943	18,197	20,892
Western Australia	14,853	2,592	...	4,539
New Zealand	127,419	32,856	50,651	74,705
United Kingdom	97,134	10,767	4,677	5,111
Germany ... ..	...	3,883	9,072	9,199
Russia ... ..	...	6,180	...	...
Sweden and Norway	431,956	65,018	97,857	104,420
United States	446,275	19,475	60,462	80,313
Canada	79,974	4,040	10,106	33,625
Other Countries	9,373	307	429	11,220
Total	1,420,349	154,061	251,451	344,024

733. As regards cottons, woollens, and silks by far the largest trade has always been from the United Kingdom, although the percentage imported from that country has fallen in the last ten years from 98 to 93 for the first, from 95 to 88 for the second, and from 93 to 84 for the last-named articles; the trade lost on the two first-named articles having been gained chiefly by France and Germany, and on the last by France, Japan, and Germany, from which the imports of silks increased from only £12,000 in 1888 to £42,000 in 1898. Lubricating oil, which almost entirely comes from the United States, shows a very large increase since 1888, probably owing to the introduction of butter-making machinery. Both the sugar and the tea trade have been diverted into entirely new channels since 1888. In that year nearly three-fourths, but in 1898 less than one-fifth of the sugar came from Mauritius, China, and Java; whereas less than one-sixth in the former, but as much as seven-tenths in the latter year came from the other Australian Colonies (chiefly Queensland). In 1888, China supplied 82 per cent. of the tea imported, but only 27 per cent. in 1898; the diversion being in favour of India and Ceylon, which in 1898 supplied nearly two-thirds of the colony's requirements. In the case of tobacco, there has been a falling off in the trade with the United Kingdom in favour of a direct trade with the United States. As to timber, 30 per cent. at both periods came from Sweden and Norway, but the proportion from the United States fell off from 31 to 23 per cent., and that from other Australian Colonies from 15 to 6 per cent.; whereas that from New Zealand rose from 9 to 22 per cent., and that from Canada from 5½ to 10 per cent.

Changes in
import
trade from
various
countries.

Principal
articles ex-
ported to
different
countries.

734. The chief countries to which each of the principal articles are exported are shown in the following table for 1898, the next preceding, and the fifth and tenth preceding years :—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1888, 1893, 1897, AND 1898.

Articles and Countries where to.	Values.			
	1888.	1893.	1897.	1898.
BISCUITS :	£	£	£	£
“Australia” * ...	13,398	5,675	8,148	4,835
Western Australia ...	3,235	5,768	25,611	25,752
New Zealand ...	454	141	...	84
Fiji ...	2,196	6,063	4,737	5,631
India ...	...	652	362	1,220
Burmah ...	...	...	1,044	397
Straits Settlements ...	...	191	211	590
Java ...	...	315	179	584
Cape of Good Hope ...	...	...	246	306
Natal ...	...	...	55	196
Other Countries ...	1,679	1,221	816	902
Total ...	20,962	20,026	41,409	40,497
BOOTS AND SHOES :				
“Australia” ...	42,153	16,558	43,613	36,308
Western Australia ...	1,392	639	8,972	9,894
New Zealand ...	355	545	946	1,332
Other Countries ...	301	1,553	102	112
Total ...	44,201	19,295	53,633	47,646
BUTTER :				
“Australia” ...	46,338	14,876	75,199	33,376
Western Australia ...	6,787	21,161	156,335	95,807
United Kingdom ...	968	534,964	580,412	512,923
India ...	...	709	6,247	8,271
Straits Settlements ...	...	578	4,463	5,939
Japan ...	...	2	46	50
Java ...	...	...	5,494	5,730
Cape of Good Hope ...	...	581	52,297	54,239
Natal ...	...	...	3,914	19,256
Other Countries ...	276	1,061	1,605	1,234
Total ...	54,369	573,932	886,012	736,325
WHEAT AND FLOUR—				
WHEAT :				
“Australia” ...	87,992	157,541	218,569	116,847
Western Australia ...	21	668	7,688	36,348
United Kingdom ...	384,968	290,089	...	130,786
Cape of Good Hope ...	...	9,130	...	25,164
Other Countries ...	42,110	259,659	...	14,842
Total Wheat ...	515,016	717,087	225,957	323,987

* Five Federating Colonies, i.e., exclusive of Western Australia and New Zealand.

**EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1888, 1893, 1897,
AND 1898—continued.**

Articles and Countries where to.	Values.			
	1888.	1893.	1897.	1898.
WHEAT AND FLOUR—continued.	£s	£	£	£
FLOUR :				
“Australia”	362,023	289,568	6,432	86,933
Western Australia	929	13,976	2,833	19,978
Fiji ... ..	...	4,557	...	647
United Kingdom	23,301	10,314	...	4,193
Natal ... ..	...	8,981	...	11,500
Mauritius	3,138	1,472	...	5,575
Other Countries	12,639	1,602	794	7,151
Total Flour	402,030	330,470	10,109	137,997
Total Wheat and Flour	917,046	1,047,557	236,066	461,984
OATS :				
“Australia”	4,960	18,617	9,516	25,561
Western Australia	512	11,881	10,018	24,296
United Kingdom ... ..	...	4,021	1,270	267
Other Countries	79	867	6,625	7,736
Total	5,551	35,386	27,429	57,860
HAY, CHAFF, AND STRAW :				
“Australia”	130,170	118,351	148,877	120,406
Western Australia	1,135	857	26,697	1,168
India	3,441	3,590	5,649	2,436
Straits Settlements	63	452	735	453
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	...	...	9,305	...
Natal ... ..	...	...	1,195	25
Other Countries	162	182	1,375	231
Total	134,971	123,432	193,833	124,719
LEATHER :				
“Australia”	14,307	14,562	39,657	35,007
Western Australia	1,111	980	5,714	7,940
New Zealand	4,696	5,531	12,692	12,652
United Kingdom	171,843	192,452	288,957	234,061
France	1,115	...	145	...
Belgium ... ..	...	606	950	5,686
Austria ... ..	...	...	1,583	1,716
Sweden ... ..	...	...	1,310	...
India ... ..	...	483	...	854
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	...	...	4,467	2,140
Other Countries	857	449	1,401	1,089
Total	193,929	215,063	356,876	301,145

**EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1888, 1893, 1897,
AND 1898—continued.**

Articles and Countries where to.	Values.			
	1888.	1893.	1897.	1898.
LIVE STOCK—	£	£	£	£
CATTLE :				
“Australia”	108,945	47,986	62,575	42,441
Western Australia	131	411	4,198	481
Other Countries ... ..	...	593	725	2,863
Total Cattle	109,076	48,990	67,498	45,785
HORSES :				
“Australia”	82,191	100,524	84,593	81,012
Western Australia	120	8,628	2,712	836
New Zealand ... ..	...	4,238	40	288
United Kingdom ... ..	...	...	350	13,100
India	77,640	47,572	44,050	29,556
Straits Settlements ... ..	...	3,316	6,300	4,286
Mauritius ... ..	...	1,850	1,400	1,200
Other Countries	1,030	260	1,810	85
Total Horses	160,981	166,388	141,255	130,363
SHEEP :				
“Australia”	134,323	51,344	90,237	72,713
Western Australia	860	2,373	22,287	5,937
Other Countries	650	1,094	671	1,035
Total Sheep	135,833	54,811	113,195	79,685
Total Live Stock (exclusive of Pigs)	405,890	270,189	321,948	255,833
MEATS—				
BACON, HAMS, AND PORK :				
“Australia”	6,584	2,131	5,140	3,843
Western Australia	900	6,991	39,697	23,769
United Kingdom	6	21	171	...
India ... ..	...	114	424	180
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	...	...	108	50
Other Countries	13	88	384	364
Total	7,503	9,345	45,924	28,206
FROZEN BEEF AND MUTTON :				
“Australia” ... ..	...	82	...	2,121
Western Australia ... ..	...	52	6,858	2,344
United Kingdom ... ..	...	74,732	114,723	92,839
Gibraltar ... ..	...	...	...	2,789
Egypt ... ..	...	...	1,137	1,727
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	...	...	4,321	4,244
Natal ... ..	...	...	1,392	4,692
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	954	10,131
Total ... ..	...	74,866	129,385	120,887

**EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1888, 1893, 1897,
AND 1898—continued.**

Articles and Countries where to.	Values.			
	1888.	1893.	1897.	1898.
MEATS—continued.	£	£	£	£
FROZEN POULTRY AND GAME :				
Western Australia ...	...	...	3,040	842
United Kingdom ...	...	...	560	76
Cape of Good Hope ...	...	...	168	549
Natal ...	...	...	...	198
Other Countries ...	...	...	2	104
Total ...	...	...	3,770	1,769
FROZEN AND PRESERVED HARES AND RABBITS :				
"Australia" ...	...	...	395	551
Western Australia ...	...	...	1,247	801
United Kingdom ...	...	...	123,557	86,328
Cape of Good Hope ...	...	...	1,068	1,001
Other Countries ...	...	...	359	373
Total ...	...	...	126,621	89,054
SALTED BEEF, MUTTON, AND PORK:				
"Australia" ...	3,352	266	147	270
Western Australia ...	940	1,551	60	3,350
Other Countries ...	716	425	250	336
Total ...	5,008	2,242	457	3,956
PRESERVED AND POTTED, UN- ENUMERATED :				
"Australia" ...	1,367	814	1,870	2,362
Western Australia ...	530	795	6,811	4,840
United Kingdom ...	13,938	13,987	8,843	6,563
Cape of Good Hope ...	...	12	1,676	982
Other Countries ...	926	521	704	972
Total ...	16,756	16,129	19,904	15,719
Grand Total Meats ...	29,267	102,582	326,061	259,591
ONIONS AND POTATOES :				
"Australia" ...	133,255	62,879	66,776	38,448
Western Australia ...	1,249	3,873	25,392	17,441
New Zealand ...	398	1,294	502	543
Cape of Good Hope ...	...	...	1,092	213
Natal ...	...	...	419	204
Other Countries ...	77	923	566	17
Total ...	134,979	68,969	94,747	56,826

**EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1888, 1893, 1897,
AND 1898—continued.**

Articles and Countries where to.	Values.			
	1888.	1893.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£
SKINS—				
SHEEPSKINS :				
"Australia"	5,161	2,036	20,085	6,971
United Kingdom	83,347	158,638	70,912	70,687
France	2,736	122,773	140,338	135,280
Belgium	1,404	658	302	2,282
Germany	6,277	11,016	38,833	32,735
Italy ... ..	...	...	3,135	3,500
Other Countries ... ..	...	42	4	...
Total	98,925	295,163	273,609	251,455
RABBIT SKINS :				
"Australia"	8	541	228	1,991
United Kingdom	20,681	51,896	32,642	32,088
France ... ..	...	1,657	276	315
Belgium ... ..	...	...	...	850
Germany	70	945	...	...
United States ... ..	...	...	1,469	10,862
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	15	8
Total	20,759	55,039	34,630	46,114
KANGAROO SKINS :				
"Australia"	468	2,375	4,879	3,023
United Kingdom	52,058	3,594	2,952	2,456
United States	1,000	...	1,927	3,621
Other Countries	40	626	8	84
Total	53,566	6,595	9,766	9,184
OPUSSUM SKINS :				
"Australia"	1,043	833	113	297
United Kingdom	11,780	21,868	9,484	26,429
France ... ..	...	...	...	150
Germany	570	82	34	10
Other Countries ... ..	...	52	20	97
Total	13,393	22,835	9,651	26,983
OTHER, UNENUMERATED :				
"Australia"	53	269	186	293
United Kingdom	65	351	4,658	9,573
Other Countries ... ..	...	8	313	276
Total	118	623	5,157	10,142
Total Skins of all kinds ...	186,761	380,255	332,813	343,878
SUGAR AND MOLASSES :				
"Australia"	122,471	82,317	108,861	140,684
Western Australia	9,599	3,558	47,564	3,669
New Zealand	9,447	24,234	2,003	3,331
Other Countries	1,198	862	2,126	2,747
Total	142,715	110,971	160,554	150,431

**EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1888, 1893, 1897,
AND 1898—continued.**

Articles and Countries where to.	Values.			
	1888.	1893.	1897.	1898.
TALLOW :	£	£	£	£
“Australia”	2,628	327	2,173	1,996
United Kingdom	117,199	195,236	159,320	91,591
France	12,052	11,626	231	...
Belgium ... ..	...	1,140	...	...
Germany	1,761	3,470	...	...
Holland	1,080	215	...	...
Spain ... ..	...	8,500	...	...
Italy	3,564	6,952	...	...
India	366	377	396	389
Other Countries	18,951	249	465	532
Total	157,601	228,092	162,585	94,508
WINE :				
“Australia”	25,793	9,836	8,335	1,522
Western Australia	1,474	781	7,769	7,535
New Zealand	3,413	7,503	2,238	3,659
United Kingdom	28,183	49,206	42,372	28,188
France	412	197	940	2,280
Germany	626	1,279	156	129
India	660	1,053	1,208	1,004
Other Countries	558	825	1,525	1,252
Total	61,119	70,680	64,543	45,569
WOOL :				
“Australia”	6,918	37,271	26,656	48,420
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	5,604	...
United Kingdom	4,171,914	3,684,848	2,608,389	2,599,323
France	75,145	812,847	554,550	632,181
Belgium	389,391	330,758	194,379	196,139
Germany	91,839	217,252	419,670	483,396
Italy	580	...	1,214	4,059
India	4,500	6,436	4,438	...
Japan	8,500	...	3,857	21,099
United States	359,829	14,495	181,056	52,351
Total	5,170,882	5,103,907	3,999,813	4,036,968

735. Under most of the heads, it will be noticed, a marked increase has taken place in the exports to Western Australia in the two latter years as compared with the earlier years shown—more especially in regard to the trade in biscuits, boots, butter, wheat and flour, oats, bacon and ham, and onions and potatoes. In regard to butter and frozen meats—of which the trade has been entirely developed since 1888—the United Kingdom takes seven-tenths of the former and nine-tenths of the latter article; whilst a promising trade has been started in the one or the other of those articles with South Africa, India, Java,

Increased export trade in chief articles to different countries.

and the Straits Settlements. The Cape, Natal, and Fiji have also been added to the list of countries receiving our breadstuffs. The export trade in leather has also made rapid strides with nearly all countries—but especially the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies; whilst a direct trade has been opened up to Belgium, the Cape, and other countries. The trade in horses to India was exceptionally low in 1898. In the cases of wool and sheepskins a marked increase is noticeable in the direct trade to France and Germany, whilst there has been a falling off in the export of wool to Belgium and the United States.

Trade index
numbers

736. The foregoing tables deal with values only, but owing to the great fall in prices of recent years these would be incomplete without some reference to quantities. Various devices have been framed to indicate the rise and fall in the volume, as apart from the value of the trade in various commodities, as well as to indicate the variation of prices, and perhaps the most convenient and satisfactory of these is the use of "index numbers."* Three index numbers have been introduced, one for value, one for volume (or quantity), and one for price. By means of the index of value it is possible to compare the recorded value of the trade of any year with a particular one (say 1883), which may be taken as a standard, the total value of the trade in that year being represented by 1,000. As the total trade in 1883 was £16,398,863, therefore, this is taken to represent an index value of 1,000; whilst the trade of other years is made to correspond proportionately with this index number; and each article likewise in any year has an index number having the same ratio to the total index for that year as the value of the exports of such article has to the value of the total exports. The index of value is also taken in the standard year as the index of volume, and for any other year it is found by simply dividing the index of value by the index of price and multiplying by 100. The index of price for any article is assumed to be 100 for the standard year, and this is proportionally increased or diminished in any other year, according to the variation in price; thus, if the price fell one-half, the index number would be 50, and if it rose one-half it would be 150. In order to ascertain the index numbers for the total import or export trade of various years it is necessary to enter into minute details as to the index numbers of the leading individual articles of import and export, which form the bulk of the trade, and as this involves laborious calculations, the inquiry has been restricted to the import and export trade for the years 1883, 1888, and 1893 to 1898. The details of the examination will be found in an appendix (D) at the end of this work, and so in the following paragraphs only the leading results will be dealt with.

Basis of
index
numbers

737. To make the subject quite clear, the basis of the index numbers used in the following tables is as follows:—

Index of Value	...	£16,400,000 (i.e., Value of Exports, 1883) = 1,000.
" Price	...	Prices, 1883 = 100.
" Volume	= (Index of Value ÷ Index of Price) × 100.	

* For application of this method to the trade of the United Kingdom, see paper by Mr. A. Bourne on "Variations in the volume and value of exports and imports of the United Kingdom in recent years," in *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society of London* for September, 1889, page 407, et seq.

738. In the system of index numbers certain assumptions are necessarily made, which may in some degree impair its value from an accurate scientific point of view, but which, it is believed, will not materially affect the results—at all events in brief intervals of time. First, it is assumed that the quantities and values are correctly returned; second, that the quantities returned are fairly representative of the true volume; and third, that the quality of the articles (detailed as far as possible) does not vary. Apart from the question of the reliability of the quantities and uniformity of the qualities returned, it is indeed true that the quality of articles—for example, woollen cloth, and such simple products as greasy wool, leather, and wheat—does often vary in different years, and that a certain number of yards (the unit in such cases) of cloth may contain, as has been pointed out by critics, more or less by weight of wool, cotton, or other fabric at one period than at another,* and such possibilities must not be altogether overlooked. With a view, however, to minimize as far as possible the effect of such discrepancies, the individual articles have been subdivided as far as the records would allow. Thus, it has not been deemed sufficient to take “sugar” as an individual article without analyzing it into the various kinds of sugar enumerated—such as “cane, refined,” “cane, unrefined,” “beet refined,” &c. “Wool” also has been separated into “greasy,” “washed,” and “scoured,” &c., &c.; but, of course, there must be a narrow limit to such subdivision, which is consequently imperfect.

Conditions affecting the reliability of the method.

739: Grouping the exports under five main heads, commencing with gold—the price of which must, as the standard of value, always remain constant, with the result that its index of value is always equal to its index of volume, and its index of price always 100—the following have been ascertained to be the index numbers for the respective years in each group:—

Index numbers of exports arranged in five groups.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF EXPORTS, 1883, 1888, AND 1893 TO 1898.

Year.	Products.					
	Gold.	Agricultural.†	Pastoral.††	Drinks.†	All Other.	Total.
INDEX OF VALUE (VALUE TOTAL EXPORTS, 1883 = 1,000).						
1883 ...	239	93	470	43	155	1,000
1888 ...	225	96	375	37	112	845
1893 ...	174	128	385	32	93	812
1894 ...	227	139	364	30	95	855
1895 ...	229	122	399	28	109	887
1896 ...	201	93	390	27	154	865
1897 ...	394	111	333	25	158	1,021
1898 ...	361	110	320	24	154	969

* Then, again, it is held that, in the case of “Wool,” the “bale” is a better representative of quantity than “lbs.” (which is the unit adopted in Victorian Customs returns), for although bales of wool may vary considerably as regards weight, in consequence of the dirt contained (which occupies but small compass), yet there will be little variation in the weight of pure wool (as ascertained after cleaning) in different bales.

NOTE.—For references (†) (††) see next page.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF EXPORTS, 1883, 1888, AND 1893 TO 1898—*continued*.

Year.	Products.					
	Gold.	Agricultural.†	Pastoral.‡	Drinks.†	All Other.	Total.
INDEX OF VOLUME (VOLUME TOTAL EXPORTS, 1883 = 1,000.						
1883	239	98	470	43	155	1,000
1888	225	121	512	46	138	1,042
1893	174	191	619	50	135	1,169
1894	227	232	637	48	141	1,285
1895	229	194	682	44	162	1,311
1896	201	119	636	42	217	1,215
1897	394	146	557	40	210	1,347
1898	361	153	539	38	211	1,302
INDEX OF PRICE.						
1883	100	100	100	100	100	100
1888	100	79	73	77	81	81
1893	100	67	62	64	69	69
1894	100	60	57	63	67	67
1895	100	63	58	63	68	68
1896	100	78	61	65	71	71
1897	100	76	60	62	75	76
1898	100	72	59	62	73	74

Increased
volume but
diminished
value of
the export
trade.

740. Taking the total of all products, it will be observed that the volume rose from 1,000 in 1883 to 1,169 in 1893—the year of the financial crisis—to 1,215 in 1896, and to an average of 1,325 in the two latest years 1897-8; whilst the value fell from 1,000 in 1883 to 812 in 1893, but rose to 865 in 1896 and again to 995 in 1897-8; and the price level fell from 100 in 1883 to 69 in 1893, but then gradually rose to 71 in 1896 and to 75 in 1897-8. The rise in the volume and value in 1898, however, resulted entirely from an especially heavy exportation of gold due to extensive foreign exchange operations. A considerable increase is noticeable in the volume of trade under the various groups enumerated, except gold (the last two years excepted) and pastoral products, which practically remained stationary. Thus the volume of pastoral products rose from 470 in 1883 to 619 in 1893 and to 636 in 1896, although it fell to 548 in 1897-8; but this was accompanied by a fall in value from 470 in 1883 to 385 in 1893 and 390 in 1896, and to 326 in 1897-8, owing to the price level having fallen from 100 to 62, 61, and 60 at the respective periods. The volume of agricultural products also rose from 93 in 1883 to 191 in 1893, fell to 119 in 1896, but rose again to 150 in 1897-8; whilst the value rose from 93 in 1883 to only 128 in 1893, fell to 93 in 1896, and revived to 110 in 1897-8; and the price level fell from 100 in 1883 to 67 in 1893, to 78 in 1896, and to 74 in 1897-8. The volume of drinks remained nearly stationary throughout

† Chief exports only. Not only raw products, but products which have undergone some slight process of manufacture are included, e.g., salted and tinned meats, leather, &c., under pastoral products; and cheese, flour, jama, &c., under agricultural products.

‡ Owing to some large and extraordinary fluctuations in the prices of live stock, according to the Customs returns, which probably did not actually occur, the index numbers in this line are not considered reliable, but if the doubtful items (horses, cattle, sheep) are omitted, the totals of the other pastoral products would probably be fairly representative of the class. The index numbers of pastoral products (exclusive of the live stock referred to) are as follow:—Value, 421, 369, 306, 347, 361, 370, 313, 364; Volume, 421, 367, 491, 568, 612, 660, 491, 492; Price, 100, 66, 62, 61, 62, 66, 64, 62.

the period, although the value fell from 43 in 1883 to 24 in 1897-8, and the price level from 100 to 62. "All other articles" at first showed a diminished volume, viz., from 155 in 1883 to 135 in 1893, then a marked improvement to an average of 212 in the three years 1896-8; but they showed a lower value by two-fifths at the second than at the first period, but about the same value at the third as at the first period; whilst the prices level fell from 100 at the first to 69 at the second period, but again rose to 73 at the third period.

741. The following table shows the index numbers for the same four periods of all the principal articles exported:—

Index numbers of principal articles exported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED,
1883, 1888, 1893, AND 1898.

Articles.	Value.				Volume.				Price Level. (Prices 1883 = 100.)		
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1898.	1883.	1888.	1893.	1898.	1888.	1893.	1898.
Gold	238.8	225.1	173.8	361.1	238.8	225.0	174.0	361.0	100	100	100
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.											
Butter	4.7	3.3	35.1	44.8	4.7	3.3	39.0	51.0	101	91	88
Cheese	2.5	.9	.3	.4	2.5	1.0	.5	.5	78	82	71
Flour	16.3	24.5	20.0	8.4	16.3	29.0	29.0	10.5	84	70	80
Wheat	21.7	31.4	43.7	19.6	21.7	42.0	74.0	29.4	74	59	67
Hay and Chaff ..	7.7	8.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	9.0	16.0	16.0	59	47	48
Potatoes	6.8	5.8	2.3	2.1	6.8	8.0	3.0	1.2	73	75	163
Sugar-cane, refined ..	15.7	8.5	5.5	8.6	15.7	13.0	8.8	16.2	66	63	53
PASTORAL PRODUCTS.											
Leather	22.9	11.7	13.1	13.3	22.9	13.5	18.0	22.0	86	71	83
Live Stock*—											
Horses	16.4	9.8	10.1	7.9	16.4	22.0	22.0	12.0	45	45	66
Cattle	11.9	6.7	3.0	2.3	11.9	42.0	33.0	23.2	16	9	12
Sheep	20.7	8.3	3.3	4.9	20.7	24.0	7.0	11.7	34	47	42
Meats—											
Preserved	4.7	1.0	1.0	2.9	4.7	1.0	1.2	4.7	97	81	60
Frozen .. ..	.8	..	4.6	7.4	..	..	3.5	9.0	..	123	82
Salt Beef											
Bacon	1.4	.5	.6	1.5	1.4	.5	.5	2.0	100	120	78
Hams				2				2			64
Skins with wool (sheep)	4.8	5.3	17.9	15.3	4.8	7.0	21.0	22.5	84	87	68
Tallow	14.1	9.6	14.0	5.3	14.1	17.0	23.0	10.5	57	60	55
Wool—											
Greasy	242.6	245.2	244.3	204.4	242.6	292.0	382.0	346.4	84	64	59
Scoured	91.7	50.3	63.5	41.3	91.7	67.0	95.0	66.0	75	67	63
Washed	35.1	19.9	3.4	.03	35.1	21.5	5.0	..	92	73	61
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.											
Hops	3.0	.7	1.3	1.2	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.5	26	26	27
Tea	24.1	21.7	16.2	9.8	24.1	27.0	25.0	16.5	80	64	59
Tobacco	5.3	4.5	3.1	4.0	5.3	4.7	3.3	4.5	96	94	89
Cigars	3.1	2.2	1.3	1.3	3.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	110	108	130
Wine	2.2	3.3	4.0	2.5	2.2	5.0	9.5	5.5	66	47	45
MISCELLANEOUS.											
Bags	4.1	2.1	.8	1.2	4.1	2.5	1.3	2.0	84	62	60
Boots and Shoes ..	3.9	2.7	1.2	2.9	3.9	3.5	2.0	4.5	79	65	65
Total	827.5	713.6	694.9	788.3	827.5	885.5	1002.2	1054.5	81	69	75
All other articles ..	172.5	181.1	116.6	180.5	172.5	157.0	166.3	248.0	84	69	73
Grand Total	1000.0	844.7	811.5	968.8	1000.0	1042.5	1169.0	1302.5	81	69	74

* See footnote ‡ to last table.

Index
numbers of
five groups
of imports.

742. An attempt has been made to obtain similar information for the imports, in order to ascertain to what extent the fall in the prices of the products of the colony—which it has to dispose of abroad—is compensated by a fall in those of articles imported from other countries. The task has, however, proved much more difficult than in the case of exports, owing to the greater variety of articles of different qualities—often classed under one head—as well as of the numerous instances, amounting altogether to about one-half in value of the whole imports, in which the quantities are wanting. The following is a summary of the results under the principal groups, the imports of the principal articles which it is known were intended not for home consumption, but merely for re-export being omitted :—

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF IMPORTS—CHIEFLY FOR CONSUMPTION—1883, 1888, AND 1893 TO 1898.

Year.	Natural Products (Specified).			Manufactured Articles (Specified).	Unclassified Articles.*	Total (Exclusive of Re-Exports of Wool, Bread-stuffs, and Gold).
	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Mineral (Coal and Iron).			
INDEX OF VALUE (VALUE TOTAL EXPORTS, 1883=1,000.)						
1883	106	65	28	270	440	909
1888	163	133	51	328	562	1,237
1893	52	50	29	151	245	527
1894	44	43	14	158	266	525
1895	45	38	16	145	282	526
1896	50	46	15	179	363	653
1897	51	51	19	185	375	681
1898	64	61	21	184	414	744
INDEX OF VOLUME (VOLUME TOTAL EXPORTS, 1883=1,000.)						
1883	106	65	28	270	440	909
1888	192	143	52	383	653	1,423
1893	93	61	40	250	408	852
1894	97	62	35	256	430	880
1895	98	63	38	277	540	1,016
1896	101	63	33	308	626	1,131
1897	95	71	38	329	672	1,205
1898	126	75	39	322	728	1,290
INDEX OF PRICE.*						
1883	100	100	100	100	100	100
1888	85	93	100	86	86	87
1893	56	80	72	60	60	62
1894	45	69	39†	62	62	60
1895	46	61	42	52	52	52
1896	49	73	44	58	58	61
1897	53	72	50	56	56	61
1898	50	81	53	57	57	62

* The index of price of unclassified articles is assumed to be the same as that for specified manufactured articles.

† Fall due to excessive competition with Victorian coal, on the opening up of the Victorian coal-fields.

743. Taking the imports as a whole, and leaving out of account the inflated period 1888, it will be observed that there was at first a fall in the volume of trade from 1883 to 1893, but since 1893 a marked improvement has taken place, resulting in a far higher level being reached in 1898 than in 1883. The value of the total trade also has materially improved since 1893-4, although, consequent on the fall in prices, it was still considerably lower in 1898 than in 1883. The fall in prices of imports in 1898 as compared with 1883 is, according to the figures (which it will be seen is largely based on mere assumption) 38 per cent.; whereas that of exports, according to a previous table, was only 26 per cent. It would thus appear that, so far as trade is concerned, the colony has by no means been a loser by the general fall in prices. But, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the colony, being a heavy borrower from abroad, must bear considerable loss on all foreign loans of long currency, which were contracted years previously when the purchasing power of money was much lower than at present.

Index numbers of imports at different periods; and as compared with those of exports.

744. It will also be noticed, by comparison with a previous table, that the fall in the price level of agricultural and pastoral products imported differs considerably from that of articles classed under the same heads exported. Thus, the price level of agricultural products imported—chiefly of tea and timber (so classed)—fell off by 50 per cent., but that of agricultural products exported, consisting chiefly of breadstuffs, fell off by only 28 per cent.; that of pastoral products imported—largely of beef and mutton—declined by 20 per cent.; whilst that of articles under the same head exported—chiefly wool—fell off by as much as 40 per cent.

Difference in fall of prices of agricultural and pastoral products imported and exported.

745. Details of the index numbers of specified imports will be found in the following table:—

Index numbers of imports detailed.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CHIEF IMPORTS—PRINCIPALLY FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—1883, 1888, 1893, AND 1898.

(a) General Summary.

Class.	Value.				Volume.				Price Level. (Prices 1883 = 100.)		
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1898.	1883.	1888.	1893.	1898.	1883	1893.	1898.
A.—Natural Products.											
(1) Agricultural	105.6	162.9	51.9	63.7	105.6	191.7	93.3	126.4	85	56	50
(2) Pastoral	64.8	134.7	50.2	61.0	64.8	142.7	61.1	74.9	93	80	81
(3) Mineral (Coal and Iron) ..	28.0	51.6	29.2	20.8	28.0	51.6	40.2	39.2	100	72	53
B.—Manufactured Articles.											
(1) Art and Mechanical Productions (chiefly paper) ..	22.8	36.6	20.1	21.7	22.8	47.4	34.1	45.5	77	59	48
(2) Chemicals	8.4	6.0	4.3	5.3	8.4	7.3	7.0	10.7	82	61	50
(3) Textiles and Dress	29.1	89.3	15.8	15.8	29.1	48.1	25.0	25.9	82	61	59
(4) Foods	97.7	81.0	48.3	54.2	97.7	100.1	98.1	114.4	81	49	47
(5) Stimulants and Narcotics ..	61.9	79.8	27.7	37.0	61.9	76.4	30.3	40.9	104	91	90
(6) Oils, and Oil and Fat Compounds	14.3	22.2	11.8	17.7	14.3	27.3	21.8	35.0	81	54	51
(7) Metals	28.3	48.0	18.4	27.0	28.3	50.1	22.8	35.6	86	81	76
(8) Miscellaneous	12.4	20.4	4.6	5.8	12.4	26.3	10.6	14.6	77	43	40
Total (specified) ..	468.3	675.4	281.8	329.6	468.3	700.0	444.3	568.1	88	63	59

INDEX NUMBERS OF CHIEF IMPORTS—PRINCIPALLY FOR HOME
CONSUMPTION—1883, 1888, 1893, AND 1898—*continued.*

(b) *Principal Articles.*

Article.	Value.				Volume.				Price Level. (Prices 1883 = 100.)		
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1898.	1883.	1888.	1893.	1898.	1883.	1893.	1898.
<i>A.—Natural Products.</i>											
(1) Agricultural—											
Tea ...	34.4	47.4	25.1	18.4	34.4	60.0	52.3	43.8	79	48	42
Fruit, Fresh ...	6.0	7.6	4.8	5.4	6.0	7.5	12.3	13.8	101	39	39
" Dried ...	5.0	6.6	2.7	2.6	5.0	8.0	4.1	3.8	82	66	73
Timber ...	43.1	86.6	9.4	21.0	43.6	101.1	13.3	43.2	86	71	49
(2) Pastoral—											
Sheep ...	30.9	64.4	13.0	20.3	30.9	78.5	18.8	30.3	82	69	67
Cattle ...	19.0	49.6	9.8	14.5	19.0	42.0	13.8	14.2	118	71	102
Horses ...	6.2	9.4	6.2	9.5	6.2	11.5	3.6	10.6	82	172	90
Hides, Skins, and Tallow ...	8.5	7.6	20.5	15.4	8.5	8.0	23.1	17.9	95	89	86
(3) Mineral—Coal ...	22.9	37.6	25.5	15.7	22.9	36.9	35.9	33.4	102	71	47
<i>B.—Manufactured Articles.</i>											
(1) Paper ...	11.6	20.9	12.4	13.1	11.6	29.8	24.7	35.5	70	50	37
(2) Bags and Sacks (in- cluding woolpacks) ...	10.3	19.8	8.1	8.5	10.3	23.3	12.9	16.1	85	63	53
(3) Fish, Preserved and											
Salted ...	8.4	9.1	3.8	6.1	8.4	10.8	5.6	10.5	84	68	58
Sugar ...	80.0	56.9	37.3	39.2	80.0	77.1	83.1	91.4	74	45	43
(4) Beer ...	12.0	18.1	5.4	6.3	12.0	18.5	6.3	8.4	98	86	75
Spirits ...	25.0	29.4	8.9	16.3	25.0	27.5	9.9	17.0	107	90	96
Tobacco and Cigars ...	11.6	18.9	10.1	10.4	11.6	16.8	10.3	11.1	112	98	94
(5) Kerosene ...	3.2	8.3	4.4	9.0	3.2	9.2	8.6	17.0	91	51	53
(6) Iron—Sheet, Galva- nized ...	14.8	22.3	8.8	10.6	14.8	20.5	8.4	9.6	109	105	111
Iron Wire ...	4.2	7.6	3.6	5.9	4.2	11.5	5.4	9.4	66	67	63
Steel ...	1.7	2.7	1.0	2.6	1.7	4.3	2.0	5.1	63	49	51
" Plates ...	1.5	2.1	1.2	3.5	1.5	2.7	1.7	6.1	78	71	57
(7) Glass and Glassware	6.9	11.5	2.4	4.5	6.9	18.1	9.1	13.9	64	26	32
Leather, Calf ...	4.5	7.0	.2	.04	4.5	6.5	.2	.06	108	94	73

NOTE.—For full particulars of data on which the Index Numbers in the foregoing tables are based, see Appendix D, *post*.

Excess of
imports
over
exports,
&c., 1837
to 1898.

746. In thirty-nine out of the sixty-two years ended with 1898 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other twenty-three years (including four of the last six years) the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and

the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1898.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1837 ...	103,201	...	1872 ...	...	179,873
1838 ...	45,232	...	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1839 ...	127,038	...	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1840 ...	306,507	...	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1841 ...	164,094	...	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1842 ...	78,644	...	1877 ...	1,204,617	...
1843 ...	...	66,446	1878 ...	1,236,173	...
1844 ...	...	105,785	1879 ...	2,581,368	...
1845 ...	...	215,304	1880 ...	...	1,397,665
1846 ...	...	109,440	1881 ...	466,418	...
1847 ...	...	230,815	1882 ...	2,554,502	...
1848 ...	...	301,683	1883 ...	1,344,983	...
1849 ...	...	275,495	1884 ...	3,151,168	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1885 ...	2,442,846	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1886 ...	6,735,254	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1887 ...	7,671,006	...
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	1888 ...	10,118,371	...
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	1889 ...	11,668,026	...
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	1890 ...	9,687,793	...
1856 ...	...	527,491	1891 ...	5,704,865	...
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	1892 ...	2,959,999	...
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	1893 ...	...	24,737
1859 ...	1,755,032	...	1894 ...	...	1,555,947
1860 ...	2,131,026	...	1895 ...	...	2,075,388
1861 ...	...	296,154	1896 ...	356,319	...
1862 ...	448,365	...	1897 ...	...	1,285,188
1863 ...	552,431	...	1898 ...	896,658	...
1864 ...	1,076,431	...			
1865 ...	106,789	...	Total ...	100,184,679	19,731,916
1866 ...	1,882,165	...			
1867 ...	...	1,050,347	Deduct excess of exports	19,731,916	...
1868 ...	...	2,273,328			
1869 ...	444,636	...	Net excess of imports	80,452,763	...
1870 ...	...	14,256			
1871 ...	...	2,215,825			

747. It will be observed that in the sixty-two years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £80,500,000, or an average of nearly a million and a third per annum; which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to if the value of the British and foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports; but diminished if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports. Moreover, profits received on investments in the neighbouring colonies are included in the imports, although they may not be traceable in the returns; whilst interest and profits on capital (either in the form of loans or investments) received from abroad are included in the exports.

Balance of
trade in
sixty-two
years.

Years in
which
imports
exceeded
exports or
vice versa.

748. The year 1893 was a turning point in the trade of the colony. During the twenty years prior to that year, with one exception (1880), there was a large excess of imports over exports, culminating in 1888 and 1889, in both of which years it exceeded £10,000,000 sterling; whereas in four of the last six years commencing with 1893 there was an excess of exports over imports. In the period of twenty years, the average excess of imports was nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions per annum, and in the last five years the net excess of exports averaged over £900,000. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1895, next in 1894, next in 1855, next in 1880, and next in 1897. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the nine years ended with 1892, it will be remembered that new Government and Corporation loans* of over £2,113,000 were raised in London in 1884, of £899,000 in 1885, £2,500,000 in 1886, £3,368,000 in 1887, £2,120,000 in 1888, £3,718,000 in 1889, £4,555,000 in 1890, £2,865,000 in 1891, and £3,350,000 in 1892; it must also be borne in mind that numerous private loans were floated, and very large amounts of other capital were remitted for investment in Victoria as well as in the neighbouring colonies. These sums must either gradually find their way into the imports, or act as a temporary check on the exports by restricting the export of gold, &c., which would otherwise naturally leave our shores; in like manner the annual interest payable on these sums must find its way into the exports. Then, again, it is known that large sums have been received by the colony in the shape of dividends from the Broken Hill silver mines in New South Wales, the Mount Bishop tin and Mount Lyell silver mines in Tasmania, the gold mines of Western Australia, and pastoral and other investments in the neighbouring colonies, which amounts, being clear profit, have, as a matter of course, not to be counterbalanced, as is usually the case, by a corresponding export.

Restriction
of imports
and stimu-
lation of
exports of
domestic
produce in
recent
years.

749. The large importations for several years prior to 1893, and especially of the three years ended with 1890, which considerably exceeded the exports for the same years, not having been warranted by the legitimate requirements of the colony a sudden re-action has taken place, and for all the years since 1892, with two exceptions, there has been an excess of exports over imports—once exceeding 2 millions sterling. As much of the excess of imports first referred to represented borrowed money, on which, as well as on amounts previously borrowed, interest had to be met, there has been a strong determination on the part of the colonists that the colony should, for a time at least, carry on its affairs without recourse to further borrowing, in order to place its financial, commercial, and industrial concerns upon a sound basis, and, in consequence, the imports have been largely reduced, whilst every effort has been made to increase the exports of home products, with the result that there has latterly been a considerable expansion in the export trade, not only in Victoria, but also in all the other colonies except Western Australia. At the

* Exclusive of portions required for redemption of loans falling due. See table following paragraph 492 ante.

same time, the Government has materially stimulated production by throwing open large portions of the mallee country and affording increased facilities for agricultural settlement in that and other districts; by paying bonuses for the manufacture and exportation of certain agricultural, dairy, and horticultural products; by boring for gold, coal, and other minerals; by granting large amounts for prospecting operations; and by giving free "miners' rights" and free railway passes, as well as small sums of money, to persons desirous of trying their fortunes upon the gold-fields.

750. In 1897 the exports exceeded the imports in all the colonies, except Western Australia and South Australia. During the eleven years ended with 1897 the imports as a whole exceeded the exports only in two colonies—Victoria and Western Australia; while in the four colonies New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand the value of the exports largely exceeded that of the imports, whilst Tasmania also had a small balance in favour of exports. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1897, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

EXPORTS IN EXCESS OF IMPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 TO 1897.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£
Victoria	1887	7,671,006	...	43,225,119*
	1888	10,118,371	...	
	1889	11,668,026	...	
	1890	9,687,793	...	
	1891	5,704,865	...	
	1892	2,959,999	...	
	1893	...	24,737	
	1894	...	1,555,947	
	1895	...	2,075,388	
	1896	356,319	...	
	1897	...	1,285,188	
New South Wales	1887	309,319	...	21,271,844
	1888	25,842	...	
	1889	...	431,877	
	1890	569,067	...	
	1891	...	560,623	
	1892	...	1,195,721	
	1893	...	4,814,188	
	1894	...	4,775,732	
	1895	...	8,942,370	
	1896	...	2,448,839	
	1897	...	2,006,722	

* Excess of imports over exports.

**EXPORTS IN EXCESS OF IMPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 TO 1897—continued.**

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£
Queensland ...	1887	...	632,334	34,062,103
	1888	520,376	...	
	1889	...	1,683,747	
	1890	...	3,487,812	
	1891	...	3,226,383	
	1892	...	4,787,751	
	1893	...	5,279,879	
	1894	...	4,458,159	
	1895	...	3,633,593	
	1896	...	3,730,455	
	1897	...	3,662,366	
South Australia	1887	...	234,487	7,594,810
	1888	...	1,570,460	
	1889	...	454,914	
	1890	...	564,705	
	1891	...	555,507	
	1892	...	481,266	
	1893	...	585,256	
	1894	...	1,203,148	
	1895	...	1,671,862	
	1896	...	479,541	
	1897	206,336	...	
Western Australia	1887	61,689	...	12,620,046*
	1888	105,906	...	
	1889	56,735	...	
	1890	202,634	...	
	1891	480,627	...	
	1892	508,961	...	
	1893	576,291	...	
	1894	863,008	...	
	1895	2,442,397	...	
	1896	4,843,331	...	
	1897	2,478,467	...	
Tasmania ...	1887	147,446	...	16,206
	1888	276,799	...	
	1889	151,178	...	
	1890	410,520	...	
	1891	611,146	...	
	1892	150,196	...	
	1893	...	294,501	
	1894	...	509,365	
	1895	...	278,606	
	1896	...	304,166	
	1897	...	376,853	

* Excess of imports over exports.

EXPORTS IN EXCESS OF IMPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 TO 1897—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£
New Zealand	1887	...	620,654	25,506,311
	1888	...	1,825,425	
	1889	...	3,042,168	
	1890	...	3,551,195	
	1891	...	3,062,548	
	1892	...	2,591,795	
	1893	...	2,073,849	
	1894	...	2,443,027	
	1895	...	2,150,095	
	1896	...	2,183,785	
	1897	...	1,961,770	
Total	...	64,164,650	96,770,759	32,606,109*

NOTE.—For trade in 1898, see Australasian Statistics in Appendix C, *post*.

751. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of 43½ millions sterling were received by Victoria, and more than 12½ millions by Western Australia in excess of the values of the goods sent away; whilst on the other hand the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by over 21½ millions sterling in New South Wales, by over 34 millions in Queensland, by over 7½ millions in South Australia, by 16,000 in Tasmania, and by 25½ millions in New Zealand.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

752. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, sent away goods to the value of 7 millions, or with Tasmania and New Zealand, of 32½ millions more than it imported.

Exports in excess of imports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

753. In regard to the balance of trade, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus the Government debt of Australasia, which at the end of 1898 amounted to over 227½† millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made as interest, which averages nearly 4 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value of about £8,400,000 annually; and if 10 millions be assumed for private borrowings, respecting which no reliable information is available, the total sum to be remitted annually would be about 18½ millions.

Effects of borrowings on imports and exports.

* Net figures.

† This shows an increase, as compared with 1894, of 101½ millions. On the 30th June, 1899, the debt had increased to 233½ millions. Of the amount in 1898, 209 millions were borrowed in London.

Excess of
imports in
United
Kingdom.

754. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1892, this excess amounted in the aggregate to no less than 2,117 millions sterling,* or an average of 106 millions per annum. This balance, however, would be reduced to only 1,123 millions if certain corrections were made—viz., by a deduction for freight from imports, and by an addition to the exports for the value of ships built for foreigners, and for the cost of ships victualling, and stores and coals for the use of steamers. In 1898 the total excess of imports over exports was 176 millions, which would be reduced by the corrections named to 126 millions.* In the twenty years ended with 1875, over twenty-three years previously, the excess of imports averaged 60 millions annually. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.†

British
possessions
in which
imports
exceed
exports, &c.

755. The following are the British possessions in which in 1897 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary:—

**BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY, IN 1897.**

Imports exceeded Exports in—

United Kingdom,	Barbados,
Ceylon,	Tobago,
Gibraltar,	Dominica,
Malta,	Gold Coast,
Straits Settlements,	Sierra Leone,
Labuan,	Gambia,
Hong Kong,	Newfoundland,
Natal,	St. Lucia,
St. Helena,	Montserrat,
Bermudas,	Trinidad,
Honduras,	St. Vincent,
Bahamas,	Grenada.
Jamaica,	

Exports exceeded Imports in—

India,	St. Christopher,
Cyprus,	Nevis,
Protected Malay States,	Antigua,
British North Borneo,	Virgin Islands,
Sarawak,	Australasia,
Cape of Good Hope,	Fiji,
Lagos,	Falkland Islands,
British Guiana,	Mauritius,
Turk's Island,	Canada.

* See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Vol. LVI., Part II., pp. 188 and 192. London: Stanford, Charing Cross, S.W. 1893.

† For this reason the excess of imports over exports, as here shown, differs from figures derived from subtracting the one from the other, as given in table following paragraph 700. See first footnote to that table.

756. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1897 exceeded the exports in the same year by about 148½ millions sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the exports will be found to have exceeded the imports by about 14 millions sterling. It should be mentioned that, in making up these figures, bullion and specie are included in nearly all cases.

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

757. During 1896, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table,* with the exceptions of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia, and Spain, exceeded the exports; but in Egypt, Argentine Confederation, Chile, Mexico, United States, and Uruguay the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of foreign countries exceeded the exports by 84 millions sterling, or by nearly 6½ per cent. As the excess of imports over exports of British dominions during 1897 was 143½ millions, as just stated, it would appear that in the countries of the world, taken as a whole, the annual value of goods imported exceed that of those exported by 227 millions.

Excess of imports over exports in foreign countries.

758. The following table shows the value—so far as returned—of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the ten years ended with 1898. In a large number of cases, however, the values were not returned. These goods are not included in the list of imports and exports. Owing to the largely increased number of packages, for which the values were not returned, it is impossible to say to what extent this trade has increased of recent years.

Transshipments, 1889 to 1898.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1889 TO 1898.

			Value of Transshipments.	Packages.†
1889	...	...	£1,874,338	...
1890	...	...	1,542,134	...
• 1891	...	...	1,817,569	1,975
1892	...	...	1,449,023	23,171
1893	...	...	1,028,908	68,270
1894	...	...	1,106,910	93,645
1895	...	...	1,249,360	182,702
1896	...	...	1,112,012	388,019
1897	...	...	990,357	528,460
1898	...	...	1,423,102	469,355

759. The countries from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1898, also the value where stated, and the packages where the value was not returned, of

Transshipments to various countries.

* See table following paragraph 704 ante.
† Of which the value was not returned.

the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1898.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
(a) GOODS FOR WHICH THE VALUE WAS GIVEN.		
	£	£
United Kingdom	150,643	579,023
Australasia—		
New South Wales	237,546	161,452
Queensland	49,095	22,728
South Australia	187,299	106,772
Western Australia	5,224	204,504
Tasmania	486,246	141,314
New Zealand	90,666	84,709
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji	42	48
New Guinea and Thursday Island ... ..	...	10
Hong Kong	18,405	8,663
India—Bengal	45,600	7,647
" Bombay	573	35
" Madras	1,806	236
Ceylon	6,445	1,622
Straits Settlements	3,025	913
Cape Colony	360	14,320
Natal ... ..	...	8,511
Mauritius	3,200	2,891
Canada—West Coast	183	...
Malden Island ... ..	...	126
Foreign States—		
Europe—		
Belgium	9,343	515
France	5,547	2,324
Germany	31,037	434
Holland	78	* 5
Norway	1,952	...
Italy	3,677	160
Greece	5,375	...
Asia—		
Asia Minor	3,368	...
China	941	1,254
Japan	9,693	1,800
Java	3,573	812
Africa—		
Delagoa Bay ... ..	...	6,000
Egypt	530	...
America—		
Chile	2,617	...
United States—East Coast	58,750	...
" West Coast	258	...
Guam* ... ..	...	64,274
Total	1,423,102	1,423,102

* A term used when it is desired to conceal the real destination.

**TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1898—continued.**

Countries.				Received from.	Transhipped to.
(b) GOODS FOR WHICH THE VALUES WERE NOT STATED.					
United Kingdom	...	...	...	Packages. 68,332	Packages. 49,955
Australasia—					
New South Wales	...	...	...	95,926	55,594
Queensland	...	...	...	2,339	14,363
South Australia	...	...	...	73,294	77,997
Western Australia	...	...	...	13,864	128,134
Tasmania	...	...	...	42,308	61,057
New Zealand	...	...	...	93,106	66,635
Other British Possessions—					
Fiji	...	...	...	...	1
Hong Kong	...	...	...	20,116	2,939
India—Bengal	...	...	...	10,282	45
" Bombay	...	...	...	1	28
" Madras	...	...	...	...	22
Ceylon	...	...	...	3,339	43
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	15,634	789
Cape Colony	...	...	...	12	885
Natal	...	...	...	...	278
Mauritius	...	...	...	10	10
Canada—West Coast	...	...	...	25	...
Malden Island	...	...	...	...	290
Foreign States—					
Europe—					
Belgium	...	...	...	2,295	5,351
France	...	...	...	329	...
Germany	...	...	...	20,131	1
Italy	...	...	...	5	...
Asia—					
China	...	...	...	51	...
Japan	...	...	...	656	1
Java	...	...	...	...	1,813
Africa—					
Egypt	...	...	...	19	5
America—					
United States—East Coast	...	...	...	7,379	...
Islands in the Pacific—					
Guam	...	...	...	...	3,119
New Caledonia	...	...	...	2	...
Total	...	...	...	469,355	469,355

Goods via
Suez Canal.

760. The following table is interesting, as showing the total value of goods entered and cleared at ports in Victoria from and to the United Kingdom and each foreign country, *via* the Suez Canal, in each of the years 1894 to 1898:—

VICTORIAN GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL,
1894 TO 1898.

Countries from which cleared.		Entered Victoria.				
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	...	2,214,428	2,308,202	1,948,064	1,951,745	1,929,937
Belgium ...	...	36,176	79,715	41,796	126,813	82,144
France ...	...	83,572	216,503	168,066	166,394	205,228
Germany ...	...	264,485	307,505	332,542	426,066	318,853
Sweden ...	...	653	612	928	...	...
Other countries ...	...	18,318	27,824	34,590	60,826	59,468
Total Imports ...	...	2,617,632	2,940,361	2,525,986	2,731,844	2,595,660

Countries to which entered.		Cleared from Victoria.				
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	...	4,376,295	4,442,425	3,536,948	6,352,203	4,125,577
Belgium ...	...	217,410	352,764	23,265	30,432	134,275
France ...	...	143,388	181,343	160,922	179,456	489,975
Germany ...	...	276,842	476,553	238,687	396,794	444,913
Sweden ...	...	776	...	...	...	513
Other countries ...	...	4,343	2,064	4,553	4,937	7,944
Total Exports ...	...	5,019,054	5,455,149	3,964,375	7,563,822	5,203,197

Revenue
from Trade
and
Customs.

761. The revenue of the Department of Trade and Customs in Victoria is derived chiefly from import duties (Customs proper), excise duties, licences, fees, fines and forfeitures; also from ports and harbors, embracing wharfage rates (including one-fifth of those received at the Port of Melbourne—the balance being retained by the Melbourne Harbor Trust), harbor rates, tonnage dues, and pilotage at outports, &c. In 1898, the gross revenue from all sources was £2,428,130, or between £148,000 and £198,000 larger than in any of the four preceding years; but, after deducting drawbacks, refunds, &c., the revenue proper in 1898 was reduced to £2,293,338. The revenue from Customs duties in 1898 was £185,000 larger than in any of the previous four years, and £163,000 larger than the average of that period, notwithstanding that in two of the years (1894 and 1895) a primage duty brought in a revenue of £78,000 or £79,000. The excise revenue also was £6,000

larger than in any of the previous four years, and nearly £10,000 above the average of that period. Moreover, the revenue from ports and harbors has shown a steady improvement from about £46,000 in 1894 to £56,000 in 1898. The chief groups of Customs duties under which the improvement has been most marked are sugar, tea, and coffee, and all other articles exclusive of alcoholic liquors and tobacco. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the years referred to :—

REVENUE OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1894 TO 1898.

Revenue Derived from—	1894.	1895.	1896	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Customs and Excise Branches.</i>					
Import Duties on—					
Spirits, Wine, Beer ...	439,357	391,658	454,734	417,027	448,555
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff ...	236,604	250,525	225,081	227,332	233,462
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. ...	375,778	391,892	425,169	421,830	449,504
All other Goods ...	746,398	745,785	802,283	808,980	911,284
Primage Duties* ...	77,900	79,213	229	...	...
Total Import Duties ...	1,876,037	1,859,073	1,907,496	1,875,169	2,042,805
Excise Duties on—					
Beer ...	154,210	156,606	159,007	160,180	167,647
Spirits ...	120,175	107,033	90,233	81,517	86,524
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff ...	25,202	40,445	52,224	55,235	55,357
Total Excise Duties ...	299,587	304,084	301,464	296,932	309,528
Licences† ...	2,412	2,917	2,793	2,764	3,495
Fees ...	6,185	5,731	5,990	5,572	5,297
Fines and Forfeitures ...	1,121	4,881	943	760	669
Other Receipts ...	6,844	6,837	10,376	8,252	10,193
Total Customs and Excise, &c. ...	2,192,186	2,183,523	2,229,062	2,189,449	2,371,987
<i>Ports and Harbors.</i>					
Wharfage and Harbor Rates‡	25,755	27,106	29,892	31,096	32,356
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports ...	17,527	16,945	18,172	19,836	19,830
Other sources ...	2,956	2,779	2,564	2,960	3,957
Grand Total (Gross) ...	2,238,424	2,230,353	2,279,690	2,243,341	2,428,130
Less Drawbacks, Refunds, &c. ...	129,771	141,593	158,580	146,215	134,792
Total Revenue Proper...	2,108,653	2,088,760	2,121,110	2,097,126	2,293,338

* The primage duty was imposed on 20th July, 1893, and remitted on 1st January, 1896.

† Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning £1,403 in 1894, £1,534 in 1895, £1,501 in 1896, £1,461 in 1897, and £1,468 in 1898.

‡ Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourn Harbor Trust, amounting to £22,043 in 1894, £23,659 in 1895, £26,470 in 1896, £27,644 in 1897, and £28,921 in 1898.

Customs
revenue
from
principal
articles,
1889 to 1898.

762. The following are the gross amounts of Customs duty derived from the principal articles in each of the last ten calendar years, also the net amounts for 1898, after deducting drawbacks, refunds, &c. :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE (GROSS) FROM PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1889 TO 1898.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alcoholic liquors ...	762,506	768,700	745,228	648,887	420,297	439,357
Tobacco, cigars, cigar- ettes, and snuff ...	300,063	316,222	309,893	295,452	229,127	236,604
Sugar and molasses ..	134,042	155,498	117,391	124,963	127,504	254,357
Tea, coffee, cocoa, &c.	130,532	65,139	56,256	77,779	126,899	121,421
Opium ...	18,303	16,591	15,571	10,459	11,156	9,506
Rice ...	24,262	19,820	21,269	20,734	18,606	19,066
Hops ...	15,979	7,821	4,697	4,091	2,825	4,052
Malt ...	3,152	1,115	92	...	102	107
Dried and preserved fruits and vegetables	68,599	70,989	57,554	61,302	60,253	58,933
Live stock ...	42,006	87,312	65,651	88,723	79,893	81,320
All other articles at fixed rates ...	588,568	489,659	430,313	346,759	212,309	207,534
At ad valorem rates ...	802,707	705,514	679,522	555,566	374,829	365,581
Primage duty ...	...	...	...	...	43,327	77,900
Total (gross) ...	2,890,719	2,704,380	2,503,437	2,234,735	1,707,127	1,876,038
Total (net) * ...	2,741,967	2,578,027	2,374,283	2,129,458	1,585,252	1,696,267

Articles.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.		
				Gross.	Drawbacks and Refunds, &c.	Net.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alcoholic liquors ...	391,658	454,734	417,027	448,555	126	448,430
Tobacco, cigars, cigar- ettes, and snuff ...	250,525	225,081	227,332	233,462	60	233,402
Sugar and molasses ...	268,133	295,278	300,707	319,871	47,344	272,527
Tea, coffee, cocoa, &c.	123,759	129,891	121,123	129,633	22,034	107,599
Opium ...	10,349	10,188	9,215	8,992	...	8,992
Rice ...	17,954	20,097	19,788	21,309	554	20,755
Hops ...	8,446	12,418	10,362	13,943	273	13,670
Malt ...	53	87	20	39	2	37
Dried and preserved fruits and vegetables	53,735	58,803	53,216	55,875	4,166	51,709
Live stock ...	60,563	55,699	60,359	103,261	1,535	101,726
All other articles at fixed rates ...	205,972	227,978	238,091	272,481	23,480	249,001
At ad valorem rates ...	388,713	417,013	417,929	435,384	35,181	400,203
Primage duty ...	79,213	229	...	...	...	...
Total (gross) ...	1,859,073	1,907,496	1,875,169	2,042,805	134,754	...
Total (net) * ...	1,717,480	1,748,916	1,728,954	...	...	1,908,051

* Cost of collection not deducted.

763. It will be observed that of the drawbacks and refunds, &c., paid in 1898 (amounting to nearly £135,000), £47,344 or more than a third was paid as drawbacks and rebates on sugar alone, and £22,000 on tea, coffee, cocoa, &c.

764. The cost of collecting the Customs and Excise revenue has fallen from £88,000 in 1889-90 to £64,000 in 1897-8; whilst the cost in proportion to total collections has fallen from 3½ per cent. in 1892-3 and 1893-4 to 3 per cent. in 1897-8. The following are the figures for each of the eleven financial years ended with 1897-8:—

**COST OF COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES,
1887-8 TO 1897-8.**

Year.	Amount.	Per cent. of Customs and Excise Revenue collected.	Year.	Amount.	Per cent. of Customs and Excise Revenue collected.
	£			£	
1887-8 ...	77,735	3.13	1893-4 ...	72,783	3.60
1888-9 ...	85,983	2.84	1894-5 ...	67,838	3.20
1889-90 ...	87,866	3.14	1895-6 ...	65,641	3.24
1890-91 ...	84,621	3.19	1896-7 ...	65,708	3.19
1891-2 ...	83,644	3.30	1897-8 ...	64,148	3.00
1892-3 ...	77,299	3.88			

765. The pilotage rates, payable to the Marine Board, amounted in 1897 to £27,769, and in 1898 to £26,920. These rates, although collected by the Customs, are not included in the Customs revenue.

766. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duty on spirits, wine, and beer, at various periods during the last 32½ years:—

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,* 1866 TO 1898.

Period.	Annual Revenue received from—						Average Amount per Head.
	Import Duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.	Total Amount.	
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer and Cider.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1866-70 (4½ years)	460,755	37,618	28,381	36,797	...	563,551	16 11
1871-81 (10 ")	500,294	37,023	30,382	37,737	6,256	611,692	15 5
1881-91 (10 ")	560,863	44,390	42,107	70,690	11,021	729,071	14 10
1890-91 ...	657,700	41,825	52,381	102,201	...	854,107	15 1
1891-2 ...	692,193	37,871	46,294	114,428	...	890,786	15 5
1892-3 ...	376,225	23,410	38,284	96,581	125,386	659,886	11 4
1893-4 ...	397,458	17,402	35,215	125,963	153,876	729,914	12 5
1894-5 ...	382,590	16,548	32,399	119,447	153,931	704,915	11 11
1895-6 ...	380,045	16,872	29,205	97,603	156,011	679,736	11 6
1896-7 ...	368,434	16,141	27,123	82,282	158,994	652,974	11 1
1897-8 ...	385,359	17,707	30,202	83,000	164,821	681,089	11 7

NOTE.—In 1897-8 the duty on imported spirits was 12s. per gallon; on wine, 12s. for sparkling and 8s. for other kinds; on beer, draught 10d., bottled 1s. 3d., and lag-r 1s. 6d. per gallon; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 8s. to 10s. per gallon, and beer, 2d. or 3d. per gallon, according to the material from which made.

* Exclusive of receipts for publicans' and other licences for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors. These amount to about £110,000 per annum, nearly three-fourths of which is paid over to the municipalities. The revenue from spirits, wine, and beer, in 1898-9, was £706,224. For amounts in each year from 1865, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1890-91, Vol. II., page 87.

Total and average receipts from spirits, wine, and beer.

767. The total amount received during the 32½ years ended with 1897-8 was £21,224,682, or an annual average of 14s. 9d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the average amounts per head have fallen from 16s. 11d. in the 4½ years 1866-70 to 14s. 10d. in the ten years 1881-91; and to an average of about 11s. 8d. per head in the six years from 1892-3 to 1897-8.

Drawbacks.

768. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. From 1872 to the end of 1898, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback amounted to £2,500,027. In 1898 the value of the goods was £35,198 less than in 1897, and £70,918 less than in 1896; whilst the amount paid as drawback was £18,292 less than in 1897; £32,700 less than in 1896; and also much less than in any other year since 1880. The following are the figures for the last nine years :—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1890 TO 1898.*

Year.		Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
		£	£
1890	...	672,124	116,013
1891	...	769,021	119,019
1892	...	506,540	92,359
1893	...	399,742	96,825
1894	...	420,415	94,952
1895	...	478,965	106,097
1896	...	563,043	119,378
1897	...	527,323	104,970
1898	...	492,125	86,678

Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

769. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but also upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1894 goods to the value of £22,545; in 1895, £26,435; in 1896, £57,945; in 1897, £79,965; and in 1898, £66,740; or 5½, 5½, 10½, 15½, and 13½ per cent. respectively, of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amounts paid as drawback on such goods were £3,176, £3,328, £5,679, £7,873, and £4,342 respectively; or about 3½ per cent. of the whole in 1894, 3½ in 1895, 4½ in 1896, 7½ in

* Particulars for each year from 1872 were given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 81.

1897, and 5 in 1898. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid :—

**DRAWBACK ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA
FROM IMPORTED MATERIAL, 1894 to 1898.**

Articles.	Value of Articles.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and Slops	14,003	17,957	40,253	53,183	33,798
Bags and Sacks ... ..	...	...	...	3,104	2,070
Confectionery	431	560	1,544	2,987	3,554
Fruits	558	1,481	2,634	6,498	5,662
Jams and Jellies	3,320	4,451	11,160	12,371	19,888
Meats	740	309	18	1	...
Paper Bags	459	233	407	162	106
Rice (Victorian dressed) ...	1,197	91	21	90	113
Sugar (Victorian refined) ...	1,555	1,279	1,614	1,504	1,513
Sugar—Molasses (Victorian re- fined)	33	...	162	60	36
Others	249	74	132	5	...
Total	22,545	26,435	57,945	79,965	66,740

Articles.	Amount paid as Drawbacks.*				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and Slops	1,892	2,464	4,359	6,516	2,955
Bags and Sacks ... ..	...	...	...	...	2†
Confectionery †	25	56	163	211	240
Fruits	1	8	18	64	56
Jams and Jellies	103	94	350	469	565
Meats	301	241	...	...	...
Paper Bags	103	86	100	50	22
Rice (Victorian dressed) ...	331	72	75	42	64
Sugar (Victorian refined)	415	299	613	518	438
Sugar—Molasses (Victorian re- fined)					
Others	5	8	1	3	...
Total	3,176	3,328	5,679	7,873	4,342

* Includes amounts in each year paid on account of the previous year.

† Figures approximate.

Stocks in
bond.

770. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1898. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, &c.; also that the values are not given:—

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy	950½ hhds., 8,740 cases.
Rum	336½ hhds., 469 cases.
Geneva	10½ hhds., 8,960 cases (4 gals.), 1,397 cases (2 gals).
Whisky	2,938½ hhds., 33,116 cases.
Gin, sweetened, and Schnapps	41½ hhds., 3,132 cases.
Cordials, Bitters, and Liqueurs	551 cases.
Spirits of wine	107½ casks.
Spirits, other	39½ hhds., 862 cases.
Wine	655½ hhds., 8,042 cases.
Ale and Beer	110 hhds., 7,050 cases and casks.
Stout	28 hhds., 7,632 cases.
Lager Beer	1,472 cases.
Candles	7 tanks, 5,283 boxes.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	35 boxes, 1,278 cases.
„ unmanufactured ...	710 tierces, hhds., and casks, 705 cases, 369 bales.
Cigars	310 cases.
Cigarettes	43 cases.
Condensed Milk	2,275 cases.
Cocoa and Chocolate ...	126 cases, 5 tanks.
Coffee Essence	141 cases.
Opium	79 boxes.
Hops	301,351 lbs.
Rice	5,919 bags, 943½ tons.
Salt	46,127 bags.
Vinegar	309 casks, 1,975 cases.
Matches, Wax	1,910 cases.
„ Wood	4 cases.
Tea, China	1,484,467 lbs.
„ India	343,227 lbs.
„ Ceylon	515,213 lbs.
Sugar, Mauritius	8,556 bags, 97 pockets, general bonds.
„ other	19,842 bags, 1,678 mats, general bonds.
„ Java	1,510 tons, refinery bonds.
„ other Ports	21,082½ tons, refinery bonds.
„ refined	2,558 tons, refinery bonds.
„ glucose	830 cases and casks, general bonds.

Vessels
inwards and
outwards.

771. The number of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was smaller in 1897 than in any other year since 1865. In 1898, however, 281 more vessels entered and cleared than in the previous year, but the tonnage of such vessels increased considerably in each year since 1893—the total increase in the last as compared with the first year of that period being equal to nearly 25 per cent.

The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels, inwards and outwards, in 1870 and 1880, also during each of the last ten years :—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1870 TO 1898.*

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1889 ...	2,855	2,270,827	89,187	2,886	2,328,351	89,489	5,741	4,599,178
1890 ...	2,474	2,178,551	85,818	2,459	2,184,790	85,163	4,933	4,363,341
1891 ...	2,531	2,338,864	92,861	2,560	2,376,245	93,197	5,091	4,715,109
1892 ...	2,255	2,224,652	91,244	2,266	2,231,602	90,629	4,521	4,456,254
1893 ...	1,889	2,009,187	83,389	1,887	2,020,551	83,251	3,776	4,029,738
1894 ...	2,083	2,163,716	86,468	2,045	2,127,743	85,541	4,128	4,291,459
1895 ...	1,948	2,181,539	82,632	1,889	2,167,147	81,779	3,837	4,348,686
1896 ...	1,882	2,276,478	83,002	1,900	2,289,752	82,978	3,782	4,566,230
1897 ...	1,888	2,437,190	87,512	1,882	2,428,182	86,869	3,770	4,865,372
1898 ...	2,008	2,472,745	91,208	2,043	2,483,992	91,546	4,051	4,956,737

772. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1898, 75 per cent., embracing 52 per cent. of the tonnage, were colonial; 18 per cent., embracing 36 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 6 per cent., embracing 12 per cent. of the tonnage, were foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year 50 per cent. were attached to colonial, 38 per cent. to British, and 12 per cent. to foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1898.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,498	1,274,958	45,530	1,531	1,278,668	45,660
British ...	378	895,384	34,366	382	900,703	34,460
Foreign ...	132	302,403	11,312	130	304,621	11,426
Total ...	2,008	2,472,745	91,208	2,043	2,483,992	91,546

773. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in each of the last five years, the greatest number has been German; in 1898 the next largest was French, and the next Norwegian. The following are the

* For particulars of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared for each year since 1836 see first folding sheet of this work.

nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1898 being shown :—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1898.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany	52	53	105
France	26	26	52
Belgium ... ..	...	1	1
Italy	4	3	7
Austria ... ..	...	1	1
Russia	2	2	4
Norway	24	22	46
Sweden	4	1	5
United States	6	5	11
Japan	12	12	24
Sandwich Islands	1	...	1
Chili	1	1	2
Total	132	130	262

Crews, and
proportion
to tonnage.

774. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British and Foreign vessels during the last five years :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 24½ tons	26 tons	26 tons	28 tons	29½ tons	28 tons
British " " "	26 " "	27 " "	27 " "	25 " "	26 " "
Foreign " " "	24½ " "	26 " "	27 " "	29 " "	27 " "
All " "	25 tons	26 tons	27½ tons	27 tons	27 tons

Steam and
sailing
vessels.

775. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1898, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1898.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	1,766	2,281,121	87,859
Sailing vessels	242	191,624	3,349
Total	2,008	2,472,745	91,208
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	1,801	2,304,929	88,483
Sailing vessels	242	179,063	3,063
Total	2,043	2,483,992	91,546

Crews in
steam and
sailing
vessels.

776. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 26 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 58 tons.

777. Over 93 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1898, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 84 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 86 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportion was less in 1898 than in 1897 (when it was 87 per cent.), but more than in 1896 (when it was 85 per cent.), and less than in 1895 (when it was 88 per cent.). The following table shows the numbers of vessels, with their tonnage, which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast 1894 to 1898:—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Number.				Tonnage.			
	Inward.		Outward.		Inward.		Outward.	
	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.	With cargo.	In ballast.
1894	1,994	84	1,751	294	2,076,797	86,919	1,884,813	242,930
1895	1,821	127	1,608	281	2,099,674	81,865	1,895,677	271,470
1896	1,768	114	1,572	328	2,197,953	78,525	1,943,657	346,095
1897	1,792	96	1,580	302	2,397,521	39,669	2,113,201	314,981
1898	1,877	131	1,708	335	2,433,765	38,980	2,119,634	364,358

778. In 1897, 88 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 96 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne; and 86 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 93 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, in 1898, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Echuca and Swan Hill, both on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. Each port gets credit only for the vessels which entered thereat direct from, or cleared direct to, other countries or colonies. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the last two years:—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1897 AND 1898.

Ports.	1897.				1898.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Ves. sels.	Tons.	Ves. sels.	Tons.	Ves. sels.	Tons.	Ves. sels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	1,668	2,342,447	1,612	2,256,068	1,718	2,379,703	1,665	2,304,060
Geelong ...	34	60,940	85	118,846	36	54,146	84	114,278
Portland ...	1	1,192	12	24,442	2	206	11	21,741
Port Fairy ...	...	...	1	232	...	...	...	...
Warrnambool ...	2	280	2	280	2	462	2	1,267
Mallacoota ...	...	...	...	...	15	85	20	123
Murray Ports—								
Mildura ...	61	10,046	49	7,029	63	10,361	52	8,338
Echuca ...	68	12,639	45	7,727	93	17,059	102	20,052
Swan Hill ...	54	9,646	76	13,558	79	10,723	107	14,133
Total ...	1,888	2,437,190	1,882	2,428,182	2,008	2,472,745	2,043	2,483,992

Shipping at
Murray
ports.

779. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 496 vessels, or about an eighth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat during 1898; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 80,666 tons, or about a sixtieth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Australasian
Colonies.

780. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during 1897 and the six previous years* :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ...	1891	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245	5,091	4,715,109
	1892	2,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602	4,521	4,456,254
	1893	1,889	2,009,187	1,887	2,020,551	3,776	4,029,738
	1894	2,083	2,163,716	2,045	2,127,743	4,128	4,291,459
	1895	1,948	2,181,539	1,889	2,167,147	3,837	4,348,686
	1896	1,882	2,276,478	1,900	2,289,752	3,782	4,566,230
	1897	1,888	2,437,109	1,882	2,428,182	3,770	4,865,291
New South Wales	1891	3,021	2,821,898	3,100	2,872,338	6,121	5,694,236
	1892	2,960	2,804,549	3,067	2,842,635	6,027	5,647,184
	1893	2,914	2,590,371	2,916	2,602,957	5,830	5,193,328
	1894	3,272	2,859,968	3,291	2,878,586	6,563	5,738,554
	1895	3,121	2,929,758	3,090	2,930,280	6,211	5,860,038
	1896	3,224	3,080,751	3,208	3,109,009	6,432	6,189,760
	1897	3,345	3,331,877	3,120	3,412,554	6,465	6,744,431
Queensland ...	1891	607	502,794	563	494,324	1,170	997,118
	1892	566	490,869	532	481,559	1,098	972,428
	1893	599	464,581	615	481,047	1,214	945,628
	1894	623	459,647	655	468,378	1,278	928,025
	1895	584	469,710	634	502,195	1,218	971,905
	1896	649	562,759	645	531,289	1,294	1,094,048
	1897	642	569,610	654	559,290	1,296	1,128,900
South Australia ...	1891	1,140	1,287,644	1,130	1,288,902	2,270	2,576,546
	1892	1,091	1,283,391	1,079	1,261,685	2,170	2,545,076
	1893	1,014	1,258,994	1,038	1,291,587	2,052	2,550,581
	1894	1,178	1,449,336	1,177	1,462,249	2,355	2,911,585
	1895	1,179	1,569,023	1,178	1,581,718	2,357	3,150,741
	1896	1,365	1,749,870	1,351	1,745,096	2,716	3,494,966
	1897	1,258	1,868,274	1,207	1,879,411	2,525	3,747,685
Western Australia	1891	310	533,433	288	512,122	598	1,045,555
	1892	356	572,090	320	552,475	676	1,124,565
	1893	293	539,953	288	531,465	581	1,071,418
	1894	372	675,775	349	653,303	721	1,329,078
	1895	485	814,368	433	764,185	918	1,578,553
	1896	768	1,105,907	683	1,030,471	1,451	2,136,378
	1897	721	1,196,760	707	1,181,072	1,428	2,377,832

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see Appendix C and third folding sheet to this work.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Tasmania	1891	785	514,706	793	529,900	1,578	1,044,606
	1892	816	566,538	829	570,602	1,645	1,137,140
	1893	693	466,312	690	468,127	1,383	934,439
	1894	682	439,050	741	459,317	1,423	898,367
	1895	711	463,980	742	473,546	1,453	937,526
	1896	661	449,223	678	441,538	1,339	890,761
	1897	699	542,049	717	542,119	1,416	1,084,168
New Zealand	1891	737	618,515	744	625,807	1,481	1,244,322
	1892	686	675,223	689	656,100	1,375	1,331,323
	1893	617	615,604	635	642,466	1,252	1,258,070
	1894	609	631,100	614	631,250	1,223	1,262,350
	1895	611	672,951	597	648,946	1,208	1,321,897
	1896	589	614,097	592	627,659	1,181	1,241,756
	1897	600	686,899	587	675,333	1,187	1,362,232

781. It will be noticed that in all the colonies the total tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards in 1897 was higher than in any other year named, the only exception being in Tasmania in 1892, when it was slightly greater than in the year under review. Owing to the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the numbers of vessels trading to most of the colonies do not show a corresponding increase.

Shipping in colonies in 1897 and former years.

782. The vessels trading to New South Wales exceed those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, but, with this exception, Victoria is in advance of all the Australasian Colonies. The excess in favour of New South Wales is chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of that colony, and it would be still greater were it not that the mail and many other large steamers trading between Australia and Europe make Sydney the terminus of their route, and consequently are entered and cleared only once in New South Wales, whereas most of them are entered twice—viz., on their outward and homeward voyage—in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the number and tonnage of vessels trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table :—

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBER OF VESSELS
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1897.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. South Australia.
4. Western Australia.

5. Tasmania.
6. Queensland.
7. New Zealand.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1897.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Queensland. |
| 3. South Australia. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. Western Australia. | |

Shipping in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

783. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at, and cleared from, the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian Continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for each of the seven years 1891 to 1897:—

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1891 ...	15,250	15,028,564	18,309	17,317,492
1892 ...	14,492	14,745,507	17,512	17,213,970
1893 ...	13,453	13,790,693	16,088	15,983,202
1894 ...	15,045	15,198,701	17,691	17,359,418
1895 ...	14,541	15,909,923	17,202	18,169,346
1896 ...	15,675	17,481,382	18,195	19,613,899
1897 ..	15,484	18,864,139	18,087	21,310,539

Increase in
tonnage
and vessels
to Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

784. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian Colonies is usually observable from year to year; but in 1892 and 1893, both as regards the Australian Continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it was smaller than in 1891.

Shipping in
British pos-
sessions.

785. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1897. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1897. (Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		AFRICA.	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom† ...	90,198,863	Mauritius ...	667,391
Gibraltar ...	8,720,169	Natal ...	2,494,463
Malta ...	7,244,468	Cape of Good Hope ...	5,404,165
ASIA.		St. Helena ...	81,948
India ...	7,698,585	Lagos ...	718,303
Ceylon ...	6,704,747	Gold Coast ...	1,158,027
Straits Settlements ...	11,147,662	Sierra Leone ...	1,084,745
Labuan (1896) ...	257,746	Gambia ...	258,398
Hong Kong ..	12,124,599		

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony. The figures for 1898 will be published in Appendix C to this work.

† The coasting trade, not included, amounts to nearly 90,000,000 tons.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1897—continued.
(Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
AMERICA.	Tons.	AMERICA—continued.	Tons.
Canada ...	12,010,980	West Indies—continued.	
Newfoundland ...	717,730	St. Christopher ...	} 491,629
Bermuda ...	346,538	Nevis ...	
Honduras ...	390,123	Dominica ...	
British Guiana ...	621,198	Montserrat... ..	407,460
West Indies—		Antigua	228,715
Bahamas ...	518,217	Trinidad	445,948
Turk's Island ...	328,374		1,296,902
Jamaica ...	1,560,944	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH	
St. Lucia ...	1,780,660	SEAS.	
St. Vincent ...	248,877	Australia, Tasmania, and	21,310,620
Barbados ...	1,335,962	New Zealand *	
Grenada ...	443,808	Fiji	248,015
Tobago ...	44,094	Falkland Islands ...	107,942
Virgin Islands ...	11,545	Total	200,860,460

786. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that of any other British possession, being three-fourths as much again as that to Canada or Hong Kong, and three times as much as that to India. Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

787. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal foreign countries, by means of which and the previous table it will be seen that in the United States, France, Spain, Germany, and Austria the tonnage is greater than in Australasia. The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available :— Shipping in foreign countries.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1897.

Country.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ...	6,185,112	6,692,700	12,877,812
Austria† (1896) ...	11,333,017	11,336,990	22,670,007
Belgium ...	7,971,950	7,927,525	15,899,475
Chile ...	3,140,760	2,943,514	6,084,274
China ...	4,799,647	4,800,455	9,600,102
Denmark ...	5,305,820	5,256,162	10,561,982
France ...	15,590,118	15,898,635	31,488,753
Germany ...	12,818,939	12,943,572	25,762,511
Holland ...	8,513,621	8,384,188	16,897,809

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 780 ante.

† Including coasting trade, but exclusive of Hungary.

790. The following is a statement of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australasian Colonies and Fiji on the 30th June, 1898.* It will be seen that the tonnage both on the Victorian and New South Wales register exceeded 100,000 tons, whilst that on the New Zealand register was close on 90,000 tons:—

Vessels on registers of Australasian colonies.

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Colony.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria ...	154	61,621	252	40,420	406	102,041
New South Wales ...	490	63,586	481	53,885	971	117,471
Queensland ...	90	12,914	143	10,101	233	23,015
South Australia ...	108	28,426	240	22,595	348	51,021
Western Australia ...	24	5,124	133	5,935	157	11,059
Tasmania ...	44	6,107	153	8,857	197	14,964
New Zealand...	191	49,146	321	40,352	512	89,498
Total ...	1,101	226,924	1,723	182,145	2,824	409,069
Fiji ...	2	79	7	400	9	479

791. The licences issued in 1898 to lighters numbered 77, and to boats 597. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Lighters and boats.

792. In 1898 the Melbourne Harbor Trust† possessed seven dredges, having an aggregate lifting capacity of 3,560 tons per hour under ordinary circumstances, but varying according to the character of the material dredged, whether silt, sand, clay, rotten rock, &c. Of the above dredges, one is centre-ladder, three end-cutting, one side-cutting, and two grab dredges or silt cranes.

Dredges.

793. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1898 amounted to 802,925 cubic yards, viz., 652,825 cubic yards from the Bay, and 150,100 cubic yards from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 16,071,022 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 11,169,699 cubic yards, making a total of 27,240,721 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 17,563,816 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 9,676,905 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1898 was 1·30d. per cubic yard.

Silt raised.

794. The number of post offices in Victoria in 1898 was 1,581, as compared with 1,572 in the previous year. Complete particulars as

Postal returns.

* Figures kindly furnished by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria Limited. A table showing the number of vessels owned in various countries was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, vol. II., paragraph 106.

† For particulars relating to the constitution of the Trust, and of the works proposed to be carried out, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraphs 108 to 110. For revenue and expenditure of the Trust and loans raised, see tables following paragraphs 369 and 486 ante.

to the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them are not available, but the following are the numbers of items of correspondence dealt with, chiefly at the Head office :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1898.

				Number posted and received.
Letters	...	...	...	54,101,337*
Newspapers	...	...	...	26,390,126†
Packets	...	...	...	10,477,080†
Parcels	...	...	...	273,732

Dead letters, &c. 795. The dead and irregularly-posted letters, &c., numbered 233,994 in 1897, and 271,839 in 1898. In the former year they contained notes, cheques, cash, &c., to the value of £5,392, and in the latter of £7,001. In 1897, about 1,500 letters, and in 1898, about 2,000, were posted without any address whatever. The non-delivery of 4,820 letters was reported in 1898, and of these 1,907 were traced. One hundred and twenty-two persons were criminally proceeded against in 1898 for offences against the Post Office Act and the Stamps Act, and 88 offenders were convicted. Besides letters, numerous packets and newspapers were dealt with at the Dead Letter Office.

Disposal of dead letters. 796. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follow in the last two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS, 1897 AND 1898.

		1897.		1898.	
Returned, delivered, &c.	211,100	...	242,967
Destroyed or on hand	22,894	...	28,872
Total	233,994	...	271,839

Parcel posts. 797. The following figures show that an expansion has taken place in the Parcel Posts since 1895, more especially in the Intercolonial business. The Victorian share of the postage for British, Colonial, and Foreign Parcel Posts for 1898 was £4,278, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £7,943 ‡:—

PARCEL POSTS, 1895 TO 1898.

Year.	Inland.	Intercolonial.		International.		Total Despatched and Received.
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	
1895	177,359	27,619	11,004	4,665	11,900	232,547
1896	182,074	37,463	13,833	4,942	11,707	250,019
1897	187,143	42,976	17,399	5,648	13,519	266,685
1898	189,204	44,545	19,353	6,239	14,391	273,732

* Including post cards, but exclusive of intercolonial and international letters posted at suburban and country post offices.

† Exclusive of those posted at suburban and country post offices.

‡ Including £837 from packets and letters, the Customs examination of which has been performed by the Parcel Posts Branch since 1st October, 1893.

798. The following are the postal returns of the various Australasian Colonies in 1898, so far as regards post offices, letters, and newspapers. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Victorian returns are incomplete :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria * ...	1,581	54,101,337	46·12	26,390,126	22·50
New South Wales ...	2,098	76,981,695	57·67	42,570,850	31·89
Queensland ...	1,116	19,723,903	40·04	11,647,822	23·65
South Australia ...	693	19,391,816	53·43	8,803,154	24·26
Western Australia ...	171	13,429,700	79·34	7,390,294	43·66
Total ...	5,659	183,628,453	51·98	96,802,246	27·40
Tasmania ...	344	9,396,799	53·84	5,574,850	31·94
New Zealand ...	1,561	37,134,911	50·44	15,095,487	20·50
Grand Total ...	7,564	230,160,163	51·80	117,472,583	26·44

Postal returns of Australasian Colonies.

799. It will be observed that the post offices in Victoria were fewer than those in New South Wales by 517, or by a fourth ; the business done cannot be compared, as the Victorian Post Office fails to collect complete information. So far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, Victoria appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures :—

Post offices per square mile in Australasian Colonies.

Victoria has a post office to every 56 square miles.

New Zealand	"	67	"
Tasmania	"	77	"
New South Wales	"	147	"
Queensland	"	599	"
South Australia	"	1,304	"
Western Australia	"	5,707	"

800. Excluding Victoria, the figures for which are incomplete, the following is the position of the colonies in respect to the number of letters and newspapers per head :—

Order of colonies in respect to correspondence per head.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

Order according to Letters per Head.

1. Western Australia.
2. New South Wales.
3. Tasmania.
4. South Australia.
5. New Zealand.
6. Queensland.

Order according to Newspapers per Head.

1. Western Australia.
2. Tasmania.
3. New South Wales.
4. South Australia.
5. Queensland.
6. New Zealand.

* Returns incomplete. See footnotes to paragraph 794 ante.

Correspondence per head in Victoria, 1890.

801. In 1890, that being the last year in which an account was kept of the business done in the Victorian Post Office, the proportion of letters per head was higher than in any of the other Australasian Colonies except Western Australia, but the proportion of newspapers per head was lower than in any except New Zealand.

Postal returns of United Kingdom.

802. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1898-9 :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1898-9.

Country.	Millions delivered in 1898-9 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales	1,860	709	2,569
Scotland	191	93	284
Ireland	136	54	190
Total United Kingdom ...	2,187	856	3,043

Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

803. Per head of population, 59 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 45 in Scotland, and 30 in Ireland, during 1898-9. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 54 to each inhabitant, or with post cards in the proportion of 63 to each inhabitant.

Rates of foreign postage.

804. The rates of postage on foreign correspondence in all the Australasian Colonies are on a uniform scale, as they all joined the Postal Union on the 1st October, 1891. The following are the rates chargeable on correspondence addressed to all countries outside Australasia :—

POSTAL UNION CHARGES.

Letters—For every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under	...	...	...	2½d.
Post Cards	...	...	each	1½d.
Reply Post Cards	...	...	"	3d.
Newspapers, each newspaper, for 4 ozs. or under	...	...	...	1d.
Every additional 2 ozs. or under	...	...	...	½d.
(a) Commercial papers, not exceeding 2 ozs.	...	...	...	3d.
Exceeding 2 ozs., but not exceeding 4 ozs.	...	...	...	3½d.
" 4 ozs., " " 6 ozs.	...	...	...	4d.
" 6 ozs., " " 8 ozs.	...	...	...	4½d.
" 8 ozs., " " 10 ozs.	...	...	...	5d.
Each additional 2 ozs. (up to 5 lbs.)	...	...	...	1d.
(b) Printed papers (other than Newspapers), for every 2 ozs. or under (up to 5 lbs.)	...	...	...	1d.
(c) Patterns and Samples, for every 2 ozs. or under (up to 10 ozs.)*	...	...	...	1d.
Registration Fee	...	...	...	3d.
Acknowledgment of delivery of a Registered Article	...	...	...	2½d.

* By mutual agreement between the postal administrations of Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, India, Portugal, and Victoria, the maximum weight limit for sample packets of merchandise exchanged by post between these countries has been fixed at 12 ozs.

805. The following information respecting the various lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria :—

Ocean mail service.

- (a) The weekly service, conducted by means of alternate fortnightly trips made by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies respectively between Adelaide and Italy. These companies are subsidized to the extent of £170,000 per annum for the carriage of the Australian mails, towards which £98,000 is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the balance by the Australasian Colonies, except New Zealand, according to population, the amount payable by Victoria in 1898-9 being £22,921. The contracts—which came into force on the 1st February, 1898—will continue until the 31st January, 1905.
- (b) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steam-ship Company of New Zealand between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. This contract, which was made in 1892, has been renewed from time to time, and is still in existence. The amount payable by New South Wales as subsidy to this company for 1898 was £4,000, and by New Zealand about £25,500; but the net cost in 1898 to the former colony was only £1,935, and to the latter £7,100.
- (c) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government; the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports.
- (d) In addition to the foregoing, a four-weekly service, subsidized by the German Government, runs between Brindisi and Australia.
- (e) The monthly service between Sydney, Brisbane, and Vancouver Canadian-Australian Service—contract between New South Wales and company.

806. The subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies is paid by the different colonies on a population basis. All the Australasian Colonies now contribute except New Zealand. The amounts of subsidy payable for the four years ended 31st January, 1899, by each contributing colony are as follow:—

Subsidy payable by each colony

FEDERAL MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH COLONY,
1895-6 TO 1898-9.

Colony.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	25,502	25,040	24,416	22,921
New South Wales	27,067	27,076	26,967	25,903
Queensland	9,628	9,758	9,812	9,513
South Australia	7,622	7,573	7,486	7,098
Western Australia	1,775	2,145	2,867	3,191
Tasmania	3,406	3,408	3,452	3,374
	75,000	75,000	75,000	72,000

Time
occupied
by mail
services.

807. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Melbourne to London, and *vice versa*, by means of various routes, during 1898, were as follow:—

**TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND
AUSTRALIA, 1898.**

Service.	London to Melbourne.		Melbourne to London.	
	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Brindisi and Ceylon (P. and O. steamers) ...	30 15 ³⁰	28 15 ⁴	31 22 ³	30 19 ¹
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers) ...	32 4 ³	30 13 ²	32 2 ³⁰	30 14 ⁷ ₁₀
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Marseilles (French steamers) ...	31 16 ³	31 0	30 18 ¹⁷ ₃₀	29 0 ³⁰
Melbourne (German contract steamers)	35 18 ³ ₄	33 0	35 0	32 0

Compara-
tive speed
of Orient
and P. & O.
mails.

808. It will be remarked that the mails were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the P. and O. than by the Orient steamers. The quickest time occupied in the conveyance of mails to Melbourne in 1898 was by a P. and O. steamer, in 28 days 15⁴ hours, and the quickest time to London was by an Orient steamer, in 30 days 14¹ hours.

Time
occupied
1893 and
1898 com-
pared.

809. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. steamers with those in 1893 (five years previously), it appears that in their conveyance from London the average was shorter by 23 hours 11 minutes, and to London by 28 hours 20 minutes in 1898 than in 1893; whilst the average time occupied in the delivery of mails carried by the Orient steamers was shorter between London and Melbourne by 16 hours 40 minutes, and between Melbourne and London by 17 hours 31 minutes.

Contract
time of
mail
steamers.

810. According to arrangements under the present Australian mail contract the time allowed for conveying letters between Melbourne and London averages 31 days 15¹ hours. The following is a statement of the times allowed either way for the two lines of mail steamers:—

TIME ALLOWED FOR MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND MELBOURNE.

Section.	Time Allowed.*
	dys. hrs.
Between London and Brindisi or Naples—by rail ...	2 2 ¹ ₂
„ Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide—by sea ...	28 14
„ Adelaide and Melbourne—by rail ...	0 18
Total P. and O. Steamers ...	31 10 ¹ ₂
Extra allowance to Orient Steamers ...	0 10
Total Orient Steamers ...	31 20 ¹ ₂

* Except during the period of monsoons, when an extra allowance is made.

811. The cost to Victoria of the Australian subsidized weekly mail service with the United Kingdom, during each of the last five years, is shown in the following table :—

Cost of
Victorian
mail ser-
vices with
Italy, 1894
to 1898.

COST TO VICTORIA OF CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE, 1894 TO 1898.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
PAYMENTS.	£	£	£	£	£
Total amount of subsidy ...	25,964	25,538	25,078	24,627	23,124
Cost of landing and shipping mails ...	158	151	115	178	105
Transit, Italy and France ...	4,739	4,247	3,704	3,908	3,608
„ Colonial ...	3,791	4,112	3,982	3,617	3,922
Total ...	34,652	34,048	32,879	32,310	30,759
RECEIPTS.					
Postages collected in Victoria ...	19,476	20,369	21,200	22,110	23,176
Amount chargeable to Australasian colonies and Fiji * ...	4,456	4,519	4,873	5,054	4,713
Total ...	23,932	24,888	26,073	27,164	27,889
Net Deficit ...	10,720	9,160	6,806	5,146	2,870

812. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually about £30,000 per annum. The existing weekly service was in 1890 not only self-supporting, but carried on at a profit of nearly £4,000; but the general reduction in the postal rates to the United Kingdom and other countries outside Australasia, consequent on the colonies entering the Postal Union in 1891, has had the effect of again creating a deficit, amounting in 1892 to something over £7,000, and in 1894 to about £10,700, which, however, has gradually become reduced to less than £3,000 in 1898.

Diminished
cost of con-
tract mail
service.

813. The net cost to Victoria in 1898 of the minor mail services (viz., those *via* San Francisco and the Canadian) was £1,023, which added to the net cost of the Federal Service (£2,870, as shown in the last table) makes a total net cost for all the ocean mail services of £3,893, as compared with over £11,000 in 1894, since which year there has been a rapid falling off. The net cost for the last five years was distributed as follows over the various mail services. No

Net cost of
ocean mail
services,
1894 to 1898.

* Including amount chargeable to non-contributing colonies, viz., £977 in 1894, £996 in 1895, £1,300 in 1896, £1,145 in 1897, and £200 in 1898.

allowance has been made, on account of inland postage, for the cost of conveyance within the colony, and sorting, &c., of foreign mails:—

NET COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
P. & O. Service } Underjoint Aus- Orient " } tralian subsidy since 1887	10,720	9,160	6,806	5,146	2,670
San Francisco Service ...	101	224	194	258	336
Canadian " ...	298	291	397	488	687
Torres Straits " ...	16	16	15	12	...
Total ...	11,135	9,691	7,412	5,904	3,893

Postal
revenue,
1894 to 1898.

814. Since the postage stamp has been made available for payment not only of postage and the transmission of telegraphic messages, but of fees, stamp duty, and any other charges for which payment is required to be made in stamps, it has been impossible to ascertain exactly the true postal revenue as apart from amounts unconnected with postal business also collected by the Post Office; but from careful estimates made in the office of the Government Statist from data collected from various departments, it would appear that in each of the last five years the Postal and Telegraph revenue (proper) actually received has exceeded £500,000, and shows a gradual increase from £505,000 in 1895 to £531,000 in 1898; whilst the total revenue earned in the same period has increased from £536,000 to £566,000. The following is a statement of the estimated Postal revenue (whether actually received or not) during each of the last five years:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FROM POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, 1894 TO 1898.

Heads of Revenue.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Post and Money Order Office.</i>					
Postage on letters, news- papers, and packets ...	358,000	336,000	334,000	347,800	349,100
Postage parcels† (actual)...	8,895	10,850	12,766	13,548	13,766
Private bag and fees ...	10,943	9,015	9,554	8,539	10,726
Various other receipts ...				902	1,907
Commission on money orders and postal notes ...	16,654	17,264	18,442	19,785	19,911
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones.</i>					
Telegrams (actual) ...	93,655	95,896	101,928	99,194	97,565
Telephones and Ordinary private wires } O.H.M.S.	35,017	34,965	35,957	38,982	37,200
	1,660	1,302	1,554	1,004	1,192
Total received ...	524,824	505,292	514,201	529,754	531,367
<i>Add value of unpaid—</i>					
Official correspondence	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
" telegrams ...	4,150	6,054	4,459	5,545	5,421
Services to Treasury, &c.	...	...	...	...	4,800
Total earned ...	553,974	536,346	543,660	560,299	566,588

* Discontinued since 31st December, 1897.

† Including the colony's share of the International and Foreign Parcel Posts.

815. On the 1st January, 1890, the rate of letter postage in Victoria was reduced from 2d. to 1d., but on the 12th September, 1892, the rate was again raised to 2d., at which it has since remained, although it was at first intended to reduce it again after the 30th June, 1894.

Increase in
letter
postage
rate.

816. In 1898 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £491,398, whilst the capital expenditure returned for the same year was set down as £31,233. The former, which, after omitting rents and disregarding deduction for capital expenditure on telephones not reckoned previously, was nearly £4,000 more than the corresponding amount in the previous year, includes all the annual charges—paid either by the Postal Department itself or by other Government Departments—in connexion with the working and maintenance of the Postal and Telegraphic services, with the exception of interest on capital expended on works and buildings—which was estimated in 1896 at about £56,000 per annum, and pensions, gratuities, &c., which in 1898–9 amounted to £20,905. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in the years 1894 to 1898 were made up of the following items:—

Postal ex-
penditure,
1894 to 1898.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS,
1894 to 1898.

Heads of Expenditure.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—					
DETAILED.	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages—					
Permanent employes ...	320,533	298,730	289,608	285,238	283,828
Allowances to country post- masters ...	35,214	29,418	24,348	25,718	27,574
Overtime, police, temporary assistance ...	3,590	2,494	2,955	5,194	4,370
Mail service, inland { By rail	62,017	59,160	56,383	56,992	58,535
By road	53,492	46,738	42,960	38,653	36,591
" " British and foreign	38,166	34,640	32,171	33,499	33,406
Gratuities to masters of vessels	4,263	2,881	3,485	4,368	4,629
Cable subsidy—					
Foreign, duplicate service ...	13,304	13,316	13,320	12,129	12,192
Tasmanian ...	1,717	3,434	1,718	1,718	1,546
New Zealand (guarantee) ...	5,294	2,925	510	...	364
Printing stamps, books, forms*	6,294	5,516	5,298	4,688	5,190
Clothing, stores, fuel, light, and water ...	14,646	11,502	9,965	11,354	12,282
Maintenance of buildings †—					
General Post Office ...	558	313	374	285	309
Other offices ...	2,116	1,456	1,440	2,223	1,997
Maintenance, telegraphs and telephones ...	8,429	6,377	5,306	1,745	1,879
Rents ...	...	...	...	...	2,341‡
Miscellaneous § ...	12,890	12,359	13,740	10,453	{ 13,373 - 9,008 ||
Total Working Expenses, &c.	582,523	531,259	503,581	494,257	491,398

* Expenditure defrayed by Government Printer.

† Expenditure defrayed by Public Works Department. The amounts relate to financial years.

‡ Not reckoned prior to 1898.

§ Consisting of special allowances, contributions, commissions, premiums, travelling expenses, charging incidentals, &c.

|| Debit for capital expenditure on account of telephones included, chiefly under "Salaries and Wages."

**EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS,
1894 TO 1898—continued.**

Heads of Expenditure.	1894.	1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Telegraph lines ...	207	153	149	5,580	4,239
Telephone exchanges ...	2,060	1,428	1,000	4,468	26,128
Pneumatic tubes ...	44	...	...	...	...
Buildings, furniture, &c.* —					
General Post Office ...	201	665	1,098	143	...
All other offices ...	3,178	101	3,557	767	866
Total ...	5,690	2,347	5,804	10,958	31,233
Grand Total ...	588,213	533,606	509,385	505,215	522,631

Postal
revenue and
expenditure
compared.

817. Comparing the estimated revenue earned by the Department with the ordinary expenditure (exclusive of interest on capital), in the last five years, it will be found that a marked improvement has taken place from a deficit of over £28,500 in 1894 to a surplus of over £75,000 in the year 1898, as will be seen by the following figures :—

**SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE OF POST AND
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, 1894 TO 1898.‡**

—	1894.	1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue earned (estimated)† ...	553,974	536,346	543,660	560,299	566,588
Expenditure (ordinary)‡	582,523	531,259	503,581	494,257	491,398
Surplus ...	...	5,087	40,079	66,042	75,190
Deficiency ...	28,549	...	...	...	...

Revenue and
expenditure
in each
branch of
Postal De-
partment.

817A. It is estimated that the surplus of £75,000 in 1898 is made up of a surplus of £67,000 on the working of the Postal, of over £6,000 in the Money Order, and of nearly £22,000 in the Telephone Branch of the Department, less a deficiency of £20,000 in the Telegraph Branch, as will be seen by the following figures :—

**SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY IN EACH BRANCH OF POSTAL
DEPARTMENT (ESTIMATED), 1898.**

—	Branch.				Total.
	Postal.	Money Order.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue earned ...	405,299	19,911	102,986	38,392	566,588
Working expenses, &c.	338,266	13,247	123,208	16,717	491,398
Surplus ...	67,073	6,664	...	21,675	75,190
Deficiency ...	...	...	20,222	...	...

Cost of
inland mail
service.

818. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1898 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £95,126, of which £58,535 was paid

* Expenditure defrayed by Public Works Department. The amounts relate to financial years.

† Inclusive of the value of unpaid (O.H.M.S.) letters, telegrams, &c.

‡ Exclusive of interest on capital value of land, buildings, and equipment, estimated in 1896 at £56,024, allowing interest at 3½ per cent.

§ In 1899 the estimated revenue was £590,347, and the expenditure £491,686.

to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 3,597,111 by road, and 4,356,970 by rail, or 7,954,081 in all. Whence it follows the average cost per mile of conveying mails by rail was more than 3d., and by road about 2½d. The total length of the inland mail service is about 13,054 miles, of which 161½ miles is the length of new services opened in 1898.

819. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and duty, also—since the 1st July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted; but in other respects it is impossible to say exactly what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated. From this entry some idea may be formed of the general tendency of the various branches of the stamp revenue from year to year by arranging the stamps issued from the General Post Office, with their value, according to their denomination and the purposes for which they were probably required. Thus in 1898, as compared with 1897, the revenue from stamps used for postal purposes and receipts increased by about 2½ per cent., and after allowing for stamps used for telegrams—the value of which is known to have fallen off by 1·6 per cent.*—the revenue from stamps required for duty and fees increased by about 4½ per cent. The following are the numbers and nominal values of postal and duty stamps issued from the General Post Office in the last two years :—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1897 AND 1898.

Denomination.	Number in —		Value in—	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
<i>Adhesive. †</i>				
Halfpenny	9,766,584	10,015,747	£ 20,347	£ 20,866
One penny	32,493,385	34,009,957	135,390	141,708
One penny halfpenny	72,080	133,488	451	834
Twopenny	25,166,247	25,414,494	209,719	211,788
Others, up to fivepenny	1,911,205	1,962,499	25,257	26,246
Total (for postage and receipts chiefly) ...	69,409,501	71,536,185	391,164	401,442
Sixpenny to one shilling (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly) ...	2,421,502	2,393,654	87,540	86,804
Others (do.)	332,829	325,273	93,552	87,992
<i>Impressed.</i>				
One penny (duty on cheques, &c.)	8,987,035	9,432,213	37,446	39,301
Sixpenny and one shilling (duty chiefly)	102,208	269,593	3,461	8,887
Others	328,054	417,627	19,227	22,957
Total (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly) ...	12,171,628	12,838,360	241,226	245,941
Grand Total	81,581,129	84,374,545	632,390	647,383

* See table following paragraph 814 ante.

† Including post cards, and stamped wrappers and envelopes.

Postal
Revenue
and Expen-
diture in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

820. In five of the Australasian colonies in 1898, there was apparently a surplus arising from the transactions of the Postal Department, but a deficiency in the other two colonies, viz., Queensland and Western Australia. The surplus was as high as £152,000 in New Zealand, whilst it was over £75,000 in Victoria, over £40,000 in Tasmania and South Australia, and over £20,000 in New South Wales, as will be seen by the following table, which also shows the items of revenue and expenditure :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total—Australasia.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Postage, &c.	375,499	505,017	175,224	126,309	94,877	68,101	282,212	1,626,739
Money orders and postal notes	19,911	25,162	6,983	5,651	13,064	3,726	18,264	92,751
Telegrams	97,565	161,907	75,962	98,939	89,804	17,002	106,576	646,756
Telephones and private wires	38,392	50,708	8,896	17,715	18,490	3,838	39,718	177,757
Total actual receipts ..	531,367	742,794	267,065	248,614	215,725	92,667	445,770	2,544,002
Add for O.H.M.S. unpaid correspondence, &c. ..	35,221	..	12,765	..	..	23,031	96,230	167,247
Total earned	566,588	742,794	279,830	248,614	215,725	115,698	542,000	2,711,249
WORKING EXPENSES AND MAINTENANCE.*								
Salaries, wages, and allowances	315,772	391,975	141,052	116,768	177,506	34,831	225,367	1,403,270
Mail services	133,161	209,413	114,848	50,918	57,284	26,292	103,666	635,482
Cable subsidies and guarantees	14,102	16,663	2,507	4,383	1,525	2,000	1,428	42,648
Printing, clothing, stores, &c. ..	17,472	18,385	5,193	12,809	8,760	..	..	..
Maintenance of buildings, furniture, instruments, &c. ..	4,185	..	31,724	12,991	13,114	6,020	..	..
Miscellaneous†	{ 15,714 - 9,008 }	{ 85,298 }	{ 18,447 }	10,258	8,930	4,045	59,836	324,163
Total	491,398	721,734	313,771	208,107	267,108	78,248	390,197	2,465,563
Surplus	75,190	21,060	..	40,507	..	42,450	151,803	245,686
Deficiency .. ..	..	..	33,941	..	51,383	..	..	..

NOTE.—Interest on capital cost of buildings, &c., is not taken into account.

Postal staff,
1895 to 1898.

821. The following are the numbers of permanent officers and servants employed under the Victorian Postal Department in each of

* Including expenditure by other Government departments on account of Postal Department.

† Including rent, £2,341 in Victoria, £1,291 in Queensland, £410 in South Australia, and £557 in Western Australia; but it has evidently not been taken into account in the other colonies.

the years 1895 to 1898. The number has fallen off by over 100 since 1895; about one-seventh of the persons employed are women :—

POST OFFICE STAFF, 1895 TO 1898.

Persons whose whole time is occupied in the Service.				1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Principal officers	...	...	...	6	11	11	11
Clerks	...	...	...	149	138	127	119
Operators	...	...	...	248	352	339	328
Postmasters	...	...	...	83	216	205	197
Subordinate officers	...	...	...	1,925	1,585	1,512	1,642
Total	...	...	...	2,411	2,302	2,194	2,297
Males	...	...	...	2,074	1,980	1,877	1,974
Females	...	...	...	337	322	317	323

822. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 455 places up to the end of 1898. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid not only in Great Britain and Ireland and the various Australasian Colonies, but in most of the other principal countries of the world. The value of orders issued has not varied much during the last four years, but the value of those paid has shown a considerable increase since 1894. The net amount remitted to Victoria by this means in the last three years was between £400,000 and £500,000 annually, as against an average of only £116,000 in the two preceding years. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last five years :—

Money orders, 1894 to 1898.

MONEY ORDERS,* 1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
			£		£
1894	452	244,617	723,368	259,944	817,381
1895	443	236,634	687,222	258,324	826,102
1896	443	217,878	668,882	303,259	1,075,745
1897	446	214,389	662,765	328,122	1,162,386
1898	455	216,165	678,615	304,783	1,064,180

823. The commission on money orders is sixpence for sums not exceeding £5 to places in Victoria, and for sums not exceeding £2 to places in the other Australasian Colonies; whilst an extra 6d. is charged for every additional £5 in the former, and an extra 1s.† for every additional £5† in the latter case. To the United Kingdom and most other countries outside of Australasia the scale is as follows :— Any sum not exceeding £1, sixpence, and for every additional £1

Rates of commission on money orders.

* Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraphs 830 and 831 post.
† Or 6d. for the first £3, and 6d. for the next £1, of such additional £5.

or fraction thereof, sixpence. Money orders may be made payable by telegraph either in the colony or to any of the other Australasian Colonies on payment, in addition to the above rates, of the charge for a message of ten* words (excepting New Zealand—to which place the charge for a money order telegram is five shillings). Money orders are granted for sums not exceeding £20 to any of the Australasian Colonies, China, India, Italy, Germany, Canada, Ceylon, or the United States, and for sums not exceeding £10 to other countries.

Money
remitted
to United
Kingdom
and from
neigh-
bouring
colonies.

824. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1898 has, however, fallen off from £87,000 in 1889 to £10,000 or less in each of the last five years; whilst the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies (chiefly Western Australia) has risen from £100,000 in 1894 to close on £500,000 and £400,000 respectively in each of the last two years, averaging four times more than that in 1884. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during the years 1894 to 1898 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia:—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1884, 1889, AND 1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Money Orders sent to, in excess of those received from, the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from, in excess of those sent to, the Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1884 ...	17,337	56,995	27,341	108,094
1889 ...	27,168	86,746	1,158	32,283
1894 ...	6,495	7,467	22,898	99,550
1895 ...	6,694	10,159	28,874	144,176
1896 ...	5,962	8,721	91,107	402,207
1897 ...	6,234	9,936	119,136	492,461
1898 ...	6,304	7,660	94,657	384,134

Money
orders in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

825. In New South Wales the number and amount of money orders issued in 1898 were nearly twice as great as, and those of orders paid about one-third greater than, in Victoria; whilst in New Zealand and Western Australia the number and amount of orders issued were also greater than in Victoria. It is possible, however, that money orders may, in a greater measure, be preferred to bank drafts as a means of remitting money in some colonies than in others. Taking the difference between the amount of orders issued and that of orders paid, it appears that the net amount received by Victoria by this means in 1898 was close on £390,000, by New South Wales £60,000, by South

* Nine words in the case of Victoria.

Australia £70,000, and by Tasmania £85,000; whereas, on the other hand, the net amount remitted by Western Australia was about £560,000, by New Zealand £150,000, and by Queensland £120,000. Taking the colonies as a whole, the net amount sent beyond the colonies—chiefly no doubt to the United Kingdom—was £225,000, which was partly in exchange for goods purchased and partly as remittances to friends living outside of Australasia. The following are the particulars:—

MONEY ORDERS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Number.		Amount.	
	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.
			£	£
Victoria	216,165	304,783	678,616	1,064,180
New South Wales	407,161	410,772	1,371,727	1,432,373
Queensland	130,309	87,601	478,061	357,920
South Australia	82,187	86,606	237,590	307,858
Western Australia	231,387	80,784	888,389	330,597
Tasmania	121,738	228,121	244,971	330,289
New Zealand	318,370	229,720	1,029,241	880,053
	1,507,317	1,428,387	4,928,595	4,703,270

NOTE.—A large business, chiefly internal, is also done by means of postal notes in each colony.

826. The average value of money orders issued varied from £2 in Tasmania to £3 16s. 9d. in Western Australia. In Victoria it was £3 2s. 9d., or 2s. 8d. below the average. The proportions in the various colonies are subjoined:—

Average
value of
money
orders.

AVERAGE VALUE OF MONEY ORDERS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. Western Australia ...	3	16	9	6. South Australia ...	2	17	10
2. Queensland ...	3	13	4	7. Tasmania ...	2	0	3
3. New South Wales ...	3	7	5				
4. New Zealand ...	3	4	8	Australasia ...	3	5	5
5. Victoria ...	3	2	9				

827. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1898 were of the following number and amount:—

Money
orders in
United
Kingdom.

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1898.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	8,120,826	23,960,372
Scotland	992,505	2,872,649
Ireland	559,327	1,562,181
Total United Kingdom ...	9,672,658	28,395,202

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 531,655, of the value of £1,481,812.

Average
value of
money
orders in
United
Kingdom.

828. The average value of each money order issued during 1898 in England was £2 19s., in Scotland £2 18s., and in Ireland £2 15s. 10d., or in the United Kingdom £2 18s. 9d. By reference to a previous paragraph,* it will be found that during 1898 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 4s. in Victoria and by 8s. 8d. in New South Wales the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Proportion
of money
orders to
population.

829. To every 100 of the population 18 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1897 and 1898, as compared with an average of 20 in the three previous years. To every 100 of the population, 30 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1898, whilst in the same year 26 were issued in England, 23 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland.

Postal notes,
1894 to 1898.

830. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are of various amounts up to a maximum of £1; and the poundage therefor varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for notes of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d. to 3d. for notes of from 10s. to 20s.† Victorian postal notes are payable at all money order offices in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, and postal notes issued in the latter colonies are payable in Victoria, a further charge being paid by the payee equal to the commission first paid. The total number of notes paid in 1898 (including intercolonial notes issued and paid) was 1,204,205, valued at £477,626; showing an increase of about 40 per cent. in the number and value as compared with 1894.‡ The following were the numbers and amounts of Victorian and intercolonial notes paid in the last five years:—

POSTAL NOTES, 1894 TO 1898.

Where issued or paid.	Number.				
	1894.	1895.	1896	1897.	1898.
Victorian notes paid in—					
Victoria	813,167§	862,736	910,515	995,056	1,105,733
Other Colonies	29,024	33,046	33,513	34,384	37,266
Notes of other Colonies paid in					
Victoria ... ..	...	48,060	54,994	58,831	61,206
Total	842,191	943,842	999,022	1,088,271	1,204,205
Value.					
Victorian notes paid in || —	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	340,006§	372,027	370,772	396,266	437,369
Other Colonies	13,100	14,702	14,631	15,031	16,512
Notes of other Colonies paid in					
Victoria ... ..	...	17,893	21,562	22,857	23,745
Total	353,106	404,622	406,965	434,154	477,626

* See paragraph 826 ante.

† For a description of postal notes, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 170.

‡ It should be pointed out that, if postal notes were reckoned in the same manner as money orders, the numbers in 1898 would be:—Notes issued—number 1,142,999, value £453,881; notes paid—number 1,166,949, value £461,114.

§ Inclusive of notes of other colonies paid in Victoria.

|| Inclusive of stamps affixed to Victorian notes paid in Victoria, viz., £1,147 in 1894, £7,388 in 1895, £2,301 in 1896, £3,164 in 1897, and £3,760 in 1898.

831. The following are the denominations, numbers, and nominal values of the *Victorian* postal notes issued and paid during the year 1898:—

Denomina-
tions of
postal
notes.

VICTORIAN POSTAL NOTES, 1898.

Denomination.	Number.	Nominal Value.	
<i>s. d.</i>		£	<i>s. d.</i>
1 0	31,459	1,572	19 0
1 6	23,180	1,738	10 0
2 0	53,884	5,388	8 0
2 6	70,952	8,869	0 0
3 0	81,183	12,177	9 0
3 6	56,244	9,842	14 0
4 0	90,032	18,006	8 0
4 6	64,744	14,567	8 0
5 0	193,094	48,273	10 0
7 6	56,614	21,230	5 0
10 0	166,719	83,359	10 0
10 6	25,523	13,399	11 6
15 0	70,663	52,997	5 0
20 0	158,708	158,708	0 0
Stamps affixed	...	3,749	16 0
Total ...	1,142,999	453,880	13 6

832. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 782 stations (including 399 railway telegraph stations) within her borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and the submarine cable to New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. Over two-fifths of the line and more than one-third of the wire are worked in connexion with the Government railways, but are for the most part also available for the use of the public; the remainder are under the Postal and Telegraph Department. In 1898, as compared with 1894, the length of wire in use increased by over 300 miles; although the number of stations decreased by 11 and the miles of line in operation by 174. The following are the particulars for the last five years:—

Electric
telegraphs.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1894 TO 1898.

Under the control of the —	Number of Stations.	Miles open.	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
Postal Department ...	383	3,841	9,455
Railway „ ...	399	2,758	5,274
Total, 1898 ...	782	6,599	14,729
„ 1897 ...	778	6,572	14,374
„ 1896 ...	776	6,602	14,389
„ 1895 ...	772	6,731	14,409
„ 1894 ...	793	6,773	14,420

NOTE — Telephone lines are not included.

Telegrams
and cost to
senders,
1894 to
1898.

833. The number of telegrams transmitted in 1898 was 1,806,184, and cost the senders £167,326. As compared with the previous year, the former decreased by 15,450, or by 1 per cent., and the latter by £8,021, or by nearly 5 per cent. Of the total number of messages, three-fourths were inland telegrams, and nearly one-fifth were to the neighbouring colonies. The returns for the last five years are shown in the following table :—

TELEGRAMS AND COST TO SENDERS, 1894 TO 1898.

Whence transmitted.	Number of Telegrams transmitted.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Paid—Inland ...	1,986,204	1,636,787	1,437,415	1,374,578	1,376,158
Intercolonial ...	282,070	313,320	352,690	350,770	332,274
International ...	14,015	19,230	18,229	21,881	19,055
Unpaid—O.H.M.S. ...	84,076	67,112	64,281	74,405	78,697
Total ...	2,366,365	2,036,449	1,872,615	1,821,634	1,806,184

Whence transmitted.	Cost to Senders.*				
	£	£	£	£	£
Paid—Inland ...	64,479	61,430	64,526	59,664	59,667
Intercolonial ...	33,286	38,594	44,196	44,249	38,272
International ...	53,521	65,946	72,587	65,889	63,966
Unpaid—O.H.M.S. ...	4,150	6,054	4,459	5,545	5,421
Total ...	155,436	172,024	185,768	175,347	167,326

NOTE.—The numbers received from abroad are not included.

Telegraph
revenue and
expenditure
compared.

834. For the financial year ended 30th June, 1890, it was estimated by the postal authorities that the sum which should be fairly charged to the Telegraph Branch of the Department, exclusive of capital expenditure, the cable subsidies, and the interest on the capital cost of works and buildings, was £184,923.† This was equivalent to about 45 per cent. of the postal expenditure on salaries, wages, and contingencies.‡ Adopting this proportion as a basis of estimate for subsequent years, and adding the amounts paid on account of cable subsidies, the working expenses of the Telegraph and Telephone Branches of the Department for the last five years have been computed, and are compared in the following table with the gross revenue of those branches, with the result that there has apparently been, without taking into

* Value, in the case of O.H.M.S. messages.

† See Report of the Post Office and Telegraph for 1890, page 38.

‡ The items taken are "Salaries and Wages," "Clothing, Stores, &c.," and "Miscellaneous," as shown in table following paragraph 816 ante.

account cost of maintenance of buildings and interest on capital, an annual deficiency in the revenue varying from £68,658 in 1894 to £22,435 in 1897 :—

GROSS AND NET TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE REVENUE, 1894 TO 1898.

Items.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Telegraph revenue ...	93,655	95,896	101,928	99,194	97,565
Telephone „ ...	36,677	36,267	37,511	39,986	38,392
Add value of unpaid telegrams ...	4,150	6,054	4,459	5,545	5,421
Total revenue earned (gross) ...	134,482	138,217	143,898	144,725	141,378
Working expenses (estimated)* ...	203,140	185,290	173,745	167,160	168,285
Deficiency ...	68,658	47,073	29,847	22,435	26,907

835. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each of the Australasian Colonies at the end of 1898 :—

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian
Colonies

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph open.		Miles of Line.	
	Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	6,599	14,729	75·1	561
New South Wales ...	15,933	40,637	51·5	1,184
Queensland ...	10,088	18,565	15·1	2,024
South Australia ...	5,756	14,193	6·4	1,565
Western Australia ...	5,886	8,650	6·0	3,501
Total ...	44,262	96,774	15·0	1,245
Tasmania ...	2,331	4,970	88·4	1,314
New Zealand ...	7,243	19,723	69·3	974
Grand Total ...	53,836	121,467	17·5	1,202

NOTE.—Including railway telegraphs in all the colonies, but exclusive of cable 37 miles in South Australia, 428 miles in Tasmania, 242 miles in New Zealand, and 58 miles in Queensland; telephone lines and wires are also excluded, except in the case of New South Wales.

* Exclusive of cost of maintenance of buildings and interest on capital cost of lands, buildings, and equipment.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

836. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1898 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1898.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 4. Victoria. | 6. South Australia. |
| 2. Queensland. | 5. Western Australia. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | | |

Order of colonies in respect to ratio of telegraphs to area and population.

837. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1898, a somewhat smaller extent of telegraph line than Tasmania, but a much larger extent than any other colony; in proportion to population, however, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1898.

- | Proportion to Area. | Proportion to Population. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tasmania. | 1. Western Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 2. Queensland. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 3. South Australia. |
| 4. New South Wales. | 4. Tasmania. |
| 5. Queensland. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 6. South Australia. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 7. Western Australia. | 7. Victoria. |

Telephones in Australasian Colonies.

838. In addition to the telegraph wire the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1898 in the five colonies named :— Victoria 11,232 miles, New Zealand 5,803 miles, South Australia 3,073 miles, Western Australia 2,099 miles, Queensland 1,334 miles, and Tasmania 705 miles. In New South Wales telephone is not distinguished from telegraph wire. The telephone exchanges in Victoria had 3,630 subscribers, in New South Wales 8,928, in Queensland 1,516, in South Australia 1,141, in Western Australia 1,915, in Tasmania 860, and in New Zealand 6,203.

Messages in Australasian Colonies.

839. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the various colonies, it would appear that in 1898 most messages were transmitted in New Zealand, the next largest number in New South Wales, and the next in Victoria :—

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Number of Messages transmitted.		Number of Messages transmitted.	
Victoria ...	1,806,184	Western Australia	1,024,176
New South Wales ...	2,284,789	Tasmania* ...	371,364
New Zealand ...	3,017,034		
Queensland ...	1,182,879	Total ...	10,298,300
South Australia ...	611,874†		

* Including messages in transitu.

† Excluding about 100,000 international telegrams transmitted on behalf of other colonies.

840. The following is a statement of the estimated capital value of the equipments (i.e., poles, wire, batteries, &c.), exclusive of the value of land, buildings, and furniture of the telegraphs and telephones under the control of the Postal Departments in the various colonies for 1896; also a comparison with the length open and the gross revenue. As, few, if any, of the colonies keep a regular capital account, the values shown must be regarded as only rough approximations. The value of land and buildings could not be ascertained, as both postal and telegraph services are often carried on in the same buildings, and under the same management :—

Capital value
of telegraphs
and tele-
phones in
Australasian
Colonies.

**CAPITAL VALUE AND REVENUE OF TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES
BELONGING TO POSTAL DEPARTMENTS IN THE AUSTRALIAN
COLONIES, 1896.**

Colonies.	Miles open.		Present Value of Equipmt.*		Gross Revenue earned.		
	Line. †	Wire. ‡	Total.	Average per Mile of Line.	Total. ||	Average per Mile of Wire.	Percentage of value of equipment.
			£	£	£	£	
Victoria ...	3,837	18,541	290,194	75·7	143,898	7·8	49·6
New South Wales	12,418	30,820	935,400	64·5	185,504	5·7	19·8
Queensland ...	10,026	19,079	700,000§	70·0	87,967	4·6	12·6
South Australia	5,366	11,912	1,010,938	188·4	130,767	11·0	12·9
Western Australia	5,430	7,526	383,589	70·6	105,351	13·9	27·4
Tasmania ...	1,427	2,934	63,000§	44·1	22,170	7·5	35·2

NOTE. - The above figures relate solely to lines under the control of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, and are therefore exclusive of those managed by the Railway Department. The averages were computed in the office of the Government Statist of Victoria.

841. During 1898 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to countries outside Australasia was 19,055, at a cost to senders of £63,966; and the number received from such countries was 17,073, at a cost to senders of £55,189. Taking the Australasian Colonies as a whole, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted was 79,275, at a cost to senders of £251,465; and the number received was 70,938, at a cost of £214,609. Comparing 1898 with 1894, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted increased by 75 per cent., and the value by 60 per cent.; the number received by 58 per

Telegrams to
and from
Europe
and other
countries.

* Exclusive of land, buildings, and furniture.

† Exclusive of telephone lines and cable, which in Victoria amounted to 703 miles.

‡ Including telephone wire.

§ Assumed in the absence of information.

|| Inclusive of the value of O.H. W.S. unpaid telegrams.

cent., and the value by 48 per cent. The following are the numbers transmitted from, and received in, each colony in 1898, the increase since 1894 being also shown :—

**CABLEGRAMS BETWEEN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND EUROPE
AND ASIA, 1898.**

Colony.	Transmitted.		Received.	
	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.
		£		£
Victoria	19,055	63,966	17,073	55,189
New South Wales	21,524	66,415	18,657	54,649
Queensland	3,985	13,497	2,937	8,420
South Australia	9,917	24,918	11,033	32,080
Western Australia	14,644	48,360	12,576	37,897
Tasmania	701	1,641	609	1,521
New Zealand	9,449	32,668	8,053	24,853
Total 1898	79,275	251,465	70,938	214,609
„ 1894	45,388	156,676	44,995	145,432
Increase	33,887	95,389	25,943	69,177

Subsidies for
reduced
cable rates.

842. In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. (Limited), the charge for ordinary telegrams from South Australia to European countries was reduced on the 1st May, 1891, from 9s. 4d. to 4s. per word, but was increased on the 1st January, 1893, to 4s. 9d.* corresponding alterations being made in the rates to other countries. The reduction from 9s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. involved a contemplated loss of revenue to the company, without allowing for increased business, of £112,000, one-half of which was covered by the guarantee of certain of the Australasian Colonies, but such was the growth of business consequent on the reduced rates, that even in the first year after the reduction the actual loss was only £55,000, in the third year it became reduced to £12,400, and soon after the original revenue was overtaken. Similarly a contemplated loss of £15,000 in the South Australian section—also covered by guarantee—was reduced to £10,400 in the first, and to only £822 in the third year, and soon afterwards it was more than covered. Thus the total amount paid on account of these guarantees became reduced from £42,135 in 1891-2 to nil in 1896-7; whilst further amounts of £7,272 paid as guarantee on account of the cable service to New Zealand, and £791 on account of that to Tasmania in 1893-4, became reduced to £2,571 and nil respectively in 1896-7. On the contrary, the subsidies of £32,400 on account of the duplicate telegraph cable from Port Darwin to Penang, and £4,200 to Tasmania—not being regulated by the growth of business, but fixed for a term of years—still remain at their original level. The following are the

* The extra 9d. was distributed thus - 7d. to cable company and 2d. to South Australia.

particulars of telegraph subsidies and guarantees payable by Victoria in 1898:—

TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEES PAYABLE BY VICTORIA, 1898.

Subsidy—Duplicate telegraph cable (Port Darwin to Penang) ...	£12,192
" Tasmanian cable	1,546
Guarantee—Eastern Extension Company for reduced cable rates ...	nil
" South Australia, for reduced cable rates ...	nil
" New Zealand cable	364
Total	£14,102

843. A telegram from Melbourne to London has to travel along 13,695 miles of wire, of which 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance, is in Australia.* At the same time, Australia receives 7d. out of every 4s. 9d. per word, or about an eighth of the amount paid for telegrams transmitted. Course of a telegram to London.

844. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information:— Telegraphs in British dominions.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1897.

(Exclusive of Telephones.)

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom	41,393	279,935	79,424,
Australasia	52,694	114,736	10,758,
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	1,856	...	...
Bermuda	36†	...	...
British Guiana	476†	...	...
British Bechuanaland	226	...	...
Canada	29,318†	70,761	4,314,
Cape of Good Hope	6,609	...	2,392,
Ceylon	1,098	1,733	...
Cyprus	240	...	...
Gold Coast	626	...	...
Gibraltar	56	...	...
India	48,584†	148,136	5,078,
Malta	65	...	...
Mauritius	135	...	...
Natal	801	...	...
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	2,200	...	...
Protected Malay States ...	1,024	...	...
Straits Settlements	518	...	...
St. Helena	28	...	...
West Indies—			
Antigua	275	...	...
Grenada	106	...	...
Jamaica	927	...	96,
Trinidad and Tobago ...	106	...	...
Zululand	159	...	...

NOTE.—The following particulars relate to telephone lines which are not included in the table:—United Kingdom, 44 exchanges; Bermuda, 700 miles; Canada, 4,400 miles of wire; British Guiana, 610 miles with 514 subscribers; Barbados, 636 miles; Jamaica, 831 miles; and Australasia, about 24,400 miles of telephone wire.

* For particulars of the route and distances between the various points of connexion and repetition, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II, table following paragraph 167.—† Excluding cable, viz, 15 miles in Bermuda, 15½ in British Guiana, 21½ in Canada, and 230 miles in India.

Telegraphs
in foreign
countries.

845. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open and the number of messages sent in some of the principal foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Y. ar.	Number of Miles of Telegraph open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted.)
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria	1896	5,025	12,280	1,674,
Argentine Confederation	1896	25,345	59,060	4,954,
Austria-Hungary ...	1897	44,858	156,555	21,328,
Belgium	1897	3,953	20,160	5,795,
Bolivia	1897	2,260	1,950*	1 ⁺ ,†
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1897	1,767	2,995‡	297,‡
Brazil	1895	10,143	21,936	1,284,
Bulgaria	1897	3,250	6,910	2,317,
Chile	1897	9,832	11,200	1,256,
China	1889	3,090	6,000	...
Cochin-China	1896	2,276	3,840	322,
Columbia	1894	6,835	7,370*	696,
Costa Rica	1897	917	840*	382,
Cuba	1894	2,300	3,450	358,
Denmark	1897	3,564	10,681	1,850,
Ecuador	1897	1,242	1,600*	...
Egypt	1897	2,058	8,770	2,499,
France	1896	62,460§	198,745§	37,301,
Germany	1897	87,243	347,760	42,387,
Greece	1896	5,087	6,023	1,395,
Guatemala	1897	3,093	3,250*	664,
Hawaii	1890	250	890	...
Holland	1897	3,596	12,737	4,672,
Honduras	1890	1,840	2,760	...
Italy	1896-7	25,716	99,822	8,705,
Japan	1897	11,720	37,661	10,978,
Java	1889	4,248	...	476,
Luxemburg	1897	457	1,153	...
Mexico	1898	41,150	...	...
Nicaragua	1891	1,710	2,220	...
Orange Free State ...	1897	1,762	2,682	...
Paraguay	1897	360	800*	53,
Persia	1897	4,150	6,700	163,
Peru	1897	1,933	2,470*	121,
Portugal	1897	4,584	9,475	3,095,
Roumania	1897	4,290	10,305	2,336,
Russia	1896	88,778	222,435	15,593,
Servia	1897	2,522	5,034	138,
Spain	1895	17,883	42,694	5,433,
Sweden	1897	5,377	15,391	2,120,
Norway	1897	6,646	17,181	2,012,
Switzerland	1897	4,410	12,823	3,729,
Transvaal	1891	3,685	7,300	...
Turkey	1897	21,800	33,760	...
United States	1898	189,847	874,420	62,174,
Uruguay	1897	4,340	5,300*	343,
Venezuela	1898	3,882	5,400‡	420,‡

* Figures for 1891. † Figures for 1886. ‡ Figures for 1891. § Figures for 1891. || Figures for 1890.

846. In *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,* the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world are set down as follow. To these the figures for the Australasian Colonies in 1893 have been added:—

Telegraphs
in each
continent.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia	48,215	9,927,
Europe	326,709	138,634,
Asia	42,148	5,029,
Africa	17,981	1,291,
America	245,215	50,212,
Cables	103,096	...
The World	783,364	204,123,

847. According to Mr. McCarty† (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1897-8 throughout the principal countries of the world was 943,512 miles and that of telegraph wire was 2,957,929 miles. It will be observed that the former, being for over a decade later, exceeds the total length of line given in the table by about 160,000 miles.

Telegraphs
of the
world.

848. Including aerial and underground cables, there were 1,030 miles of telephone line and 11,425 miles of telephone wire in the colony at the end of 1898 for the use of the public. Besides these, however, there were other lines exclusively used by the Railway Department which are not available for public use, the wires being, where possible, carried on the same poles as telegraph wires. The telephone wires erected by the Postal Department are carried along 860 miles of special poles and cables, and are for the most part connected with the telephone exchanges. The length of lines and wire for the use of the public under the control of each Department, together with the number of exchanges, bureaux, and private lines are shown in the following table:—

TELEPHONES, 1894 TO 1898.

For use of the Public, under the control of—	Miles open.		Exchanges.		Bureaux.	Number of Private Lines.
	Lines (poles and cables).	Wire.	Number.	Sub- scribers.		
Postal Department ...	860‡	11,232				
Railway " ...	170	193				
Total						
1898	1,030	11,425	13	3,630	40	219
1897	948	10,705	13	3,088	19	185
1896	859	10,291	13	2,754	4	185
1895	690	9,888	13	2,609	5	?
1894	670	9,679	13	2,398	?	?

* Page 1061. The lengths have been reduced from kilometres to miles, on the assumption that a kilometre is equal to 321 of a mile. — † *Annual Statistician*, San Francisco, 1899, page 439. — ‡ Consisting of 644 miles of poles, 206 of aerial cable, and 10 of underground cable.

Telephone
exchange.

849. Until September, 1887, the telephone exchanges in Victoria were worked by a private company, but in that month the business, together with buildings and plant, was purchased by the Government. The price paid was £40,000, but a considerable amount had to be expended to place the exchanges in thorough repair. In 1898 there were thirteen telephone exchanges in the colony. The receipts for the year, inclusive of £3,185 from private lines, &c., amounted to £38,392; at the end of the year the total number of subscribers, exclusive of 219 who used private lines, was 3,630, and the annual amount of subscriptions payable was £36,578. A reduction was made in telephone rental rates on 1st October, 1897, viz., from £12 to £9 per annum for business services, and from £6 to £5 per annum for private residence connexions, which resulted in a large accession of business, more especially in 1898. Only subscribers are supposed to use the lines, but telephone bureaux were opened for the convenience of the public in May, 1897, and by the end of that year there were nineteen, and by the end of 1898, 40 such offices. The number of subscribers at the various exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last four years, together with the amount of subscriptions payable each year, was as follows* :—

SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, 1895 TO 1898.

Exchange.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Melbourne	1,686	1,735	1,919	2,199
Ballarat	103	105	109	126
Bendigo (Sandhurst)	107	109	111	107
Geelong†	232	242	248	244
Warrnambool	57	63	61	59
Footscray	14	15	17	21
Brunswick	24	24	26	32
Windsor†	169	206	268	382
Malvern†	69	85	118	163
Brighton†	51	55	72	85
Hawthorn†	51	66	82	141
Williamstown†	13	15	18	30
Ascot Vale	33	34	39	41
Total	2,609	2,754	3,088	3,630
Subscriptions payable during year	£34,298	£35,282	£31,529†	£36,578†

NOTE.—There are also private telephone lines, as follow :—175 in 1895, 185 in 1896 and 1897, and 219 in 1898; and contributing to the revenue of the years mentioned £2,909, £3,049, £2,935, and £3,185 respectively.

Pneumatic
tubes.

850. Pneumatic tubes have been laid between the Central Telegraph Office and the Stock Exchange, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, and have continued to work satisfactorily. The extension of the system to two other points in the city, a further distance of about three-quarters of a mile, is now being proceeded with.

* For an account of the Victorian Telephone System, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol II., paragraph 978.

† These exchanges are also connected by means of trunk lines with the Melbourne Exchange.

‡ Including revenue from bureaux amounting to £119 in 1897 and to £401 in 1898.

851. The number of miles of railway constructed to the 30th June, 1898, was 3,113½,* but 48 miles having been closed the extent open for traffic was reduced to 3,065½ miles, consisting of 2,771½ miles of single and 294 miles of double lines. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines to the 30th June, 1898:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.

Lines.	Length of Lines on 30th June, 1898.*			Cost of Construction.†	
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	£	£
Melbourne to Bendigo	100½	...	100½	4,796,494½	47,608
Bendigo to Echuca (including Bendigo Cattle-yards Branch)	56	56	689,714½	12,316
Lancefield Junction to Lancefield	14½	14½	64,584	4,454
Carlsruhe to Daylesford	22½	22½	173,035	7,606
Castlemaine to Dunolly	47½	47½	389,374	8,197
Dunolly to St. Arnaud 	33	33	162,961	4,938
St. Arnaud to Donald	23½	23½	97,178	4,092
Castlemaine to Maldon	10½	10½	61,461	5,996
Ballarat to Maryborough	42½	42½	279,302	6,572
Waubra Junction to Ballarat Race-course	2	2	7,426	3,713
Maryborough to Avoca	15	15	62,311	4,154
Bendigo to Inglewood	30	30	182,998	6,100
Inglewood to Charlton	42½	42½	174,244	4,076
Charlton to Wycheproof	16½	16½	86,181	5,223
Korong Vale to Boort	18	18	73,059	4,059
Eaglehawk to Kerang	73½	73½	299,370	4,059
Toolamba to Tatura	7	7	28,193	4,028
Lancefield to Kilmore	18½¶	18½¶	117,492	6,351
Kilmore Junction to Bendigo (Cattle Siding)	68	68	390,885	5,748
Kyneton to Redesdale	16	16	89,178	5,574
North Creswick to Daylesford (Junction)	23½	23½	180,178	7,667
Maldon to Shelbourne	9½	9½	68,228	6,998
Inglewood to Dunolly	24½	24½	95,344	3,852
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	4½	4½	18,065	3,803
Kerang to Swan Hill	35	35	159,356	4,553
Tatura to Echuca	34½	34½	155,342	4,470
Pisgah Junction to Waubra	13½	13½	71,023	5,165
Donald to Birchip	32½	32½	73,583	2,282
Boort to Quambatook	22	22	40,822	1,856
Wycheproof to Sea Lake	47½	47½	68,315	1,431

* Including 1½ miles on disputed territory near the South Australian border; but exclusive of Dookie to Katamatite Tramway, 17 miles. On 30th June, 1899, the extent constructed was 3,127 miles, of which 56 miles were closed to traffic.

† Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (**) on page 578 post.

‡ Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost over £1,320,000.

§ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria to 30th June, 1894, being £49,282.

|| Including cost, but not the mileage, of Carapooee Ballast Pits Tramway.

¶ Closed to traffic.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length of Lines on the 30th June, 1898.			Cost of Construction.*	
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	£	£
Footscray to Williamstown (also Piers and Breakwater)	6	...	6	494,060	82,343
Newport to Geelong (including Williams-town Race-course Branch and Geelong Pier)	2½	38	40½	1,180,103	28,960
North Geelong to Ballarat ...	50	3½	53½	1,897,461	35,467
Geelong to Queenscliff	20½	20½	112,332	5,414
Geelong to Colac (including Race-course Branch)	...	52½	52½	342,272	6,519
Colac to Camperdown	28	28	132,299	4,725
Warrenheip to Gordons	13	13	118,243	9,096
Ballarat to Ararat ...	3	54	57	410,586	7,203
Ararat to Stawell	18½	18½	165,705	8,838
Stawell to Horsham†	...	54	54	340,467	6,305
Horsham to Dimboola	21½	21½	101,826	4,792
Ballarat (Scarsdale Junction) to Scarsdale	...	13½	13½	59,687	4,505
Ararat to Hamilton	66½	66½	321,042	4,828
Hamilton to Portland Pier	54	54	282,652	5,234
Branxholme to Casterton	32	32	176,805	5,525
Braybrook Junction to Parwan	...	21½	21½	254,845	11,717
Braybrook Junction to Newport	...	4½	4½	27,041	5,693
Lal Lal Race-course Branch	...	2	2	11,490	5,745
Parwan to Gordons	27½	27½	339,919	12,361
Ballarat East to Buninyong	...	7½	7½	66,255	8,834
Ballarat Cattle Yards Branch	...	3	3	12,897	4,299
Scarsdale to Linton	8	8	77,324	9,666
Avoca to Ararat	39½	39½	173,499	4,392
Lubeck to Rupanyup†	...	9½	9½	45,008	4,738
Murtoa to Warracknabeal†	...	31½	31½	144,192	4,614
Horsham to Noradjuha	20½	20½	80,027	3,952
Dimboola to Serviceton†	...	\$63½	\$63½	406,360	6,364
Mount Moriac to Wensleydale	...	11½	11½	39,334	3,505
Birregurra to Forrest	19½	19½	146,761	7,431
Irrewarra to Beac	8½	8½	47,029	5,375
Camperdown to Warrnambool	...	42½	42½	354,077	8,331
Camperdown (Curdie's River Junction) to Timboon	...	22½	22½	111,948	5,031
Terang to Mortlake	13	13	55,548	4,273
Koroit to Warrnambool	...	9½	9½	82,496	8,684
Koroit to Port Fairy Pier	11½	11½	93,040	8,270
Dunkeld to Koroit	149½	149½	169,663	3,445
Hamilton to Penhurst	19	19	77,130	4,059
Hamilton to Coleraine	23	23	109,964	4,781

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (**) on page 578 post.

† Including line from Stawell to Junction of Grampian Quarries Tramway, over 1 mile in length.

‡ Including portion of the cost, but not the mileage, of the Warranook Ballast Pits Tramway.

§ Includes 1½ miles constructed on disputed territory on the border of South Australia.

|| Including 16½ miles between Dunkeld and Penhurst closed for traffic in 1890-91, and dismantled in 1897-5.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length of Lines on the 30th June, 1878.			Cost of Construction.*	
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	£	£
Warracknabeal to Beulah ... ..	...	22	22	52,266	2,376
Beulah to Hopetoun ... ..	...	16	16	31,414	1,963
Dimboola to Jeparit ... ..	...	23	23	36,850	1,602
Natimuk (East Natimuk) to Goroke ...	...	28½	28½	62,060	2,197
Essendon Junction to Essendon (in- cluding Race-course Line)	5	...	5	156,906	31,381
Essendon to Wodonga (including cost, but not the mileage, of Mangalore Ballast Pits Tramway)	61	121	182	2,119,962	11,648
Wodonga to River Murray ... ..	...	2½	2½	36,054	16,024
Tallarook to Yea ... ..	...	23½	23½	151,417	6,375
Mangalore to Shepparton ... ..	...	45	45	256,534	5,701
Shepparton to Numurkah ... ..	...	20½	20½	79,755	3,890
Benalla to St. James ... ..	...	20½	20½	77,592	3,785
Wangaratta (Beechworth Junction) to Beechworth	..	23	23	160,770	6,990
Everton to Myrtleford ... ..	...	16½	16½	76,844	4,657
Springhurst to Wahgunyah ... ..	...	14	14	70,838	5,060
North Melbourne to Coburg	5	...	5	205,373	41,075
Yea to Mansfield and Alexandra-road	...	55½	55½	335,093	6,011
Murchison East to Rushworth ... ..	...	13½	13½	69,008	5,208
Shepparton to Dookie ... ..	...	15	15	54,052	3,603
Numurkah to Cobram ... ..	...	21½	21½	82,345	3,830
Numurkah to Nathalia ... ..	...	14	14	51,836	3,703
St. James to Yarrowonga ... ..	...	19½	19½	95,659	4,843
Myrtleford to Bright ... ..	...	18½	18½	109,594	5,924
Beechworth to Yackandandah ... ..	...	12½	12½	96,226	7,547
Wodonga to Tallangatta ... ..	...	25½	25½	187,370	7,348
Coburg to Somerton ... ..	...	7½	7½	72,626	9,683
Royal Park to Clifton Hill ... ..	...	2	2½	154,567	56,206
Fitzroy Branch ... ..	...	1	1	76,836	76,836
Fitzroy to Whittlesea	1½	20½	22	247,131	11,233
Nathalia to Picola ... ..	...	6½	6½	12,175	1,804
Spencer and Flinders streets connexion by viaduct	¾	...	¾	140,381	187,174
South Yarra to Oakleigh	6½	...	6½	281,484	41,701
Oakleigh to Sale	10	109	119	1,067,903	8,974
Traralgon to Heyfield ... ..	...	23½	23½	121,923	5,244
Hawthorn to Lilydale	11½	8½	20½	359,136	17,735
Caulfield to Frankston	10½	9½	20	185,739	9,287
Morwell to North Mirboo ... ..	...	20	20	152,621	7,631
Mornington Junction to Mornington ...	...	7½	7½	63,173	8,151
Frankston to Stony Point ... ..	...	18½	18½	102,814	5,558
Dandenong (Great Southern Junction) to Port Albert	...	117½	117½	890,128	7,592
Warragul to Neerim South ... ..	...	13½	13½	123,366	9,138
Moe (Junction) to Thorpdale ... ..	...	16½	10½	116,507	10,838
Sale to Stratford (Junction) ... ..	...	9½	9½	42,687	4,615

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (**) on next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length of Lines on 30th June, 1898.			Cost of Construction.*	
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	£	£
Heyfield to Bairnsdale (including extension to Bairnsdale wharf, 1 mile)	...	50½	50½	267,911	5,279
Maffra to Briagolong ...	...	12½	12½	60,495	4,938
Ringwood to Upper Ferntrees Gully ...	...	7½	7½	58,746	7,833
Lilydale to Healesville ...	...	15½	15½	210,785	13,822
Oakleigh to Fairfield Park ...	...	12½†	12½†	297,387	24,276
Burnley to Waverley Road ...	...	5½‡	5½‡	171,293	29,790
Hawthorn to Kew ...	...	1½	1½	73,451	58,761
Brighton Beach to Sandringham ...	2	...	2	71,451	35,726
Collingwood to Heidelberg ...	...	5½	5½	189,121§	36,023
Korumburra to Coal Creek ...	...	¾	¾	5,747	7,663
Korumburra (Jumbunna Junction) to Jumbunna	...	3½	3½	17,300	4,613
Korumburra (Strezlecki Junction) to Strezlecki (Junction with Coal Creek Line)	...	2½	2½	11,531	5,125
Jumbunna to Outtrim ...	...	2½	2½	26,051	11,578
Hobson's Bay Lines ...	16½	...	16½	1,964,918||	119,086
Total opened ...	294	2,819½	3,113½¶	30,510,985**	9,802
Less closed to traffic ...	...	48	48		
Total open for traffic	294	2,771½	3,065½		

Transfer of
railway
construction
to Board of
Land and
Works.

852. From the 1st February, 1884, to the end of 1891, when the Victorian railways were under the management and control of Commissioners, those officers supervised the construction as well as the working of the lines; but on the 1st January, 1892, the duty of construction was transferred to the Board of Land and Works under the provisions of the *Railways Act* 1891, together with the officers and other persons employed in the Engineer-in-Chief's branch of the Railway Department.

Railways in
progress.

853. The only line in progress on the 30th June, 1898, was the Wangaratta and Whitfield line, 30½ miles in length. The amount expended on this line was £5,214.

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (**) *infra*.

† Closed for traffic.

‡ Including 1 mile between Darling and Waverley closed for traffic.

§ Including junction station, Alphonston, about £50,000.

|| Including expenditure on works, &c., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £248,827.

¶ Exclusive of the Doakie and Katamatite Tramway, 17 miles taken over from the Yarrowongashire Council, by which it was constructed and worked, the Railway Department to maintain and work it experimentally for one year. In addition to the Government lines of railway, a line 5 miles in length has been constructed between Rosstown and Elsternwick, suburbs of Melbourne. This line has never been worked.

** The total cost of the railways to the 30th June, 1898 (exclusive of £248,827, cost of floating loans, discounts, &c.), was £38,593,205, viz., £30,610,985 as shown above, £5,354,720 on rolling-stock, £1,672,222 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £1,254,648 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, &c.). To the 30th June, 1899, the total cost was £38,974,410. See paragraphs 848 and 869 *post*.

854. The only lines authorized, but not commenced, on the 30th June, 1898, were the Frankston Cemetery line, three-quarters of a mile in length; and Heidelberg to Eltham, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The expenditure on 30th June, 1898, on the survey of these lines was £3,885. Railways authorized but not commenced.

855. According to the following table there was an increase during the last five years of only 18 in the number of locomotives, and of 126 in the number of railway vehicles, of which 111 were added in 1897-8. Under one head, viz., 1st class carriages, there was an actual falling-off of 90. The expenditure during the same period was only £222,000, a third of which was spent in the last two years. Rolling-stock.

ROLLING-STOCK, 1893 TO 1898.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of—						Total Expenditure on Rolling-stock to date.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
							£
1893 ...	499	512	458	694	7,892	550	5,132,958
1894 ...	516	493	459	692	7,959	564	5,164,582
1895 ...	517	...	...	...	...	...	5,195,195
1896 ...	517	468	460	669	7,930	567	5,202,029
1897 ...	517	467	454	690	7,941	569	5,271,881
1898 ...	517	422	479	735	7,993	601	5,354,720

856. During the last four years only 109 miles of new lines were opened, as against which 48 miles were closed to traffic, and a considerable reduction was effected in the train mileage. It is satisfactory to find, however, that the passenger traffic was far greater in the two later, as compared with the three previous, years, whilst the goods traffic, which fell to a minimum in 1895-6, has since almost recovered to the level of 1893-4, as will be seen by the figures in the following table:— Miles open and traffic.

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1893-4 TO 1897-8.*

Year.	Extent to end of Year.		Train Mileage.	Passengers.†	Goods and Live Stock.
	Opened for Traffic.	Still Open.			
	Miles.	Miles.		No.	Tons.
1893-4 ...	3,004	2,988	10,145,307	40,880,378	2,455,811
1894-5 ...	3,104	3,082	9,567,453	40,210,733	2,435,857
1895-6 ...	3,106	3,080	8,989,391	40,993,798	2,163,722
1896-7 ...	3,113	3,065	9,228,687	42,263,638	2,383,445
1897-8 ...	3,113	3,065	9,239,657	43,090,749	2,408,665

* The extent open is exclusive of Dookie to Katamatite Tramway, 17 miles, but the train mileage and traffic is included. During the year 1898-9 the train mileage was 9,714,298; the passengers carried numbered 45,805,043; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 2,779,748 tons.

† In order to compute the number of passengers, 720 has been reckoned for each year, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, and 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single ticket issued to adults and youths; and half these proportions for tickets issued to boys and girls. Tickets available for two or more systems, however, are reckoned twice or oftener, accordingly. No addition has been made for free passes.

Lines
opened
during
1893-4 to
1895-9.

857. The following lines or section of lines were opened for traffic during the years 1893-4 to 1898-9, at the dates named :—

RAILWAYS OPENED IN VICTORIA FROM 1893-4 TO 1898-9.

Date of Opening.	Line or Section.	Length in Miles.
1894.		
6th March ...	Beulah to Hopetoun ...	16
7th May ...	Korumburra (Jumbunna Junction) to Jumbunna ...	3½
14th May ...	Bendigo Cattle-yards Junction ...	¾
1st June ...	Korumburra (Strezlecki Junction) to Strezlecki ...	2½
19th June ...	Dimboola (Station) to Jeparit ...	23
31st July ...	Natimuk to Goroke ...	28½
7th August ...	Boort to Quambatook ...	22
1895.		
8th March ...	Wycheproof to Sea Lake ...	47¾
1896.		
5th February ...	Jumbunna to Outtrim ...	2½
15th December ...	Nathalia to Picola ...	6½
1899.		
14th March ...	Wangaratta to Whitfield ...	30½
Total ...		183

Receipts and
working
expenses.

858. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during the financial years 1893-4 to 1897-8 :—

**RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES,
1893-4 TO 1897-8.***

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1894 ...	1,118,375	1,366,484	241,300	2,726,159	1,635,419	1,090,740	59·99
1895 ...	1,025,432	1,321,982	234,177	2,581,591	1,543,393	1,038,198	59·78
1896 ...	1,038,615	1,137,173	225,604	2,401,392	1,546,475	854,917	64·40
1897 ...	1,093,348	1,287,248	235,339	2,615,935	1,563,805	1,052,130	59·78
1898 ...	1,089,952	1,283,834	235,110†	2,608,896	1,646,054	962,842	63·09

Changes in
railway
income and
expenditure
in last five
years.

859. It will be observed that the total revenue fell off by £325,000 between 1893-4 and 1895-6, but a recovery to the extent of £200,000 occurred in the subsequent two years; whilst the working expenses were reduced by about £90,000 in 1894-5 as compared with the preceding year, then a small gradual increase occurred until 1896-7, and an increase of £82,000 in 1897-8, when the working expenses were even larger than in 1893-4. The receipts from passenger fares have

* In 1898-9 the total receipts were £2,873,729, the working expenses £1,797,726, and the net income £1,076,003.

† This amount is made up of parcels, &c. £104,371 (£106,817); horses, carriages, and dogs, £10,736 (£10,699); mails, £58,258 (£76,451); rents, £48,971 (£49,955); miscellaneous, £12,774 (£11,418). The figures for the preceding year are in parentheses.

shown a steady improvement since 1894-5, and those from freight since 1895-6, although they have not yet reached the level of 1893-4. The net income exceeded a million sterling in each of the last five years, except 1895-6 and 1897-8.

860. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was as high as 63 per cent. in 1897-8, but the prevailing rate in the last five years was about 60, as compared with an average of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. during the previous five years, and of $60\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the five years ended with 1887.

861. During the last five years, considerable variations have taken place in the expenditure in different branches of the Railway Service. Thus, in 1897-8, as compared with 1893-4, whilst there was a total increase in all branches of about £11,000, there was an increase under the head of Maintenance of as much as £88,000 (which had been gradual throughout the period), of £7,000 under Carriages and Waggon, of £16,000 under General Charges, and of £3,500 under Compensation—owing to reductions in the staff; but there was a decrease of £68,000 in the Locomotive, and of £35,000 in the Traffic charges. The amounts expended under the various heads during each of the last five years are subjoined.

**RAILWAY WORKING EXPENSES UNDER VARIOUS HEADS,
1893-4 TO 1897-8.**

Items.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897 8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Maintenance ...	320,981	331,198	365,848	381,293	408,837
Locomotive Charges ...	528,309	478,439	450,489	451,547	459,993
Carriages and Waggon ...	104,050	89,129	97,353	101,946	111,113
Traffic Charges ...	562,226	514,131	486,433	497,030	526,958
Compensation ...	4,316	6,806	7,321	4,689	7,892
General Charges ...	115,537	123,690	139,031	127,300	131,261
Total Working Expenses	1,635,419	1,543,393	1,546,475	1,563,805	1,646,054

862. The two Mallee lines opened in the year 1892-3 (viz., War-racknabeal to Beulah—22 miles, and Donald to Birchip— $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles) were constructed at a cost (exclusive of rolling-stock) of £2,376 and £2,282 per mile respectively, as compared with £3,464—the lowest cost for any line previously constructed, and an average for all lines of over £10,000 per mile. Since then still greater savings have been effected, thus: three Mallee lines opened in 1894 (viz., Beulah to Hopetoun—16 miles, Dimboola to Jeparit—23 miles, and Boort to Quambatook—22 miles) were completed at a cost of £1,963, £1,602, and £1,856 respectively; and another opened in 1894-5 (viz., Wyche-proof to Sea Lake—48 miles) at an average of £1,431. The latter is the lowest average amount paid for the construction of any line in Victoria.

Light lines
constructed.

863. In reference to Victorian coal which is now largely used for Railway purposes (the amount supplied to the Department during 1899

Victorian
coal used
for railway
purposes.

being 117,857 tons, and the total quantity carried for the public 145,632 tons), the rate of carriage is $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton per mile, charged by the Department to the public, of which $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton per mile is paid by the Government.

Road competition.

864. A large amount of competition on roads by teamsters has sprung up, ascribed to the fact that labour and feed were cheap, and that there has been little or no other employment for many carriers.

Earnings and expenses per mile.

865. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last twenty-five years:—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1897-8.*

Year.	Average Number of Miles Opened to date.†	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4 ...	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5 ...	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6 ...	608	1,636	821	815
1877 ...	787	1,443	753	690
1878 ...	967	1,258	647	611
1879 ...	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880 ...	1,194	1,250	682	568‡
1881 ...	1,215	1,371	752	619‡
1882 ...	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883 ...	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months) ...	1,598	701	425	276
1884-5 ...	1,655	1,318	772	546
1885-6 ...	1,691	1,377	775	602
1886-7 ...	1,791	1,370	797	574
1887-8 ...	1,947	1,415	900§	515
1888-9 ...	2,142	1,452	908	544
1889-90 ...	2,330	1,344	915	429
1890-91 ...	2,650	1,245	872	373
1891-2 ...	2,829	1,094	756	338
1892-3 ...	2,933	998	631	367
1893-4 ...	2,987	914	549	366
1894-5 ...	3,083	837	501	337
1895-6 ...	3,121	769	496	274
1896-7 ...	3,126	837	500	337
1897-8 ...	3,123	835	527	308

Decrease of net profits per mile.

866. It will be observed that in 1873-4, when only 400 miles were open, the net profits averaged over £1,100 per mile, but they fell off, as the lines were extended, to £611 in 1878, when 1,000 miles were open. Between the last-named year and 1888-9, when another 1,000 miles had been opened, the profits ranged between £500 and £600 per mile, with one exception; but in 1889-90 they fell below £500 per mile, in 1890-91 and subsequent years below £400; and in 1895-6 to

* During the year 1898-9, the average number of miles open was 3,122; the gross earnings averaged £920 per mile; the expenses per mile £550; and the net profit per mile £371.

† Of these 48 miles have recently been closed to traffic.
‡ The increases in these years were in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines—on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines—being included for the first time in those years.

§ Including expenses of the Windsor accident.

as low as £274; then rose again to £337 and £308 in 1896-7 and 1897-8, respectively. The maximum profits since 1878, amounting to rather over £600 per mile, were reached in 1881 and 1885-6. The smallest profits realized were in 1895-6, and the next in 1897-8, the fall being attributable partly to the rapid extension of lines—many of which proved unprofitable—and partly to the commercial and financial depression.

867. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1898, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, but exclusive of loans paid off from the consolidated revenue, viz., £344,200, was £36,607,756, of which £1,037,184, was raised during the year 1897-8. Whilst, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by £480,936, on the other hand the expense of floating the loans amounted to £1,029,633*, and thus the net amount available for railway construction was only £36,059,059. Railway debt.

868. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £3,147,940, have also been made available for railway construction, viz., £2,803,740 derived from the alienation of Crown lands, and £344,200 from the consolidated revenue towards repayment of loans. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1898, to £39,151,001, and at the same period the balance at credit of the capital account was £604,695. The following is a statement of that account to date :— Capital account of railways.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.

RECEIPTS.			
Amount of loans outstanding	...	...	£36,607,756†
Capital derived from the Consolidated Revenue—			
Per Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account‡	...	...	2,225,000
Per Railway Construction Account‡	...	...	578,740
Loans paid off finally	...	...	344,200
Total receipts	...	...	£39,755,696
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines			
Permanent way	...	...	£30,510,985
Rolling-stock and general construction‡	...	...	8,082,220
Construction of lines in progress	...	...	5,214
Preliminary surveys	...	...	3,885
Net cost of floating loans, net discounts, &c.	...	...	548,697
Total expenditure	...	...	39,151,001
Balance available	...	...	£604,695

869. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £38,593,205, represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1897-8, whilst the mean for the year Net income and cost of railways compared.

* Including £12,193 increase of debt on conversion of debentures into stock at a lower rate of interest.—† Excluding £55,431 proceeds of Treasury bills under Act 60 Vict. No. 1451, and repayable out of consolidated revenue.—‡ See footnote (*) on page 161 ante.—§ Includes cost of works, Melbourne to Essendon Junction, £1,472,852; of New Central Railway Offices, £157,126; of sheds and workshops at Williamstown and Newport, £486,136; and of General Surveys £291,678. See also footnote (**) on page 578 ante. For cost of rolling-stock only, see paragraph 855 ante.

may be set down at £38,464,400. The net income of the Victorian railways in 1897-8 has already been stated* to have been £962,842. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 2·503 per cent., equal to £2 10s. 1d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 2·75 per cent. or £2 15s. per £100 in 1896-7. On the 30th June, 1898, the real rate of interest payable on the net proceeds of loans utilized in the construction of railways averaged 4·04 per cent. (whilst the nominal rate for the principal borrowed was 3·90), which, with expenses of paying interest, would be increased to about 4·11 per cent.† At the end of 1883 the average nominal rate was as high as 5 per cent., but owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during subsequent years of 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. stock in lieu thereof, the nominal rate of interest on the capital outstanding has been reduced to 3·90 per cent. in 1897-8.

Proportion
of income
to capital
cost.

870. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways have borne to the capital cost during each of the last seventeen financial years :—

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1898.†

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1881	4·083	1890-91	2·886
1882	3·512	1891-2	2·619
1883	2·958	1892-3	2·841
1884-5	4·081	1893-4	2·864
1885-6	4·373	1894-5	2·75
1886-7	4·196	1895-6	2·25
1887-8	3·888	1896-7	2·75
1888-9	4·180	1897-8	2·50
1889-90	3·234		

Gross
income and
expenditure
of railways,
1853 to
1898-9.

871. According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in August, 1899, the aggregate income from the State railways from the earliest time to the 30th June, 1899, was 62½ millions sterling, and the net income, after paying working expenses, over 25 millions; but, after allowing for interest paid on borrowed capital, there was a net deficiency of 9½ millions sterling. The expenditure on construction during the whole period was close on 39 millions, of which over 2½ millions was derived from the sale of land. The following is a summary of the figures given in the statement referred to :—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURY,
1853 TO 1898-9.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Income, 1853 to 1898-9	...	£62,613,394
Working expenses, 1858 to 1898-9	...	37,482,613½
Net income	...	25,130,781
Less interest, &c.	...	34,537,949
Net deficiency	...	£9,407,168

* See table following paragraph 858 *ante*. —† During the year 1898-9, the net income, which amounted to £1,076,003, was equivalent to 277 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£38,783,807) of the lines opened for traffic. For a comparison of the net earnings with the interest paid, see page 144 *ante*. —‡ Including interest on Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURY,
1853 TO 1898-9—continued.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

From Loans, 1856 to 1898-9	...	...	£36,164,258
„ Land Fund, 1853 to 1898-9	...	...	2,819,794*
Total	...	...	£38,984,052

872. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian Colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1890, and for each of the five years ended with 1897 :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway opened.†		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria	1870	274	31	38
	1875	617	70	78
	1880	1,199	136	139
	1885	1,676	191	175
	1890	2,471	281	221
	1893	2,958	337	252
	1894	3,003	342	256
	1895	3,104	353	263
	1896	3,106	353	264
New South Wales	1897	3,113	354	265
	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1885	1,777	57	186
	1890	2,263	73	205
	1893	2,435	79	201
	1894	2,585	84	209
	1895	2,615	85	207
Queensland	1896	2,615	85	203
	1897	2,724	88	208
	1870	206	3	178
	1875	265	4	146
	1880	633	9	230
	1885	1,434	21	455
	1890	2,112	32	547
	1893	2,373	35	549
	1894	2,379	36	542
	1895	2,379	36	525
	1896	2,430	36	521
	1897	2,515	38	526

* Derived from the alienation of Crown lands.

† For the last five years the figures for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia relate to the 30th June of the years named; whilst those for New Zealand relate to the 31st March of the ensuing year. In other cases the figures relate to the 31st December.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway opened.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
South Australia*	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1890	1,774	20	561
	1893	1,824	20	534
	1894	1,826	20	522
	1895	1,884	21	533
	1896	1,884	21	525
	1897	1,886	21	522
Western Australia	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1885	184	2	523
	1890	524	5	1,065
	1893	827	8	1,323
	1894	1,142	12	1,536
	1895	1,145	12	1,265
	1896	1,160	12	950
	1897	1,361	14	874
Tasmania	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	57	145
	1880	172	65	150
	1885	257	97	192
	1890	399	151	275
	1893	475	180	308
	1894	475	180	302
	1895	475	180	295
	1896	475	180	286
	1897	495	188	288
New Zealand	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1885	1,654	159	288
	1890	1,956	187	313
	1893	2,108	202	314
	1894	2,168	208	316
	1895	2,190	210	313
	1896	2,190	210	313
	1897	2,185	209	306

NOTE.—Private lines are included with Government lines in this table. The following are the lengths of private lines so included: 84½ miles in New South Wales, 15 miles in South Australia, 391 miles in Western Australia, 70 miles in Tasmania, and 167 miles in New Zealand. Tramways are not included. For miles of railway open in each colony in 1898, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), also Appendix C post.

* Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles, from 1893.

873. All Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5ft. 3in., which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 1,375 out of 1,870 miles, on 30th June, 1898, have been constructed upon a 3ft. 6in. gauge. In New South Wales a 4ft. 8½in. gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Bendigo to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5ft. 3in. gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3ft. 6in., with the exception of 18 miles in Tasmania, which are on a 2-ft. gauge.

Gauges of
lines in
Australia.

874. During seventeen years Victoria added 1,914 miles to the length of her lines of railway, as compared with 1,874 by New South Wales, 1,882 by Queensland, 1,289 by Western Australia, 1,219 by South Australia, 927 by New Zealand, and 323 by Tasmania. In 1897 the lines of Victoria extended over 389 miles more than those of New South Wales, and 598 miles more than those of Queensland. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1897, in regard to the length of their lines of railway :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
railways.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 5. South Australia. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

875. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies ; but, in proportion to population, she occupied the lowest position but one on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1897 in these respects :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
railway to
area and
population

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

- | To Area. | To Population. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 1. Western Australia. |
| 2. New Zealand. | 2. Queensland. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 3. South Australia. |
| 4. New South Wales. | 4. New Zealand. |
| 5. Queensland. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 6. South Australia. | 6. Victoria. |
| 7. Western Australia. | 7. New South Wales |

876. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1897, is shown in the following table.

Railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralias.

It will be observed that the length, in 1897, in Australia was more than twelve times, and in Australasia more than fifteen times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open.*	
	Continent of Australia.†	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	948	948
1875	1,631	2,323
1880	3,421	4,851
1885	6,134	8,045
1890	9,144	11,499
1893	10,418	13,001
1894	10,685	13,328
1895	11,128	13,793
1896	11,196	13,861
1897	11,600	14,280

Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

877. In 1897 there were, on the continent of Australia, an average of 3·8 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or somewhat more than 333 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 4·6 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or about 327 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Australasian and European railways in proportion to population and area.

878. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies would appear to be better provided with railway accommodation than any one of the European countries named below; whilst in proportion to area, Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania are better provided than Russia; but, with these exceptions, the Australasian colonies are in this respect worse provided than any European country :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—

(a) *In Proportion to Population.*

Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.
Western Australia	1897-8	114	Germany ...	1896-7	1,826
Queensland ...	"	187	United Kingdom ...	1897	1,858
South Australia ...	"	208	Austria-Hungary ...	"	2,117
New Zealand ...	"	330	Belgium ...	"	2,296
Tasmania ...	"	343	Spain ...	1896	2,353
Victoria ...	"	377	Italy ...	"	3,281
New South Wales	"	481	Portugal ...	1897	3,475
Switzerland ...	1897	1,268	Russia in Europe...	"	4,288
France ...	"	1,492			

* See footnote (†) on page 585 ante.

† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles, from 1820.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—continued.

(b) In Proportion to Area.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium ...	1897	3·9	Victoria ...	1897-8	28·2
United Kingdom ...	"	5·6	New Zealand ...	"	47·0
Switzerland ...	"	6·9	Tasmania ...	"	51·8
Germany ...	1896-7	7·3	Russia in Europe...	1897	80·1
France ...	1897	7·9	New South Wales	1897-8	111·1
Italy ...	1896	11·5	Queensland ...	"	253·5
Austria-Hungary	1897	12·8	South Australia ...	"	518·0
Spain ...	1896	25·5	Western Australia	"	656·3
Portugal ...	1897	25·6			

879. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the Government railways in each Australasian Colony during the financial year 1898, or 1897-8.* It will be noticed that although the length of lines opened is considerably less in New South Wales than in Victoria, the net revenue in the former exceeded that in the latter by £449,000 or by three-sevenths.

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.	At end of Financial Year.		During the Financial Year.		
	Number of Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	3,113†	38,593,205	2,608,896	1,646,054	962,842
New South Wales ...	2,691	37,719,402	3,026,748	1,614,605‡	1,412,143
Queensland ...	2,636	18,056,285	1,215,811	686,066	529,745
South Australia ...	1,724	12,764,106	983,928§	603,474	380,454
„ Nthn. Territory	146	1,155,152	14,124	20,268	- 6,144
Western Australia ...	992	5,047,261	1,019,677	786,318	233,359
Total ...	11,302	113,335,411	8,869,184	5,356,785	3,512,399
Tasmania ...	438	3,585,040	178,180	141,179	37,001
New Zealand ...	2,055	15,993,903	1,376,008	857,191	518,817
Grand Total ...	13,795	132,914,354	10,423,372	6,355,155	4,068,217

* The figures for Tasmania are for the year ended 31st December, 1893; for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1893; and those for the other colonies for the year ended 30th June, 1898. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix C *post*.

† About 48 miles closed to traffic have not been deducted.

‡ Including annual instalment of £75,000 towards the redemption of a loan of £1,000,000 for the reconstruction and improvement of rolling-stock and permanent way.

§ Of this amount £394,784 was derived from the line to Broken Hill, New South Wales.

Cost per
mile of
railways in
each
colony.

880. The average cost of construction of Government railways (including rolling-stock) per mile ranges from £14,017 in New South Wales, and £12,397 in Victoria, to £5,088 in Western Australia. These comparisons are defective, owing to the differences in gauge and the proportion of double lines not being taken into account. It is estimated that the cost in Victoria is equivalent to about £10,800 per mile of single line on a 3ft. 6in. gauge. The following are the figures for each colony :—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1898.*

	£		£
1. New South Wales ...	14,017	5. New Zealand ...	7,783
2. Victoria ...	12,397	6. South Australia ...	7,404
3. Tasmania ...	8,185	7. Queensland... ..	6,850
4. Northern Territory ...	7,912	8. Western Australia ...	5,088

Cost of rail-
ways per
mile in
various
countries.

881. Comparing the figures just quoted with the following, it will be found that the capital cost of railways per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South Wales as in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, or Austria; that the capital cost has been less in Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia than in any of the countries named except Sweden and Norway, and Japan; in Queensland than in any except Japan and Sweden; and in Western Australia than in any of the countries named :—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Cost per Mile.		Cost per Mile.
England and Wales ...	£60,495	Ireland	£12,459
United Kingdom ...	50,845	Holland	11,836
Scotland	44,641	United States ...	11,626
France	25,890	Canada	11,269
British Dominions ...	21,240	Cape Colony ...	10,165
Belgium	20,816	Australasia ...	9,681
Italy	20,800	India and Burma ...	8,987
Germany	20,260	Norway	7,246
Switzerland	19,734	Japan	6,414
Austria	16,260	Sweden	5,771

Receipts per
mile open
in various
countries.

882. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railways receipts to be higher in New South Wales than in Ireland, Italy, Japan, India, Canada, Sweden, and Norway; whilst in

* See note (') on preceding page.

Victoria they are higher than in the last four of these countries, but in New Zealand, Queensland, and Tasmania lower than in any of the other countries named :—

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Annual Receipts per Mile open.		Annual Receipts per Mile open.
England and Wales ...	£5,315	Italy ...	£1,068
United Kingdom ...	4,234	Western Australia ...	1,028
Scotland... ..	3,029	Japan ...	957
Belgium... ..	2,951	Victoria ...	842
Germany ...	2,773	India and Burma ...	807
France ...	2,333	Australia ...	786
Switzerland ...	2,146	Australasia ...	731
British Dominions ...	1,781	Canada ...	647
Holland ...	1,655	Sweden ...	589
Austria ...	1,623	South Australia ...	571
Cape Colony ...	1,615	Norway ...	536
United States ...	1,302	New Zealand ...	496
New South Wales ...	1,125	Queensland ...	461
Ireland ...	1,117	Tasmania ...	407

883. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £2 6s. in 1897-8, as against £2 6s. 1d. in 1896-7, £2 2s. 1d. in 1895-6, £2 6s. 2d. in 1894-5, and £2 10s. 4d. in 1893-4.* The first-named proportion was 15s. 3d. lower than that in New South Wales and 10s. 4d. lower than in Western Australia during the same year, but much larger than in any of the other Australasian colonies, as shown by the following figures:—

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF AUSTRALASIAN RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN, 1897-8.

	Average Receipts per Mile per Day.
	£ s. d.
New South Wales	3 1 3
Western Australia	2 16 4
Victoria	2 6 0
New Zealand	1 7 1
South Australia	1 11 3
Queensland	1 5 9
Tasmania	1 2 4

884. The receipts per train mile ranged from 56d. in Tasmania to 90d. in New Zealand, but was as high as 112d. in the Northern Territory, the proportion being 68d. in Victoria, and averaging 73d. for the whole of Australasia. On the other hand the working expenses varied from 33d. in Queensland and 39d. in South Australia to 52d. in Western Australia and 56d. in New Zealand, but was as high as 162d. in the Northern Territory, the proportion for Victoria being 43d., or 1d. less than in Australasia as a whole.

* These calculations are based upon a comparison of 365 days with the total receipts, but except on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs—where a limited traffic is carried on—the Victorian lines do not run on Sundays. If Sundays be excluded from the computation, the average daily receipts would be £2 13s. 8d. in 1897-8, £2 13s. 9d. in 1896-7, £2 9s. 1d. in 1895-6, £2 9s. 9d. in 1894-5, and £2 13s. 10d. in 1893-4.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES PER TRAIN MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897-8.*

			Average per train mile of—	
			Receipts.	Working Expenses.
			s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	...	...	5 8	3 7
New South Wales	...	...	7 3	3 10
Queensland	...	...	4 10	2 9
South Australia Proper	...	...	5 4	3 3
„ Northern Territory	...	...	9 4	13 6
Western Australia	...	...	5 8	4 4
Total	...	...	5 11	3 7
Tasmania	...	...	4 8	3 9
New Zealand	...	...	7 6	4 8
Grand Total	...	...	6 1	3 8

Receipts per
train mile
in European
countries.

885. Comparing the foregoing with the following figures, it would appear that the gross receipts of the railways per train mile are higher in the Northern Territory of South Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales than any of the European countries shown; lower in Victoria and Western Australia than in Russia, Germany, or Austria, but the same as in France and Switzerland; whereas they are lower in Tasmania than in any of them except Holland, and lower in Queensland than in any except Belgium or Holland.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PER TRAIN MILE.

					Receipts per Train Mile.	
					s. d.	
Russia	...	...	...	...	6 8	
Germany	...	...	...	...	6 4	
Austria	...	...	...	...	6 3	
France	...	...	...	...	5 8	
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	5 8	
Hungary	...	...	...	...	5 3	
Sweden	...	...	...	...	4 11	
Belgium	...	...	...	...	4 9	
Holland	...	...	...	...	3 7	

Proportion
of railway
working
expenses
to receipts
in Austral-
asian
Colonies,
1898.

886. The proportion of receipts to working expenses averaged 61 per cent. in the Australasian Colonies as a whole. The proportion was as low as 53 per cent. in New South Wales, and as high as 79 per cent. in Tasmania. In Victoria it was 63 per cent., that in South Australia and New Zealand being somewhat lower. The following are the proportions:—

PROPORTION OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENSES TO RECEIPTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897-8.

					Percentage of Receipts.
1. New South Wales	...	...	...	...	53·34
2. Queensland	...	...	...	...	56·43
3. Victoria	...	...	...	...	63·09
4. South Australia †	...	...	...	...	62·49
5. New Zealand	...	...	...	...	62·30
6. Western Australia...	...	...	...	...	77·11
7. Tasmania	...	...	...	...	79·23

* See footnote () on page 589 ante.

† Including Northern Territory.

887. In 1897-8 the net railway revenue bore a lower proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian Colonies except Tasmania. The highest proportion was in Western Australia, the earnings of the railways in which colony have increased from 39 per cent. in 1892 to nearly 5 per cent. in 1897-8. The following are the particulars:—

**PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF STATE
RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY, 1898.***

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Western Australia	... 4·96	5. Queensland	... 3·00
2. New South Wales	... 3·76	6. Victoria...	... 2·50
3. New Zealand	... 3·29	7. Tasmania	... 1·04
4. South Australia	... 3·00		

Proportion of net railway revenue to cost in each colony

888. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of Government railways averaged £10,028 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·09 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,635 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·06 per cent.

Average cost and profits of railways in Australia and Australasia.

889. The following figures, with which are embodied the averages relating to the Australasian Colonies during a period of five years, show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been less in Victoria than in any of the countries named, except Norway, Canada, Ireland, and Tasmania; whilst in Australasia as a whole the proportion was lower than in any of the countries outside its limits, except Norway, Canada, and Ireland. It must be remembered, however, that, unlike those in the older countries, the Australasian railways were being rapidly extended, and the traffic had been only imperfectly developed:—

Proportion of railway revenue to cost in various countries.

**PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Japan	... 7·94	New South Wales	... 3·55
Natal	... 7·11	Scotland	... 3·28
Cape Colony	... 6·07	New Zealand	... 3·24
Germany	... 6·06	Austria-Hungary	... 3·14
Belgium	... 5·71	South Australia	... 2·98
India and Burma	... 4·59	Queensland	... 2·93
Sweden	... 4·50	Australasia	... 2·73
Switzerland	... 4·28	Victoria	... 2·49
Western Australia	... 4·23	Norway	... 2·13
France	... 3·88	Canada	... 1·88
England and Wales	... 3·80	Ireland	... 1·43
United Kingdom	... 3·75	Tasmania	... 1·03
British Dominions	... 3·60		

890. The following figures show the comparative traffic on railways in the various Australasian Colonies during their respective financial years ended during 1898. In regard to passengers, the numbers do

Railway traffic in Australasian Colonies, 1897-8.

* For later information see Appendix C post.

not agree with those given in the railway reports, an attempt having been made to show the number of journeys made by periodical as well as daily ticket-holders :—

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1897-8.

Colony.	Passenger Journeys.				Goods and Live Stock.				Train Mileage (000's omitted).
	Number* (000's omitted).	Average per		Tons† Carried (000's omitted).	Average Tonnage per†				
		Mile open.	Train Mile.‡		Mile Open.	Train Mile.‡			
Victoria ...	43,091,	13,842	4·66	2,409,	774	·26	9,240,		
New South Wales ...	23,233,	8,634	2·79	4,630,	1,721	·56	8,340,		
Queensland ...	5,882,	2,231	1·11	1,324,	502	·26	5,007,		
South Australia Proper...	6,050,	3,509	1·63	1,189,	690	·32	3,716,		
" Northern Territory	3,	21	·10	3,	18	·10	30,		
Western Australia ...	5,670,	5,715	1·57	1,204,	1,214	·33	3,614,		
Total ...	83,929,	7,426	2·80	10,759,	952	·36	29,947,		
Tasmania ...	618,	1,410	·81	235,	537	·32	761,		
New Zealand ...	7,572,	3,685	2·07	2,518,	1,225	·69	3,667,		
Grand Total ...	92,119,	6,678	2·68	13,512,	979	·39	34,375,		

Railway
passengers
in Aus-
tralasian
Colonies.

891. It will be observed that there were in Victoria 13,842 passengers per mile opened, or three-fifths more than in New South Wales, and a still larger proportion than in the other colonies; whilst there were $4\frac{2}{3}$ passengers per train mile in Victoria, or two-thirds more than in New South Wales, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in New Zealand, and three times as many as in South or Western Australia. This preponderance of passenger traffic in Victoria is chiefly due to the exceptionally large suburban traffic of its metropolis, which amounts to one-half that of the whole colony. Even the tramway traffic will not account for the difference between Victoria and New South Wales, for $36\frac{1}{2}$ million passengers were carried on tramways during the year in the former, as compared with only nearly 27 millions in the latter colony. In New South Wales, however, there is, besides, an extensive traffic in omnibuses and steam-boats, of which no returns are available.

Goods traffic
in Aus-
tralasian
Colonies.

892. In proportion to the mileage open, the tonnage of goods and live stock carried in Victoria was much less than in New South Wales, New Zealand, or Western Australia, but larger than in any other colony; in proportion to the train mileage Victoria carried the same quantity of goods as Queensland, but less than any other Australasian colony except Northern Territory. In the Australasian Colonies, as a whole, the average weight carried was 979 tons per mile open, and nearly 8 cwt. per train mile.

* These figures have been compiled on a uniform basis. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 532,225 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly contract tickets available for all lines. From the Victorian figures 11,924,291—added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system—have been deducted. For later figures, see Appendix C *post*.

† The tonnage of goods and live stock is much lower than formerly, consequent on the treatment of each consignment of goods as a unit, instead of multiplying it by each system over which it travelled.

‡ Run with both passengers and goods.

893. The Victorian railways received on the average about 10s. 8d. Receipts per ton on Australian and European railways. in 1897-8, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are lower than those prevailing in South Australia, but higher than those prevailing in any of the other undermentioned countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that the distances travelled with goods in the various countries, which have an important bearing on the subject, are not taken into account. In reference to the high position of South Australia, it may be mentioned that more than one-half of the goods traffic of that colony is with the rich Broken Hill silver mines of New South Wales:—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT RECEIVED ON RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED.

	Receipts per Ton Carried.			Receipts per Ton Carried.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
South Australia (1898)	...	11 3	Switzerland (1897) ...	...	4 2
Victoria (1897-8)	10 8	United States (1897) ...	...	4 1
Queensland (1898)	10 2	Japan (1897-8) ...	...	3 10
New South Wales (1898)	...	8 2	Germany (1896-7) ...	...	3 9
Portugal (1897)	7 11	Austria-Hungary (1897)	...	3 5
Tasmania (1897)	7 0	Norway (1896-7) ...	...	3 3
New Zealand (1897-8)	...	6 4	Holland (1897) ...	...	2 10
Russia	6 4	Belgium (1897) ...	...	2 1
France (1897-8)	5 5	Denmark (1897-8) ...	...	2 0
Sweden (1897)	4 2			

894. In 1897 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland Railway in United Kingdom. together was 4,493 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open in England and Wales was 1,267 miles greater than that upon the Australian continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole the working expenses were in the proportion of 57 per cent. of the receipts; whilst the net receipts amounted to 3·73 per cent. of the capital cost. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1897.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	Paid up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	14,818	896,411,043	898,060,971	79,759,776	45,723,761
Scotland...	3,447	153,887,595	106,453,931	10,438,957	5,384,639
Ireland ...	3,168	39,466,457	25,905,299	3,538,321	1,975,404
Total United Kingdom ...	21,433	1,089,765,095	1,030,420,201	93,737,054	53,083,804

Railways
in British
possessions.

895. Except as regards the United Kingdom and Australasia, the figures in the following table, showing the statistics of railways in the various British possessions during 1897, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the *Colonial Office List*, 1899:—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1897.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom*...	21,433	1,089,765,095	93,737,054	53,083,804	40,653,250
Malta	8	90,000	6,818	4,939	1,879
ASIA.					
India and Burma	21,157	190,141,189	17,063,446	8,340,775	8,722,671
Indian Feudatory States†					
Ceylon	297	3,533,112	488,461	228,593	259,868
Protected Malay States	157	381,150‡	71,620‡	36,226‡	35,394‡
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony ...	1,901¶	19,323,155	3,070,897	1,898,316	1,172,581
Natal	420	6,588,507	1,051,359	583,088	468,271
Mauritius	105	828,656	114,155	77,763	36,392
AMERICA.					
Canada	16,687	188,053,061	10,757,522	7,226,438	3,531,084
Newfoundland ...	592	2,206,458	...	...	...
British Guiana ...	21	280,000	34,660	21,071	13,589
West Indies—					
Barbados	24	195,284	5,420	5,953	— 533||
Jamaica†	185	...	98,480	71,280	27,200
Trinidad and Tobago ...	61	...	66,469	44,765	21,704
Australasia†§ ...	13,795	132,914,354	10,423,372	6,355,155	4,068,217
Total	76,843	1,634,300,021	136,989,733	77,978,166	59,011,567

Railways
in foreign
countries.

896. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various foreign countries throughout

* For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see preceding table.

† For the year ending 31st March, 1898, in the case of India; 31st March, 1897, in the case of Jamaica; and 30th June, 1898, in the case of Australasia.

‡ In the case of the Protected Malay States the figures refer only to 58½ miles open in 1892.

§ The length of private lines in Australasia (837½ miles) is included in the first figure column, but the figures in the subsequent columns relate to Government lines only (13,795 miles). For railway financial statistics of the different Australasian Colonies, see table following paragraph 879 et seq. ante.

|| Excess of expenses over receipts.

¶ Exclusive of 366 miles private railways.

the world has been extracted. Germany, France, and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction (000's omitted).	Annual Number of Pas-sengers Carried (000's omitted).	Annual Receipts (000's omitted).	Annual Expenses (000's omitted).
EUROPE.						
			£		£	£
Austria-Hungary	1897	20,536	333,897,	166,443,	33,334,	20,515,
Belgium ...	1897	2,850	59,526,*	114,353,	8,510,	5,111,
Bulgaria ...	1896	522	...	...	...	...
Denmark ...	1897-8	1,530	...	17,063,*	1,260,*	1,014.*
France ...	1897	22,936	635,920,	374,755,	53,515,	27,871,
German Empire	1896-7	23,637	580,187,	646,461,	79,400,	44,209,
Greece ...	1897	591	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1897	1,899	22,476,*	25,022,	3,142,	2,629,
Italy ...	1897	9,580	201,000,	50,856,||	10,227,||	6,935,||
Portugal ...	1897	1,341	...	8,772,	1,470,	646,
Roumania ...	1896	1,832	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	1896	35,276	...	68,348,	42,087,	24,414,
Spain ...	1894	7,301	...	34,046,	7,991,	3,688,
Norway ...	1896-7	1,213	8,791,	7,583,	650,	463,
Servia ...	1895	335	3,958,	...	...	...
Sweden ...	1896	6,145	35,335,*	20,360,*	3,617,*	2,026,*
Switzerland ...	1897	2,313	45,644,	52,959,	4,963,	3,010,
Turkey in Europe	1898	1,249	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1897	400	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1897-8	2,950	18,921,	84,453,	2,822,	1,320,
Persia ...	1897	34	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia...	1898	1,558	...	...	...	...
AFRICA.						
Algeria ...	1892	1,956	...	...	1,057,	...
Egypt ...	1895	1,263	...	...	...	...
Orange Free State	1895	621	...	...	...	...
South African Republic(Trans- vaal)	1896	819	...	...	...	...
Tunisia ...	1892	260	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Con- federation	1897	9,195	71,800,†	10,820,	11,407,	7,852,
Brazil ...	1896	8,658	61,019,‡	7,315,§	4,391,§	29,247,§
Chile ...	1897	2,661	9,314,||	...	...	...
Colombia ...	1897	400	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1897	117	...	...	...	...
Cuba ...	1898	1,076	...	...	...	...
Guatemala ...	1897	148	...	...	...	...
Hawaii ...	1898 *	71	...	...	...	...

* No particulars as to 4,067 miles Companies lines in the case of Sweden; 445 miles Companies lines in Denmark; 917 miles Companies lines in Holland; and 791 miles Companies lines in Belgium.

† Figures for 1891.

‡ Figures for 1888.

§ Figures for 1887.

|| Figures for 1890.

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction (000's omitted).	Annual Number of Passengers Carried (000's omitted).	Annual Receipts 000's omitted).	Annual Expenses (000's omitted).
			£		£	£
<i>AMERICA—contd.</i>						
Honduras ...	1897	56	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	1897	8,498	...	21,700,*	2,803,*	...
Nicaragua ...	1897	95	...	...	...	...
Paraguay ...	1897	157	...	405,†	24,‡	17,‡
Peru ...	1897	1,036	...	...	...	...
San Domingo ...	1897	117	...	...	...	...
San Salvador ...	1896	62	...	...	39,908,*	27,474,*
United States § ...	1897	184,428	2,215,627,	489,500,	237,636,	157,986,
Uruguay ...	1897	1,009	...	...	...	...
Venezuela ...	1894	425	...	...	...	...

Railways in
the United
States.

897. The length of railways in the United States on the 31st December, 1897, was 184,428 miles, having in addition 59,016 miles of side tracks. There were 6·21 miles of line per 100 square miles of territory, or 25·8 miles per 100,000 inhabitants. To the close of their respective financial years in 1897, the total mileage constructed by companies was 178,212, of which the cost of construction and equipment was £2,215,626,700—1,117 millions being represented by capital stock, and 1,098 millions by funded debt—or an average of £12,420 per mile. Considering the lines as a single system, deducting all duplicate items arising from inter-company transactions, the gross income during the year amounted to £237,636,000 (including £3,868,000, arising from other investments), the working expenses to £157,986,000, and the net income to £79,650,000. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was 66 per cent.; whilst 27 per cent. of the gross receipts were from passengers, 71 per cent. from goods, and 2 per cent. from other sources. The gross earnings per mile were £1,292, and the net earnings £420. The proportion of net earnings to capital cost was 3·595 per cent.; whilst the interest and dividends payable on the capital stock, bonds, and debt amounted to £67,615,000, or 3·052 per cent. of the capital cost, and the payment for taxes to £8,987,000, or ·406 per cent., leaving a balance available for improvements of £3,048,000, or ·137 per cent. The number of passengers carried was 489½ millions, and the tonnage of goods, 741½ millions; being equivalent to 66,874 passengers, and 519,079 tons of freight carried 1 mile per mile of line. The employes numbered 823,476, or 449 per 100 miles of line; there being 17 per 100 miles of line occupied on general administration, 134 on maintenance of way, 88 on maintenance of rolling-stock, 206 in the Traffic branches, and 4 on miscellaneous duties.‖

* Figures for 1892.

† Figures for 1899.

‡ Figures for 1897.

§ The figures in the four last columns relate to companies only.

‖ See Twelfth Annual Report of the U.S. Inter-State Commerce Commission.

898. The following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of decennial or quinquennial periods, from 1830 to 1895,* and for the latest year; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1897-8.

Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
	Miles.	Miles.
1830	206	...
1840	5,335	513
1850	23,612	1,828
1855	42,320	3,742
1860	66,376	4,812
1865	90,116	4,748
1870	137,850	9,547
1875	183,681	9,166
1880	221,718	7,607
1885	302,778	16,212
1890-91	376,964	13,488
1895-6	433,850	11,377
1897-8	462,100	14,125

899. By the *Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* Tramways. 1883 (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company was authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs, unless the twelve municipalities interested,† who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal property and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the amending Acts (51 Vict. No. 952 and 56 Vict. No. 1278), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1893, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on its part, is required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in

* The figures for 1885 and previous years have been derived from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, and those for subsequent years from McCarty's *Annual Statistician*. When the length was given in kilometres it has been reduced to English miles on the assumption that a kilometre is equivalent to 5/8 of a mile.

† Their names are as follow:—The cities of Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, Fitzroy, Collingwood, South Melbourne, Hawthorn, and St Kilda; the towns of North Melbourne, Brunswick, and Port Melbourne; and the borough of Kew.

complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1893, were defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is by Act 48 Vict. No. 788 made a joint and several charge on the properties and revenues of the several municipalities. The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000, which has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.* The premiums received amounted to £55,794, making a total of £1,705,794. The whole of this was expended by the 31st December, 1893, when all outlay from loan moneys ceased in accordance with Act No. 1278. The following particulars have been kindly furnished by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust † :—

The total length of tramways authorized and constructed amounts to 47 miles 4 furlongs, of which 43 miles 6 furlongs are worked by cables and stationary steam-engines, and the remaining 3 miles 6 furlongs by horses.

The cable lines form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted combined all the best features and latest improvements of lines constructed both in America and Europe.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7, and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of 1½d. per journey.‡ All fares will be, by Act No. 765 section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of ten years from the date of the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, *viz.*, on the 31st December, 1897.

The lengths of the several lines and the dates on which they were opened for traffic were given in previous issues of this work.

Tramway
passengers
and receipts.

900. From information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during the year 1897-8 was 36½ millions—showing an increase on the previous year of 1½ millions; whilst an increase of miles run of 144,552 brought the total up to nearly 8 million miles. The total traffic receipts were £370,477, or £18,458 more than in 1897. The traffic generally shows steady improvement since 1896, when it was the lowest for several years.

* For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraph 338 *ante*.

† For a description of the method of constructing the tramways and working them, see issue of this work for 1890-91, vol. II., page 163.

‡ Tickets available for all the lines are now issued at the price of 2s. 9d. per dozen (2½d. each); and tickets available for Melbourne proper only are issued at the price of 1s. for eight. To two of the northern and one of the southern suburbs, moreover, the single fare has been reduced to 2d.

The number of persons employed by the company is about 1,400. The following are the traffic returns for the last thirteen years, together with the length of lines operated :—

TRAFFIC OF MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1885-6 TO 1897-8.

Year ended 30th June.		Average Length of Lines Open (Double Track).	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
		Miles.		No.	£
1886	...	2-29	497,631*	16,353,250	188,531
1887	...	7-60	1,508,516†	17,992,047	207,329
1888	...	19-85	4,036,253	31,133,444	362,581
1889	...	30-99	6,396,874	45,000,364	526,588
1890	...	37-21	7,453,667	45,273,578	527,342
1891	...	45-31	9,169,912	48,044,826	562,541
1892	...	45-00	8,892,962	43,825,439	511,915
1893	...	48-00	8,594,172	36,404,556	407,929
1894	...	48-00	8,260,016	34,787,652	359,547
1895	...	48-00	8,046,380	33,591,485	348,293
1896	...	48-00	7,726,412	32,874,716	346,582
1897	...	48-00	7,839,300	34,774,777	352,019
1898	...	48-00	7,983,852	36,245,280	370,477

NOTE.—The first line was opened for traffic on the 11th November, 1885. The following rates of wages were paid in 1898 by the Company :—First-class, Gripmen, 40s.; Conductors, 38s. per week. Second-class, an average of seven-eighths of these amounts, except on special occasions when the men do more work and often earn first-class rates.

901. From the opening of the Melbourne street tramways in December, 1885, to the end of 1893, there were 42 fatal accidents in connexion therewith. There were five in 1894, one in 1895, three in 1896, six in 1897, and four in 1898. Of the nineteen fatalities during these five years, seventeen were caused by being run over by, and two by falling from, the tram. Since the inauguration of the system to the end of 1898, there have therefore been 61 fatalities in all, or an average of nearly five per annum. No information is available respecting non-fatal accidents. Tramway accidents.

902. Besides the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there is a cable tramway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, between Clifton Hill and Preston; a horse tramway, 7 miles in length, between Sandringham and Cheltenham (Beaumaris); a horse tramway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, between Brunswick and Coburg; and an electric tramway, 4 miles in length, between Box Hill and Doncaster. All these lines are the property of, and are worked by, limited liability companies. The cost of the Beaumaris tramway to 30th June, 1898, was £19,020. The following were the traffic receipts, &c., on this line during the last five years :— Other suburban tramways.

BEAUMARIS TRAMWAY.

		Miles run.	Receipts.	Working expenses.
			£	£
1893-4	...	31,300	1,369	1,245
1894-5	...	43,176	1,309	1,537
1895-6	...	39,880	1,215	1,292
1896-7	...	35,020	1,196	1,173
1897-8	...	34,618	1,164	1,036

For ten months only.

† For nine months only.

Licensed
vehicles in
Melbourne.

903. The number of vehicles licensed in Melbourne, and for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1898, was 1,587 for the conveyance of passengers, of which 678 were tramcars and dummies; whilst the number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,332. The following are the particulars for the last four years:—

NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,*
1895 TO 1898.

	Number in—			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>				
Cabs (4 wheels)	740	692	670	679
Hansoms	229	220	212	212
Omnibuses	22	21	20	18
Tram cars	358	357	365	358
„ dummies	324	318	320	320
Total	1,673	1,608	1,587	1,587
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>				
Drivers licensed	1,011	1,070	1,086	1,332

Wages.

904. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne in 1898. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognized working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1898.†

Description of Labour.	1898.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.	
<i>Males.</i>	
Coachmen, footmen, } grooms, gardeners }	per week, with board and lodging
Butlers	17s. 6d. to 25s.
„ „ „ „ „	17s. 6d. to 25s.
<i>Females.</i>	
Cooks	per week, with board and lodging
Laundresses	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids	15s. to 17s. 6d.
Nursemaids	10s. to 15s.
General servants	6s. to 10s.
Girls	8s. to 12s.
„ „ „ „ „	5s. to 8s.

* Extending for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits of the city.

† For wages of tramway employes, see note to table following paragraph 900 ante.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1898—continued.

Description of Labour.					1898.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.					
<i>Males.</i>					
Barmen	...	per week, with board and lodging			20s. to 30s.
Waiters	...	"	"	"	20s. to 30s.
Boots	...	"	"	"	10s. to 20s.
Ostlers	...	"	"	"	12s. 6d. to 15s.
Cooks	...	"	"	"	20s. to 65s.
<i>Females.</i>					
Barmaids	...	per week, with board and lodging			15s. to 25s.
Waitresses	...	"	"	"	10s. to 15s.
Housemaids	...	"	"	"	10s. to 13s.
Cooks	...	"	"	"	15s. to 30s.
3.—FARM SERVANTS.					
<i>Males.</i>					
Ploughmen	...	per week, and found	...	...	12s. 6d. to 20s.
Farm labourers	...	"	"	...	12s. 6d. to 15s.
Milkmen for dairies	...	"	"	...	10s. to 15s.
Cheesemakers	...	"	"	...	£1 5s. to £2 10s.
Cooks	...	per annum,	"	...	£40 to £50
<i>Females.</i>					
Cooks	...	per annum, with board and lodging			£35 to £45
General servants	...	"	"	...	£30 to £40
Hop-pickers	...	per bushel	...	...	2d. to 3½d.
Maize-pickers	...	per bag	...	...	4d. to 6d.
Married couples (generally useful)	...	per annum, with board and lodging			£52 to £70
4.—STATION SERVANTS.					
<i>Males.</i>					
Boundary riders	...	per annum, with rations	...	...	£30 to £45
Stockmen	...	"	"	...	£50 to £60
Cooks	...	"	"	...	£52 to £75
Labourers	...	per week	"	...	15s. to 20s.
Drovers	...	"	"	...	£1 5s. to £2 10s.
Sheepwashers	...	"	"	...	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	...	per 100 sheep shorn, with rations	...	...	15s. to 17s. 6d.
<i>Females.</i>					
Cooks	...	per annum, with board and lodging			£35 to £52
General servants	...	"	"	...	£30 to £40
Married couples	...	per annum, with rations	...	...	£50 to £75
5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC.					
<i>Printers—</i>					
Compositors	...	per week	...	...	£2 12s. to £3 17s. 6d.
Machinists	...	"	...	...	£2 12s. to £3 12s.
Lithographers	...	"	...	...	£2 12s. to £3 12s.
Binders	...	"	...	...	£2 12s. to £4
Paper rulers	...	"	...	...	£2 12s. to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders	...	(females), per week	...	...	12s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.
"	...	(forewomen) "	...	...	£1 15s. to £2

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1898—continued.

Description of Labour.					1898.
11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC.					
Cabinetmakers	... per week	...	...	...	£1 5s. to £2 7s. 6d.
Carvers	... "	...	...	...	£2 5s.
Turners	... "	...	...	...	£2 5s.
Upholsterers	... "	...	...	...	£2 to £2 15s.
Polishers	... "	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £2 10s.
Coopers	... per day	...	...	...	7s. to 9s.
12.—IN DRESS.					
Tailors	... per hour	...	...	...	10d. to 1s.
"	... per week	...	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.
" in factories	"	...	...	...	£2 to £3
Mantlemakers	...	...	...	...	15s. to 35s.
Milliners—					
First class	...	...	...	...	£3 to £4
Second class	...	...	...	...	15s. to £2 5s.
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen	...	...	...	...	12s. to 25s.
Bootmakers	... riveting, children's boots, per pair	...	...	...	5d.
"	... riveting, boys' boots	...	...	...	7½d. to 9d.
"	... riveting, women's boots	...	...	...	8d. to 1s. 1d.
"	... riveting, men's boots	...	...	...	11d. to 1s. 9d.
"	... machine sewing, children's and boys' boots, per pair	...	...	...	6d. to 9d.
"	... women's	...	...	...	1s. 1d.
"	... men's	...	...	...	1s. 5d.
"	Machinists, per week	...	...	...	10s. to 25s.
Hatters—Gossamer trade—					
Bodymakers—silk hats, per dozen	...	...	...	...	16s. to 24s.
Finishers	...	...	...	...	22s. to 26s.
Shapers	...	...	...	...	8s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	...	...	...	...	3s. 6d. to 4s.
Trimmers	...	...	...	...	6s. to 10s.
Felt Hat Trade—					
Bodymakers, per week	...	...	...	...	£3
Blockers	...	...	...	...	£3
Finishers	...	...	...	...	£3
Shapers	...	...	...	...	£3
Binders (females)	...	...	...	...	15s. to 30s.
Trimmers	...	...	...	...	15s. to 30s.
Clothing	{ Cutters	...	...	...	£2 10s.
Factories	{ Pressers	...	...	...	30s. to 40s.
	{ Tailoresses	...	...	...	12s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.
	{ Machinists	...	...	...	12s. 6d. to 25s.
	{ Shirtmakers	...	...	...	14s. to 40s.
Drapers' assistants, carpet salesmen, per week	...	...	...	...	£1 10s. to £5
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK.					
Bakers—					
Foremen	... per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Second hands	...	...	...	...	£2 8s. to £2 15s.
Butchers—					
Shopmen	...	...	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.
Slaughtermen	...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Boys	... with board	...	...	...	5s. to 15s.
Small-goods men	...	...	...	...	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Maltsters	...	...	...	...	£2 2s. to £2 15s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1898—continued.

Description of Labour.	1898.
14.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.	
Brush-makers ... per week	£1 10s. to £3
" Female drawing hands, per week	15s. to 25s.
Curriers ... per week	£2 2s. to £3
Tanners ... "	30s. to 40s.
Beamsmen ... "	40s. to 45s.
Shedsmen ... "	30s. to 40s.
Fellmongers ... "	28s. to 40s.
Portmanteau, Trunk-makers	35s. to 45s.
15.—IN VEGETABLE MATTERS.	
Basket-makers ... per week	£2 to £2 10s.
Broom-makers ... "	30s. to 40s.
Cigar-makers ... "	30s. to 40s.
Tobacco (plug) makers	£2 to £4
Cork-cutters ... "	£1 16s. to £2 15s.
16.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC.	
Brickmakers—Clay-hole men ... per 1,000	1s. to 2s. 6d.
" Setters ... "	1s.
" Burners ... "	9d.
" Drawers ... "	10½d.
Potters ... per hour	10½d. to 1s. 3d.
Quarrymen ... per day	6s. to 8s.
Labourers ... "	5s. to 6s. 6d.
Stonebreakers ... per cubic yard	1s. to 3s.
Tarpavers ... per day	6s. 6d.
Asphalters ... "	10s.
ON METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.	
Gripmen, first-class, per week	40s.
" second-class "	35s.
Conductors, first class	38s.
" second-class, per week	33s.
17.—IN MINES.	
General managers, per week	£3 to £9
Legal " "	5s. to £5
Mining " "	£3 10s. to £6
Engineers ... "	£2 10s. to £3
Engine-drivers ... "	£2 5s. to £3
Pitmen ... "	£2 5s. to £3
Blacksmiths ... "	£2 5s. to £3
Carpenters ... "	£2 5s. to £3
Foremen of shift "	£2 5s. to £3
Miners ... "	£2 to £2 10s.
Surfacemen—Labourers "	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Boys ... "	15s. to 35s.

Wholesale
prices.

905. Wholesale prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow for 1898. The prices quoted are the distributing prices to the retail traders. There is great difficulty in arriving at the exact prices paid, as many items are subject to trade allowances and discounts. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal,

&c., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne :—

WHOLESALE PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1898.

Articles.					1898.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.					
Wheat ...	...	...	...	per bushel	2s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.
Barley { Malting	...	...	...	"	3s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.
Barley { Cape	...	...	...	"	1s. 9d. to 3s.
Oats { Algerian	...	...	...	"	1s. 4d. to 2s.
Oats { White	...	...	...	"	1s. 10d. to 2s. 5d.
Maize ...	...	...	...	"	2s. 2d. to 3s. 5d.
Bran ...	...	...	...	"	7d. to 10½d.
Pollard ...	...	...	...	"	6¾d. to 1s.
Hay, manger	...	...	...	per ton	£2 5s. to £4 5s.
Chaff, prime	...	...	...	"	£2 5s. to £3 5s.
Potatoes	...	...	...	"	£5 to £11
Flour, first quality	...	...	...	"	£8 to £12
Oatmeal	...	...	...	"	£12 to £17
GRAZING PRODUCE.					
Horses—					
Extra heavy and draught	...	...	...	each	£23 to £36
Medium draught	...	...	...	"	£10 to £24
Indian remounts and gunners	...	...	...	"	£15 to £33
Weight-carrying hacks	...	...	...	"	£18 to £40
Saddle and harness (good)	...	...	...	"	£4 to £7 10s.
Carriage pairs	...	...	...	per pair	£105 to £126
Fat cattle—Bullocks—					
Extra prime and heavy	...	...	...	each	£10 10s. to £16 17s. 6d.
Prime	...	...	...	"	£8 10s. to £14 12s. 6d.
Good	...	...	...	"	£6 15s. to £12
Middling	...	...	...	"	£5 5s. to £9 15s.
Inferior	...	...	...	"	£4 to £8 10s.
Cows—					
Prime	...	...	...	"	£5 to £10 10s.
Good	...	...	...	"	£3 15s. to £8
Others	...	...	...	"	£2 10s. to £7 10s.
Fat sheep—					
Wethers, crossbred	...	...	...	"	9s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
" merino	...	...	...	"	6s. 9d. to 17s. 9d.
Ewes, crossbred	...	...	...	"	8s. to 17s. 6d.
" merino	...	...	...	"	4s. to 13s. 6d.
Fat lambs—					
Prime	...	...	...	"	7s. to 12s.
Good	...	...	...	"	6s. to 10s.
Inferior	...	...	...	"	2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Butchers' meat—					
Beef	...	...	...	per 100 lbs.	£1 to £1 8s.
Mutton	...	...	...	per lb.	1¾d. to 2¾d.
Veal	...	...	...	"	2d. to 3¼d.
Pork	...	...	...	"	4d. to 6¾d.
Sheepskins	...	...	...	each	1s. to 6s.
Hides—					
Green ox, extra heavy	...	...	...	per lb.	3¾d. to 5¾d.
" average	...	...	...	"	2¾d. to 4d.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1898—*continued.*

Articles.	1898.
GRAZING PRODUCE—<i>continued.</i>	
Hides—Calfskins per lb.	2½d. to 5½d.
Tallow—Mutton per ton	£17 10s. to £22
FISH.	
Barracouta per basket	1s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.
Bream "	3s. 6d. to 10s.
Flathead "	1s. to 9s.
Flathead, rock "	4s. 6d. to 14s.
Flounder "	1s. to 16s.
Garfish "	2s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.
Mullet "	1s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.
Pike "	4s. 6d. to 13s.
Trevalla "	1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Whiting "	1s. 6d. to 16s.
Crayfish per dozen	2s. to 15s. 6d.
Oysters per bag	5s. to £2 5s.
FRUIT.	
Apples per case	1s. 4d. to 16s.
Oranges "	1s. 6d. to £1 1s.
Lemons "	4s. to £1 5s.
Pears, culinary "	2s. to 5s.
„ dessert "	4s. to 8s.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
Furred skins—	
Kangaroo per lb.	9d. to 1s. 6d.
Opossum per doz.	6s. to £1 8s.
Rabbit per lb.	5d. to 1s. 8d.
Bark, for tanning per ton	£2 10s. to £7 10s.
Tea, duty paid per lb.	7½d. to 1s. 10½d.
Sugar, Victorian, refined, duty paid per ton	£19 10s. to £22
Rice, duty paid "	£16 to £25
Tobacco—	
Imported, manufactured, duty paid per lb.	4s. to 5s.
Colonial-made, manufactured, duty paid "	2s. 3d. to 4s. 2d.
Soap, household per ton	£16 to £30
Salt, best household "	£3 15s. to £4 8s. 6d.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC. (DUTY PAID).	
Imported—	
Ale—English per hhd.	£5 to £7
Brandy, in bulk per gal.	16s. to £1 4s.
Rum "	14s. 6d. to 16s.
Whisky "	18s. to £1 7s.
Wine—Port per pipe	£3 9s. to £7 6s.
„ Sherry per butt	£3 3s. to £8 3s.
Clarets, &c. per doz.	£1 17s. 6d. to £4 10s.
Champagne "	£3 15s. to £5 17s. 6d.
Victorian—	
Ale—Ordinary per hhd.	£3 to £3 5s.
Brandy, wine, in bulk per gal.	15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
„ other "	15s. 6d.
Whisky, malt "	13s. 6d.
Wine, in bulk "	2s. 6d. to 7s.

906. An attempt has also been made to ascertain the retail prices in Retail prices. Melbourne, which present greater difficulties than wholesale prices, varying as they do in different localities and even in different shops. The following table, however, will give a fair idea of the range and mean of such prices in 1898, derived from the best sources available :—

RETAIL PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1898.

Articles.				Annual Range.	Mean Price.*
BUTCHERS' MEAT.					
Beef	...	...	per lb.	4d. to 8d.	6d.
Mutton	...	...	"	2d. to 5d.	3½d.
Pork	...	...	"	5d. to 7d.	6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.					
Butter (best factory)	...	...	per lb.	1s. to 1s. 10d.	1s. 3½d.
Cheese	...	...	"	5d. to 9d.	7d.
Milk	...	...	per quart	3d. to 5d.	4½d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE, POULTRY, AND GAME.					
Bacon	...	...	per lb.	6d. to 11d.	8½d.
Ham	...	...	"	8d. to 1s. 1d.	10½d.
Eggs	...	...	per doz.	8d. to 2s.	1s. 1½d.
Geese	...	...	per pair	5s. to 10s.	6s. 11d.
Ducks	...	...	"	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Fowls	...	...	"	3s. to 7s.	5s. 3d.
Turkeys	...	...	"	5s. to £1 8s.	13s. 6d.
Rabbits	...	...	"	3d. to 11d.	7d.
Hares	...	...	per brace	9d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 10d.
GARDEN PRODUCE.					
Potatoes	...	...	per cwt.	4s. 9d. to 14s.	8s. 7½d.
" kidney	...	...	per case	2s. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 10d.
Onions, dried	...	...	per cwt.	3s. to 16s.	7s. 10d.
" green	...	...	per doz. bunches	3d. to 9d.	4d.
Cabbages	...	...	per doz.	3d. to 4s.	1s. 7d.
Carrots	...	...	per doz. bunches	3d. to 1s.	6½d.
Cauliflowers	...	...	per doz.	6d. to 4s.	1s. 6½d.
Celery	...	...	per doz. bunches	6d. to 1s. 8d.	10d.
Lettuces	...	...	per doz.	3d. to 1s.	6d.
Parsnips	...	...	per doz. bunches	6d. to 1s. 6d.	1s.
Radishes	...	...	"	3d. to 4d.	3½d.
Turnips	...	...	"	2d. to 1s.	7d.
Rhubarb	...	...	"	4d. to 1s. 6d.	8½d.
Horse Radish	...	...	per bundle	6d. to 1s.	9d.
Green Peas	...	...	per lb.	2d. to 4d.	2½d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.					
Tea, medium quality	...	...	per lb.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. 1½d.
" superior "	...	...	"	1s. 6d. to 2s.	1s. 9d.
Coffee, pure	...	...	"	1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.	1s. 7d.
" with Chicory	...	...	"	1s. to 1s. 8d.	1s. 4d.

* The mean price represents the average realized, assuming that equal quantities were disposed of periodically during the year.

RETAIL PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1898—*continued.*

Article.	Annual Range.	Mean Price.*
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—<i>continued.</i>		
Sugar, refined per lb.	2½d.	2½d.
Rice "	2½d. to 3d.	2½d.
Tobacco—Colonial "	3s. to 4s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
„ Imported... .. "	5s. to 6s.	5s. 6d.
Soap, common "	1½d. to 3d.	2½d.
Candles "	4½d. to 6d.	5½d.
Salt, ordinary "	½d. to ¾d.	¾d.
Gas per 1,000 ft.	5s.	5s.
Bread per 4-lb. loaf	4½d. to 8d.	6d.
Coal—Newcastle per ton	19s. 6d. to £1 0s. 6d.	£1 0s. 1d.
„ Victorian "	19s. to £1	19s. 5½d.
Firewood—		
Box Blocks per cwt.	9d. to 10½d.	10d.
Mixed Blocks (2-ton measurement)... ..	16s. to £1 2s.	19s. 4½d.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.		
Ale—English per doz.†	9s. to 12s.	10s. 6d.
„ Colonial { „	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	5s.
Porter—English { per pint	3d.	3d.
Brandy per doz.†	9s. to 12s.	10s. 6d.
Whisky per bottle†	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	6s.
Wine—Colonial „	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	4s.
„ „ per doz.†	8s. to £1 10s.	19s.
„ „ per gall.	3s. 6d. to 8s.	5s. 9d.

Price of gold.

907. The price of gold in 1898 ranged from £3 to £4 4s. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1898 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in Mitta Mitta South subdivision of the Beechworth district, as well as in Omeo subdivision of the Gippsland district, and the highest price quoted (£4 4s. per oz.) was in the Central subdivision of the Ballarat district, and in the Indigo and Alexandra subdivisions of the Beechworth district. Taking the colony as a whole, the average price may be set down at £4 per oz.

Imports of
live stock
overland.

908. The returns of live stock imported overland, made by the inspectors of stock, always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1898, the latter showed larger numbers of horses,

* The mean price represents the average realized, assuming that equal quantities were disposed of periodically during the year.

† Reputed quarts.

cattle, and sheep, but a smaller number of pigs. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities :—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1894 to 1898.

According to the Returns of the—	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Stock Inspectors—				
1894	1,897	39,182	740,675	1,551
1895	2,107	35,208	701,092	1,063
1896	5,480	35,212	583,737	944
1897	6,898	35,976	684,457	1,868
1898	5,060	43,143	891,405	3,321
Customs—				
1894	1,959	38,564	760,765	1,585
1895	2,160	34,912	697,243	1,033
1896	5,357	36,219	603,082	1,112
1897	6,861	36,098	685,130	2,487
1898	5,435	43,859	924,532	3,236

909. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock imported overland in 1898 was £694,277.* On the 5th June, 1895, the duty of £2 10s. per head on horses was removed. The rates of duty payable on the importation of other kinds of stock, which have been in force since the 6th June, 1892, are as follow :—

RATES OF IMPORT DUTY ON LIVE STOCK.

						£	s.	d.
Cattle and calves	each	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Sheep and lambs	"	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Pigs	"	...	...	...	...	0	10	0

* For further particulars see page 462 ante.

PART 6.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages,
1894 to 1898.

910. The marriages celebrated in 1898 numbered 7,620, as against 7,568 in 1897, 7,625 in 1896, 7,181 in 1895, and 7,029 in 1894.

Marriages,
1898 and
former
years.

911. Although fewer than in 1896, the marriages in 1898 were more numerous than those in any other year since 1892. The number returned annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which continued until 1890. In 1882, for the first time, the marriages returned exceeded 6,000; in 1884 they exceeded 7,000; in 1888 they nearly reached 9,000; and in 1889 and 1890 they exceeded that number by nearly 200*; but in 1891 they again fell below 9,000; in 1892 they fell below 8,000; and in 1893 and 1894 to 7,000, or fewer than they were nine or ten years previously. A partial recovery, however, has taken place in the three years ended with 1898, when the number averaged 7,600.

Marriage
rate.

912. The proportion which the number of marriages bears to the total population is generally called the marriage rate. The rate at first gradually declined from over 8 per 1,000 in the years 1860 to 1862, to a minimum of 5·98 in 1879; then gradually recovered to over 8 in the years 1888-90; it then again fell rapidly until the minimum (5·98) was for the second time reached in 1893 and 1894. It subsequently rose to over 6 in 1895, and remained stationary at nearly 6½ in the three years 1896-8. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during 1860 and each subsequent fifth year, also in the eight years ended with 1898 :—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1898.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Numbers of Persons Married.
1860	8·15	16·30
1865	7·36	14·72
1870	6·63	13·26
1875	6·33	12·66
1880	6·22	12·44
1885	7·73	15·46
1890	8·21	16·42
1891	7·66	15·32
1892	6·64	13·28
1893	5·98	11·96
1894	5·98	11·96
1895	6·08	12·16
1896	6·48	12·96
1897	6·45	12·90
1898	6·50	13·00

* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) to be published later on.

913. It has been shown, upon more than one occasion,* that the frequency of marriage is not dependent upon the numbers of the total population, still less upon the number of marriageable women, but almost entirely upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, the tendency of whom to marry is modified by their habits and occupations, and upon the view they take of their future prospects. Thus men have a greater tendency to marry in prosperous than in dull times, and the men of a rural, and especially of an agricultural, community have a greater tendency to marry than those of an urban one. The following table has been constructed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men, and to the number of single women in each of the last six census years ended with 1891 :—

Marriage
rate at
various
periods

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION† AND TO SINGLE
MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1891.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Total Population.	Marriage- able Men.†	Marriage- able Women.§	Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
					Popula- tion.	Marriage- able Men.	Marriage- able Women.
1854 ...	234,361	70,865	15,083	3,696	15·77	52·16	245·04
1857 ...	383,668	95,427	26,317	4,465	11·64	46·79	169·66
1861 ...	513,896	106,940	37,006	4,528	8·81	42·34	122·36
1871 ...	712,263	89,921	65,386	4,715	6·62	52·43	72·11
1881 ...	849,438	99,824	119,360	5,732	6·75	57·42	48·02
1891 ...	1,130,463	163,048	173,138	9,007	7·97	55·24	52·02

914. It will thus be observed that, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population (marriage rate), and to the marriageable women, has fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men has been tolerably constant, the extremes being $57\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881 and $42\frac{1}{2}$ in 1861. At the last three decennial periods, when the colony was in a more settled condition than at earlier periods, this proportion averaged 55 per 1,000, which also was about the rate in 1891. At the same periods the proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable females varied from 72 in 1871 to 48 in 1881; since 1881, as was anticipated,|| this proportion has increased, and in 1891 it stood at 52.

Fluctuations
in mar-
riage rate.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, pages 265 to 267; same work, 1879-80, pages 103 and 104; same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200; same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166; and same work, 1889, Vol. I., pages 323 and 324.

† The populations in this table are those returned at the respective censuses, the Chinese and Aborigines being excluded; and the marriages are those (exclusive of marriages of Chinese and Aborigines) which took place in the twelve months of which the date of each census was the middle. The proportion of the latter to the former in 1891, therefore, differs slightly from that in the previous table, which is based upon the total mean population and all the marriages in the calendar year.

‡ Comprising bachelors of twenty and upwards, and widowers at all ages.

§ Comprising spinsters of fifteen and upwards, and widows at all ages.

|| See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 447.

Marriages of
available
persons in
Australasia
and United
Kingdom.

915. It would appear from the following calculations, which have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, that, in proportion to the number of marriageable men (bachelors aged 20 and upwards and widowers and divorced men at all ages), more marriages take place in England and fewer in Ireland and Scotland than in any of the Australasian Colonies; also that, in proportion to the number of marriageable women (spinsters aged fifteen and upwards and widows and divorced women at all ages), fewer marriages take place in England, Ireland, and Scotland than in any of the Australasian Colonies, of which Western Australia, in this respect, stands at the head. Victoria, it will be observed, stands below South Australia, and slightly below Tasmania and New South Wales, as regards the proportion of marriages of available men, and below any of the other Australasian Colonies as regards the proportion of marriages of available women:—

MARRIAGES IN PROPORTION TO NUMBER OF AVAILABLE MEN AND
WOMEN IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND DIVISIONS OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Men.

England	...	...	...	...	84.84
South Australia	...	...	...	...	64.58
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	54.80
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	53.87
Victoria	...	...	...	...	53.85*
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	48.64
Queensland	...	...	...	...	44.70
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	35.74
Ireland	...	...	...	...	32.95
Scotland	...	...	...	...	32.08

Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Women.

Western Australia	...	...	...	...	76.31
Queensland	...	...	...	...	72.87
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	61.72
South Australia	...	...	...	...	53.67
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	52.88
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	51.03
Victoria	...	...	...	...	50.71*
England	...	...	...	...	45.92
Ireland	...	...	...	...	21.29
Scotland	...	...	...	...	17.29

Marriages of
available
persons in
France and
Switzerland.

916. According to papers read before the Statistical Society of Paris, by M. Toussaint Lona, in September and December, 1884, marriageable men marry at the rate of 57 per 1,000 in France, and of 49 per 1,000 in Switzerland, and marriageable women marry at the rate of 46 per 1,000 in France, and of 38 per 1,000 in Switzerland. It is not certain, however, that the figures are comparable with those in the

* These proportions differ slightly from those given in the table following paragraph 913 *ante*, where the comparisons are made with the marriages which took place in the twelve months of which the Census was the middle instead of the calendar year 1891, which has here been adopted uniformly for all the colonies and countries. The marriages in the former table, moreover, were exclusive of those of Chinese and Aborigines, which is not the case here.

foregoing table, as it is not known what were the ages selected by the author in making his calculations as those marking the commencement of the period of bachelorhood and spinsterhood.

917. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian Colonies for each fifth year from 1865 to 1890, also for the four years, 1894 to 1897, except in regard to Western Australia for the first two periods :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1897.*

Year.	Number of Marriages† per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	7·36	8·94	13·27	9·45	...	6·27	10·47
1870 ...	6·63	7·85	7·80	6·90	...	6·62	7·62
1875 ...	6·33	7·88	8·63	8·01	7·26	6·63	8·94
1880 ...	6·22	7·68	6·97	8·69	7·42	7·38	6·71
1885 ...	7·73	8·22	9·20	7·82	7·51	8·22	6·73
1890 ...	8·21	7·15	8·28	7·04	6·18	6·64	6·12
1894 ...	5·98	6·19	5·70	6·07	6·48	5·43	6·16
1895 ...	6·08	6·35	6·23	5·88	6·99	5·32	5·94
1896 ...	6·48	6·59	6·05	6·17	8·82	5·91	6·86
1897 ...	6·45	6·72	6·05	5·46	10·65	6·23	6·83
Mean of 33 years	6·88	7·69	8·15	7·49	7·18‡	6·81	7·34

918. According to an average extending over a period of 33 years, the marriage rate in Victoria was almost identical with that in Tasmania, but was below that in any of the other colonies. In the last year, the marriage rate in Victoria occupied the fourth position, it being lower than that in Western Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales, although it was but little lower than in the two last-named colonies. The rates in all the colonies, except South Australia, have improved since 1894, when they were particularly low, but in 1897 they were still below the average—with one exception—more especially in Queensland, South Australia, and New South Wales. The exception referred to was Western Australia, where the rate in 1897 was far the highest on record in that colony.

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the 35 years ended with 1897, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) to be published later on.

† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

‡ Mean of 26 years.

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

919. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective marriage rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of 33 years :—

Order in Latest Year.

1. Western Australia.
2. New Zealand.
3. New South Wales.
4. Victoria.
5. Tasmania.
6. Queensland.
7. South Australia.

Order in a Series of Years.

1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.
5. Western Australia.
6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

920. The mean marriage rate of the five colonies situated upon the Australian continent, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, fell off from a maximum of 8 or over in 1883 or 1884, at first slowly, but rapidly after 1891, to a minimum of 6 in 1894; but has since been gradually recovering, as will be seen by the following figures :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1897.

Year.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Population.			
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		
1873	...	7.35	7.38	1887	...	7.56	7.26
1874	...	7.07	7.32	1888	...	7.99	7.61
1875	...	7.12	7.38	1889	...	7.69	7.37
1876	...	6.93	7.15	1890	...	7.67	7.37
1877	...	7.05	7.18	1891	...	7.46	7.20
1878	...	7.08	7.27	1892	...	6.69	6.61
1879	...	6.88	7.01	1893	...	6.16	6.14
1880	...	7.15	7.08	1894	...	6.04	6.03
1881	...	7.62	7.41	1895	...	6.20	6.12
1882	...	8.03	7.86	1896	...	6.50	6.54
1883	...	8.24	8.02	1897	...	6.58	6.61
1884	...	8.22	7.98				
1885	...	8.09	7.86				
1886	...	7.84	7.50				
				Means	...	7.25	7.17

Marriage rates in certain British Possessions.

921. Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are obtainable for few British Colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies—which, it is to be regretted, are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such particulars have come to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rates in some of the West India Islands are explained by the fact that the negro population as a rule ignore the marriage ceremony. The same circumstance may perhaps also affect the marriage rates in the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, although the low marriage rate in

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

the latter would, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the fact that the large imported Coolie population is for the most part comprised of males, the females introduced being extremely few :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH COLONIES.

—	Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*	—	Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*
Ceylon ...	1894-8	7.5	West Indies—		
Cape of Good Hope	1898	4.0	Leeward Islands†	1897	3.5
Mauritius ...	1893	6.3	Jamaica ...	1894-8	4.5
Seychelles ...	1894	8.0	St. Lucia ...	1898	6.4
Bermuda ...	1897	7.7	Grenada ...	1897	5.5
			Trinidad ...	1898	8.6‡
			British Honduras	1896	8.5

922. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1897 a statement of the marriage rates in each division of the United Kingdom and such foreign countries as the information is available for. It will be seen that the rate varies from as high as 8 or upwards in Austria, Hungary, and Germany, to less than 6 in Sweden, and as low as 5 in Ireland. The figures have been taken from the 60th report of the Registrar-General of England :—

Marriage rates in European countries.

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1893 TO 1897.

Countries.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.					
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary ...	9.3	9.2	8.4	8.0	8.1	8.6
Prussia ...	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.1
German Empire ...	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.0
Austria ...	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0
Belgium ...	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.2	7.8
England and Wales ...	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.9	8.0	7.6
Switzerland ...	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.6
France ...	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.5
Holland ...	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4
Italy ...	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.3
United Kingdom ...	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.3
Denmark ...	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.2
Scotland ...	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.3	6.9
Norway ...	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.5
Sweden ...	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	...	5.8§
Ireland ...	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9||

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

† Consisting of the following Presidencies. Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and Virgin Islands.

‡ The East Indian section of the population (Coolies), amongst whom concubinage largely prevails, is not taken into account in the calculation.

§ Mean of four years.

|| The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to the defective registration of Roman Catholic marriages, which amount to over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is also stated to be in part due to "the abnormal conditions arising from a large annual emigration of unmarried persons at what may be called the marrying ages."—See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 6.

Austral-
asian and
European
marriage
rates
compared.

923. In the five years, 1893 to 1897, the mean marriage rate in Western Australia was higher than in any of the countries named except Hungary, Prussia, the German Empire, Austria, and Belgium; where it was about equal. The rate in New South Wales and New Zealand was about the same as in Norway, where it was lower than in any of the other European countries shown except Sweden and Ireland; whilst in the remaining colonies it was about the same, or only slightly higher than in Sweden. It should be noted, however, that the rates in the Australasian Colonies during the period dealt with were, omitting Western Australia, exceptionally low. The following are the rates referred to:—

MEAN MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1893 TO 1897.

					Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	7.84
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	6.45
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	6.40
Victoria	...	...	...	...	6.19
Queensland	...	...	...	...	5.99
South Australia	...	...	...	...	5.97
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	5.68

Marriage-
able per-
sons in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

924. The following table shows the number of marriageable men and women in each Australasian Colony, according to the returns of the census of 1891, the unmarried (never married) being distinguished from the widowed:—

MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN
COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Colony.	Marriageable Men.			Marriageable Women.		
	Bachelors aged 20 and upwards.*	Widowers at all ages.	Total.	Spinsters aged 15 and upwards.*	Widows at all ages.	Total.
Victoria	144,567	18,481	163,048	140,240	32,898	173,138
New South Wales	140,242	16,760	157,002	111,221	25,795	137,016
Queensland	60,518	4,464	64,982	33,171	6,695	39,866
South Australia	32,056	3,791	35,847	34,692	8,442	43,134
Western Australia	10,667	890	11,557	4,526	886	5,412
Total	388,050	44,386	432,436	323,850	74,716	398,566
Tasmania	15,616	2,413	18,029	15,416	3,945	19,361
New Zealand	70,437	7,797	78,234	59,861	12,098	71,959
Grand Total	474,103	54,596	528,699	399,127	90,759	489,886

* Including divorced persons at all ages.

925. South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria are the only colonies in which the marriageable women exceeded the marriageable men. The following are the proportions of the former to the latter, the colonies being arranged in order:—

Proportion of single women to men in Australasian Colonies.

MARRIAGEABLE WOMEN PER 10,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN
LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1891.

1. South Australia ...	12,033	5. New South Wales ...	8,727
2. Tasmania ...	10,739	6. Queensland ...	6,135
3. Victoria ...	10,619	7. Western Australia ...	4,683
4. New Zealand ...	9,198		

926. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Australasian colony, those under and over 21 years of age being distinguished:—

Husbands and wives in Australasian Colonies.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.
Victoria ...	276	170,678	170,954	3,447	170,302	173,749
New South Wales ...	393	166,241	166,634	5,233	160,415	165,648
Queensland ...	115	57,772	57,887	1,873	55,723	57,596
South Australia ...	103	48,829	48,932	785	47,510	48,295
Western Australia ...	20	7,223	7,243	208	6,170	6,378
Total ...	907	450,743	451,650	11,546	440,120	451,666
Tasmania ...	76	22,237	22,313	591	20,808	21,399
New Zealand ...	107	90,443	90,550	1,666	89,211	90,877
Grand Total ...	1,090	563,423	564,513	13,803	550,139	563,942

927. Victoria and New Zealand are the only Australasian Colonies in which wives exceeded husbands. In all the other colonies husbands were in excess. Wives relatively to husbands were fewest in Western Australia, and next so in Tasmania. The following are the proportions in the different colonies:—

Proportion of wives to husbands in Australasian Colonies

WIVES TO EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS IN EACH COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

1. Victoria ...	10,164	5. South Australia ...	9,870
2. New Zealand ...	10,036	6. Tasmania ...	9,590
3. Queensland ...	9,950	7. Western Australia ...	8,806
4. New South Wales ...	9,941		

928. In the Australian Continent as a whole the husbands and wives were about equal, the difference being only 16 in favour of the latter. In Australia combined with Tasmania and New Zealand there was a slight difference in the opposite direction, there being 571 more husbands than wives.

Proportion of wives to husbands in Australasia.

Marriage
rates in
town and
country.

929. Although rural rather than urban life tends to the promotion of marriage, it happens that, since the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns, whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, the marriage rate recorded there is much higher than that in the country. In Victoria, during the year 1898, it was about two and a half times as high in the metropolis, and nearly three times as high in country towns, as it was in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the proportion of marriages to the population in the three classes of districts in the year 1898 and in the previous quinquennial period :—

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1898.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages in 1898.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population, 1891-5.
		Total Number.	No. per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne and Suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	464,690	3,992	8.59	8.68
Extra-Metropolitan Towns ...	196,930	1,921	9.75	9.59
Country Districts ...	511,330	1,707	3.34	3.20
Total ...	1,172,950	7,620	6.50	6.46

Marriages
in each
quarter.

930. Marriages in Victoria are generally most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter. In the year 1898 these relative positions were maintained so far as the autumn and spring quarters were concerned, but the marriages were least numerous in the summer quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of 1896, 1897, and 1898, and the percentage in each quarter according to the average of a series of fifteen years :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	1896.		1897.		1898.		15 Years 1881-95.
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	Percentage.
Summer	March ...	1,843	24.17	1,871	24.72	1,730	22.70	23.98
Autumn	June ...	1,999	26.22	2,111	27.89	2,084	27.35	26.60
Winter	September ...	1,797	23.57	1,697	22.43	1,851	24.29	23.27
Spring	December ...	1,986	26.04	1,889	24.96	1,955	25.66	26.15
	Year ...	7,625	100.00	7,568	100.00	7,620	100.00	100.00

931. In 1898, 674 widowers and 483 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last twenty-five years more widowers have re-married than widows. Formerly it was different. In the nine years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the married state numbered 4,847, and the widows 5,128, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of re-marriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Moreover, a remarkable increase in the excess of widowers over widows re-marrying—although the actual numbers in both cases have fallen off—has taken place since 1891; for whereas there was an excess of 10 or 11 per cent. in 1890 and 1891, it rose to about 23½ per cent. in the years 1892–4, to an average of 29 per cent. in the years 1895–7, and to nearly 40 per cent. in 1898. In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1890, 42 per cent. more widowers re-married than widows, the proportion in every 1,000 marriages being 122 of the former and 86 of the latter. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who re-married in Victoria during 1865 and each subsequent fifth year, also in each of the five years ended with 1898:—

RE-MARRIAGES, 1865 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.
1865	503	510
1870	547	595
1875	614	583
1880	603	520
1885	735	646
1890	748	674
1894	566	460
1895	620	481
1896	639	490
1897	624	491
1898	674	483
Mean of 34 years ...	637	571

932. Of recent years nearly nine-tenths of the unions which took place were between bachelors and spinsters, the proportion having gradually increased since 1871–80, when it was about four-fifths. The next most numerous marriages are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have occasionally been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows in the period 1871–80 were about a twentieth of the whole, but have since fallen to about a fortieth in 1898. The following is the number and percentage of each of these groups during

Former
condition
of those
marrying.

1896, 1897, and 1898, and the percentage during the periods 1881-90 and 1891-95:—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	1896.		1897.		1898.		Percentages.	
	Number of Marriages.	Per-centage.	Number of Marriages.	Per-centage.	Number of Marriages.	Per-centage.	1881 to 1890.	1891 to 1895.
Bachelors and spinsters	6,665	87·41	6,626	87·56	6,623	86·92	85·84	87·07
Bachelors and widows	321	4·21	318	4·20	323	4·24	4·72	4·37
Widowers and spinsters	470	6·16	451	5·96	514	6·75	6·17	5·83
Widowers and widows	169	2·22	173	2·28	160	2·09	3·27	2·68
Total ...	7,625	100·00	7,568	100·00	7,620	100·00	100·00	100·00

Re-marriages in various countries.

933. By the figures in the following table it would appear that a larger proportion of widowers re-marry in Vermont, and a smaller in the Australasian Colonies, and a larger proportion of widows re-marry in Hungary, and a smaller in Sweden and Norway, than in any other of the countries named; also, that in Victoria widowers re-marry less frequently than in any of those countries except New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland; but that in eleven of these countries widows re-marry less frequently than in Victoria:—

RE-MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Widowers re-married per 1,000 Marriages.	Countries.	Widows re-married per 1,000 Marriages.
Vermont ...	209	Hungary ...	151
Hungary ...	198	Russia in Europe ...	130
Russia in Europe ...	186	Vermont ...	125
Austria ...	180	Austria ...	113
Massachusetts ...	162	Massachusetts ...	107
Finland ...	158	Finland ...	99
Holland ...	151	England and Wales ...	97
Spain ...	149	Holland ...	92
Prussia ...	140	Roumania ...	91
England and Wales ...	137	Spain ...	89
Switzerland ...	135	Prussia ...	88
Italy ...	131	New South Wales ...	85
Roumania ...	124	Belgium ...	85
Scotland ...	120	Victoria ...	80
Denmark ...	118	Switzerland ...	80

* The figures in this table have been derived from those contained in a table showing the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries, for which see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 563.

RE-MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.**

Countries.	Widowers re-married per 1,000 Marriages.	Countries.	Widows re-married per 1,000 Marriages
Belgium	116	Queensland	78
France	115	France	78
Ireland	112	Italy	74
Sweden	112	Denmark	72
Norway	112	Greece	72
Greece	100	South Australia	71
South Australia	98	New Zealand	71
Victoria	95	Scotland	60
New Zealand	90	Ireland	57
New South Wales	83	Sweden	55
Queensland	78	Norway	55

934. Divorced persons marrying have hitherto been classified as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce, but in future it is intended to keep them in a separate category. The following were the numbers in each of the last five years:—

MARRIAGES OF DIVORCED PERSONS, 1894 TO 1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
1894	24	25	49
1895	17	33	50
1896	31	38	69
1897	20	37	57
1898	20	34	54

935. During the last four years 77 per cent. of the divorced men, and the same proportion of divorced women, who re-married, married spinsters and bachelors respectively; but only in one instance had both parties to a marriage been divorced. The following are the figures for each of those years:—

CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF THOSE MARRYING DIVORCED PERSONS, 1895-8.

To Whom Married.	Males.				Females.			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Bachelors or spinsters	12	27	14	16	29	28	26	26
Widowers or widows ..	5	4	6	3	4	10	11	7
Divorced persons ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	17	31	20	20	33	38	37	34

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

Re-marriages
of divorcees
in town and
country.

936. In the same period four-fifths of the marriages of divorced men, and about six-sevenths of those of divorced women, took place in Melbourne and suburbs, and fully two-thirds of the remainder in the other urban districts of the colony, as may be ascertained from the following figures:—

RE-MARRIAGES OF DIVORCED PERSONS IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1895-8.

District.	Males.				Females.			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Melbourne and Suburbs	12	24	19	15	26	32	32	31
Other Urban Districts	3	6	...	3	5	3	5	2
Rural Districts ...	2	1	1	2	2	3	...	1
Total ...	17	31	20	20	33	38	37	34

Age of
divorcees at
re-marriage.

937. From the following table it may be ascertained that in the last four years only 9 per cent. of the divorced male persons who re-married were between the ages of 25 and 30 years; but that 72 per cent. were between 30 and 45; whilst only six persons (of whom three were over 60), or 7 per cent., were over 50 years of age. Amongst the divorced females who re-married, however, 81 per cent. were between the ages of 25 and 40; but only six persons, or 4 per cent., were more than 45 years old.

AGES OF DIVORCED PERSONS AT RE-MARRIAGE, 1895 TO 1898.

Age Group.		Males.				Females.			
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
20 and under 25	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...
25 " 30	...	4	2	2	...	7	17	6	7
30 " 35	...	2	9	2	2	9	10	14	13
35 " 40	...	7	8	5	5	5	7	10	10
40 " 45	...	1	7	7	8	3	2	4	3
45 " 50	...	2	4	2	2	...	2	1	1
50 " 55	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
55 " 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
60 " 65	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Non-specified	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	...	17	31	20	20	33	38	37	34

Divorce and
re-marriage
period.

938. In the 78 marriages of divorced males during the last four years in respect to which the interval between divorce and re-marriage could be ascertained, 57, or 73 per cent., and in a total of 136 specified

marriages of divorced females, 100, or 73 per cent., occurred within three years of divorce ; but only four men and eleven women re-married, who had been divorced for upwards of six years. The following are the particulars for each year:—

INTERVAL BETWEEN DIVORCE AND RE-MARRIAGE.

Interval between Divorce and Re-marriage. (Years.)	Divorced Males Re-married.				Divorced Females Re-married.			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
0—1	2	3	6	5	7	17	12	11
1	8	9	4	3	6	3	12	10
2	4	6	3	4	8	6	2	6
3 ... ..	...	...	1	3	3	2	5	2
4	1	2	3	1	4	2	1	2
5	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	1
6 ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
7 ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
8 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 and over ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
Not stated ...	1	7	1	1	2	3	1	...
Total	17	31	20	20	33	38	37	34

939. Of the 230 divorced persons re-married during the four years, 22, or nearly 10 per cent., were married in the Church of England ; 40, or 17½ per cent., in the Presbyterian Church ; 61, or 27 per cent., in the Methodist chapels ; 36, or 15½ per cent., in the Church of Christ ; 49, or over 21 per cent., in other Protestant churches ; whilst 21, or nearly 9 per cent., were united by lay registrars. No marriage of a divorced person took place in the period referred to in a Jewish Synagogue, and only one of a divorced woman in the Roman Catholic church. As a rough guide to the extent of divorces amongst members of different denominations, the numbers of divorced persons re-marrying might be compared with the total numbers of persons marrying during the same period. The total number of persons married in the Church of England in the period referred to was 12,902, in the Presbyterian church 11,100, in the Methodist 12,250, in the Church of Christ 4,390, and in other Protestant churches 7,566. Comparing these figures with those first quoted, it will be found that there were seventeen divorced persons married per 10,000 persons married in the Church of England, 36 per 10,000 in the Presbyterian church, 50 in the Methodist

Divorced
persons
married by
different
religious
denomina-
tions.

churches, 82 in the Church of Christ, and 65 in other Protestant churches. The high proportion in the Church of Christ is probably due to marriages performed at matrimonial agencies by ministers of that denomination. The numbers of divorced men and women re-married according to the rites of the various denominations during each of the years are shown in the following statement :—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING.

In Marriages celebrated according to the Rites of —	Divorced Men re-married in—				Divorced Women re-married in—			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Church of England ...	1	5	1	4	3	2	1	1
Victorian Free Church ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Presbyterians ...	3	6	2	2	6	7	9	5
Wesleyan and United Methodists ...	...	3	4	4	2	5	5	3
Primitive Methodists	1	4	4	3	...	4	7	8
Bible Christians ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Independents ...	1	3	1	1	10	3	1	1
Baptists ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	3
Church of Christ ...	6	6	4	...	8	4	7	1
Other Protestant Sects ...	...	1	1	4*	1	3	2	9*
Roman Catholics ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Registrars ...	3	2	3	1	1	5	4	2
Total ...	17	31	20	20	33	38	37	34

Number of divorced persons, 1891.

940. The persons returned at the census of 1891 as living in a state of divorce numbered 196, viz., 110 males and 86 females, the former being in the proportion of 1 to every 1,555 men returned as husbands, and the latter in the proportion of 1 to every 2,021 women returned as wives. At the previous census only 19 divorced persons were returned, viz., 9 males and 10 females.†

Divorced persons in Australasian Colonies.

941. The numbers of males and females returned as living in a state of divorce in five Australasian Colonies when the census was taken are subjoined :—

DIVORCED PERSONS IN FIVE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Males.		Females.	
Victoria	110	...	86
New South Wales	178	...	126
Queensland	16	...	7
Western Australia	3	...	3
Tasmania	25	...	6
Total	332	...	228

NOTE.—In South Australia and New Zealand the persons stated in the householders' schedules to be living in a state of divorce were not separately tabulated.

* Including two males and five females in the "Free Christian Church.

† For the occupations and religions of the persons returned at the census of 1891 as living in a state of divorce, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 508.

942. Comparing the divorced with the married persons of either sex, the following proportions are found to have existed in the different colonies :—

In Tasmania	there was 1 divorced man to every ...	893 husbands.
„ New South Wales	„ „ „ ...	936 „
„ Victoria	„ „ „ ...	1,554 „
„ Western Australia	„ „ „ ...	2,414 „
„ Queensland	„ „ „ ...	3,618 „
„ New South Wales	there was 1 divorced woman to every	1,315 wives.
„ Victoria	„ „ „ ...	2,021 „
„ Western Australia	„ „ „ ...	2,126 „
„ Tasmania	„ „ „ ...	3,566 „
„ Queensland	„ „ „ ...	8,228 „

943. The number of divorces which took place in each Australasian Colony during 1890 and 1891 and their proportions to the married persons of either sex returned at the census were as follow :—

DIVORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890 AND 1891.

Colony.	Average Annual Number of Divorces.	Divorces per 100,000 Husbands.	Divorces per 100,000 Wives.
1. Victoria	69	40·4	40·0
2. Western Australia	2	27·6	31·3
3. New South Wales	46	27·6	27·7
4. New Zealand	21	23·2	23·1
5. Queensland	6	10·4	10·4
6. Tasmania	2	8·5	9·3
7. South Australia	3	6·1	6·1

944. If the divorces be compared with the number of marriages, the positions of the colonies remain unaltered, except that Tasmania rises above Queensland, and occupies the fifth position on the list instead of the sixth, thus :—

MARRIAGES TO EACH DIVORCE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1890 AND 1891.

	Annual Marriages to each Divorce.		Annual Marriages to each Divorce.
1. Victoria	130	5. Tasmania	485
2. Western Australia	172	6. Queensland	508
3. New South Wales	178	7. South Australia	758
4. New Zealand	186		

945. Combining the dissolutions of marriage with the judicial separations in the Australasian Colonies for the sake of comparison with such events in other countries, the following are the numbers in some of the principal countries of the world, the proportions to the

married couples living being also shown. The figures for the Australasian Colonies are those of the average of the five years ended with 1890, whilst those for the other countries are for the year 1885:—

DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Divorces and Judicial Separations.	
	Number in One Year.*	Number per 100,000 Married Couples.
United States	23,472	203·0†
Switzerland	920	195·5
Denmark	635	184·7
France	6,245	80·5
Germany	6,161	77·7
Roumania	541	61·5
Holland	339	47·7
Austria	1,718	44·0
Belgium	290	31·4
Western Australia	2	27·8
Sweden and Norway	297	27·0
New South Wales	40	26·4
New Zealand	23	26·1
Victoria	27	16·9
Tasmania	3	14·6
Queensland	6	11·1
Russia in Europe	1,789	11·1
Italy	556	10·6
South Australia	5	10·4
United Kingdom	508	8·6
Canada	12	1·6

High proportion of divorces in United States.

946. According to the table, more divorces and separations take place in the United States than in any of the other countries named, there being in that country a proportion of over 200 divorces annually per 100,000 married couples living. This proportion is approached in only two other countries, viz., Switzerland and Denmark. The Australasian Colonies stand low on the list, but even South Australia has a higher rate than the United Kingdom. Strange to say, Canada, which adjoins the United States, has the lowest rate of all. Perhaps its inhabitants cross the frontier when they desire to become divorced.

Deserted husbands and wives.

947. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the

* In the absence of official information, the numbers, except those relating to the Australasian Colonies, have been taken from a pamphlet entitled *A Divorce Problem*, by Dr. W. F. Wilcox, of Columbia College, U.S. It is possible that, in some cases, judicial separations may not be included.

† Proportion for 1880.

first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Three deserted persons (all females) availed themselves of this provision in 1893, none in 1894, three (two males, one female) in 1895, none in 1896, two (males) in 1897, eleven (three males, eight females) in 1898.

948. It may be mentioned that by the *Divorce Act* 1889† (53 Vict. No. 1056), which received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890, it is provided that any married person domiciled in Victoria for two years and upwards may obtain a divorce, after which he or she may legally re-marry, on proving that he or she had, without just cause or excuse, been wilfully deserted, and continuously so deserted over a period of three years or upwards. Divorce Act 1889.

949. The marriages of 3 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1898. In 1897, two marriages of Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females took place; in 1896, three marriages; and one in each of the years 1894 and 1895. Marriages of Aborigines.

950. Six Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1898, as against 9 in 1897, 11 in 1896, 4 in 1895, and 11 in 1894. During the twenty-eight years prior to 1894, 430 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 15 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the years under review :— Marriages of Chinese.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1898.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.						Total 1866 to 1898.
	Twenty- eight years, 1866 to 1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	
Victoria	224†	7	2	6	8	5	252
Other Australasian Colonies	64	2	1	2	...	1	70
England and Wales ...	73	1	1	2	...	...	77
Scotland	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ireland	29	1	...	1	...	...	31
Other British Possessions	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
France	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Germany	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Spain	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
The United States ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
China	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
At Sea	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Not known	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total	430	11	4	11	9	6	471

* An account of the provisions of this Act was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 366. Further particulars respecting divorces are given under the head of "Law, Crime, &c.," post.

† Two of the wives, although born in Victoria, were stated to be of the Chinese race, and four of the husbands were returned as half-caste.

Marriages
by different
sects.

951. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars. In 1898, about 97 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and nearly 3 per cent. according to the latter system. The number of lay marriages was 219. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious denomination and by lay registrars during 1896, 1897, and 1898, also the percentage in the periods 1881 to 1890 and 1891 to 1895 :—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages, 1896.		Marriages, 1897.		Marriages, 1898.		Percentages.	
	Number.	Percent-ages.	Number.	Percent-ages.	Number.	Percent-ages.	1881 to 1890.	1891 to 1895.
Church of England ...	1,684	22·09	1,591	21·02	1,569	20·59	30·52	26·83
Presbyterians ...	1,484	19·46	1,466	19·37	1,153	15·13	17·24	18·21
Methodists* ...	1,441	18·90	1,499	19·81	1,526	20·03	15·63	16·25
Bible Christians ...	146	1·91	160	2·11	202	2·65	2·00	2·15
Independents ...	273	3·58	196	2·59	175	2·30	4·42	3·03
Baptists ...	243	3·19	220	2·91	281	3·69	5·00	3·06
Lutherans ...	57	·75	59	·78	52	·68	·93	1·02
Unitarians ...	3	·04	...	...	2	·03	·05	·05
Calvinistic Methodists	3	·04	4	·05	2	·03	·06	·09
Roman Catholics ...	1,181	15·48	1,236	16·33	1,250	16·40	14·91	15·99
Jews ...	20	·26	25	·33	23	·30	·43	·33
Other Sects ...	321	10·77	864	11·42	1,166	15·30	1·78	7·69
Lay Registrars ...	269	3·53	248	3·28	219	2·87	7·03	5·30
Total ..	7,625	100·00	7,568	100·00	7,620	100·00	100·00	100·00

Duplicate
marriages.

952. It should be mentioned that, occasionally, a marriage is performed twice over, viz., by a lay registrar and a clergyman, or by clergymen of two different denominations. It is not always easy to detect these cases in the registers, but when discovered, they are counted only once. One such case, however, was noticed in 1892, and included in the returns, viz., that of a couple who had been previously married—probably outside the colony—being re-united under the form of the Roman Catholic denomination.

Sects of
Aboriginals
married.

953. Of the 3 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1898, 1 was solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England, 1 of the Lutherans, and 1 of the Moravians.

Sects of
Chinese
married.

954. Of the 6 marriages of Chinese in 1898, 2 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 2 according to those of the Presbyterians, 1 according to those of the Methodists, and 1 according to those of the Roman Catholics.

Marriage
by different
denomina-
tions.

955. The returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 afford an opportunity of comparing the number of marriages performed according to the rites of each particular denomination with the numbers of that

* Including Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and United Methodists.

denomination in the population; and by taking the mean of the returns of the two periods, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval between them, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The results are given in the following table, as are also those of the previous decennial period :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBER OF EACH DENOMINATION,
1871-80 AND 1881-90.

Religious Denomination.	Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1881 and 1891).	Marriages celebrated Annually.		
		Mean of 1881 to 1890.	Proportion per 1,000 Persons living.	
			1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England ...	364,237	2,332·0	6·40	4·31
Presbyterians ...	149,809	1,317·5	8·79	8·30
Methodists* ...	128,427	1,194·5	9·30	8·22
Bible Christians ...	8,119	152·6	18·80	15·48
Independents ...	20,994	337·5	16·08	14·17
Baptists ...	24,128	382·3	15·84	10·03
Lutherans ...	13,339	71·0	5·32	4·68
Unitarians ...	1,222	4·0	3·27	·92
Society of Friends ...	321	·1	·31	1·30
Calvinistic Methodists	869	4·4	5·06	7·65
Roman Catholics ...	226,036	1,140·4	5·14	4·58
Jews ...	5,395	32·6	6·04	5·34
Other Sects ...	21,928	135·7	...	...
Residue ...	36,551†	537·5‡	...	...
Total ...	1,001,375	7,642·1	7·63	6·25

956. It will be observed that the denominations which solemnize most marriages in proportion to their numbers in the population are the Bible Christian, the Independent, and the Baptist, in the order named. In all these cases the proportions in the ten years 1881 to 1890 were 16 per 1,000 or upwards, whilst the proportions in all the other denominations were below 10 per 1,000 persons living. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the ten years named according to the rites of the Church of England were much fewer than those celebrated according to the rites of the Methodists* and Presbyterians, but were more numerous than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as those of all other denominations, except the three first named. In the last decade, as compared with the preceding one, a marked increase took place in the marriage rate amongst most denominations, the only ones showing a decrease being the Society of Friends and the Calvinistic Methodists.

Churches which perform most marriages and vice versa.

* Including Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and United Methodists.

† Including Buddhists, Confucians, &c., those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.

‡ Marriages by lay registrars.

Signing
with marks.

957. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing were as follow in 1898, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown :—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1898.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms... ..	7,620	56	·73
Brides	7,620	47	·62
Mean	7,620	51	·67

Increased
numbers
signing in
writing.

958. In proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. With few exceptions, a constant improvement has been apparent from year to year—nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. In 1898, the proportion of women signing with marks was lower than in any previous year, and that of men lower than in any previous year except 1896. The following figures show the proportions so signing in 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also in the last five years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1875 TO 1898.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1875 ...	5·48	9·43	7·46	1895 ...	·89	·67	·78
1880 ...	4·18	4·09	4·13	1896 ...	·73	·66	·69
1885 ...	2·56	2·62	2·59	1897 ...	·85	·74	·79
1890 ...	1·50	1·53	1·52	1898 ...	·73	·62	·67
1894 ...	·88	·87	·88				

Cases of
both sign-
ing with
marks.

959. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1898 numbered 103 ; but in only 5 of these, or 1 in 21, did both the parties use marks. In the 98 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas in the case of 1 marriage in 74 either the bride or the bridegroom was unable to write, it happened in the case of only 1 marriage in 1,524 that neither party was able to sign the marriage register in writing.

Signatures
of Chinese.

960. Of the 6 Chinese who married in 1898, 4 signed in writing, and 2 with a cross.

961. Of the Aborigines who married in 1898, there were two marriages in which both signed with a cross, and one in which both signed in writing. Signatures of Aborigines.

962. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following table of observing the position of the adherents of the different sects so far as the possession of a sufficient amount of rudimentary education to enable them to write their names is concerned. The figures are those of the year 1898, and the average of the periods 1881 to 1890, and 1891 to 1895. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal denominations :— Signing with marks in each denomination.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH DENOMINATION.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.								
	Year 1898.			Five Years: 1891 to 1895.			Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	·51	·06	·28	1·03	1·11	1·07	1·62	1·76	1·69
Presbyterians ...	·26	·61	·43	·67	·86	·76	1·32	1·42	1·37
Methodists* ...	·75	·58	·67	·72	·57	·64	1·82	1·80	1·81
Bible Christians }	...	...	...	·61	·96	·78	1·72	1·39	1·56
Independents ...				·78	·43	·61	1·91	2·15	2·03
Baptists ...	...	...	...	1·04	1·04	1·04	·56	·56	·56
Lutherans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·86	...	1·43
Calvinistic Methodists	·64	·56	·60	1·21	1·45	1·33	3·85	3·91	3·88
Roman Catholics ...	8·70	...	4·35	·80	3·20	2·00	1·84	3·12	2·48
Jews ...	1·45	1·54	1·50	1·01	1·01	1·01	2·27	2·07	2·17
Other Sects ...	2·28	1·83	2·05	2·49	2·79	2·64	4·56	6·68	5·62
Lay Registrars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	·73	·62	·67	·99	1·09	1·04	2·17	2·38	2·28

963. In 68 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the twenty-eight years ended with 1898, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark ; this denomination, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 168 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists during the same period, all but 2 of the males signed in writing, but 5 of the females signed with marks. In 418 marriages of Jews which took place prior to 1889, only 7 persons signed with marks ; but in 274 marriages of Jews celebrated since, as many as 20 persons signed with marks. On examining the returns of the last nine years, it was found that most of the Jews not signing in writing were Eastern Jews, chiefly from Russia or Russian Poland. Marriages by Unitarians, Calvinists, and Jews.

964. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian Colonies except Western Australia, and from the figures given the following percentages for the five years 1893 to 1897 have been deduced. The colonies are Signing with marks in Australasian Colonies.

* Including Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and United Methodists.

placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last :—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1893 TO 1897.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1893	·91	1·14	1·03
	1894	·88	·87	·88
	1895	·89	·67	·78
	1896	·73	·66	·69
	1897	·85	·74	·79
Mean of 5 years	...	·85	·82	·83
2. New Zealand ...	1893	1·14	1·70	1·42
	1894	1·03	1·51	1·27
	1895	·95	·95	·95
	1896	·62	·70	·66
	1897	·51	·79	·65
Mean of 5 years	...	·85	1·13	·99
3. South Australia ...	1893	2·04	1·85	1·94
	1894	1·81	2·20	2·01
	1895	1·71	1·07	1·39
	1896	1·15	1·74	1·45
	1897	1·08	1·03	1·05
Mean of 5 years	...	1·56	1·58	1·57
4. New South Wales ...	1893	2·31	2·01	2·16
	1894	1·85	1·96	1·90
	1895	2·20	1·98	2·09
	1896	2·33	2·04	2·18
	1897	1·59	1·42	1·50
Mean of 5 years	...	2·06	1·88	1·97
5. Queensland ...	1893	2·29	3·01	2·65
	1894	2·56	3·20	2·88
	1895	2·90	2·69	2·80
	1896	2·16	2·80	2·48
	1897	1·52	2·42	1·97
Mean of 5 years	...	2·28	2·82	2·55
6. Tasmania ...	1893	3·89	4·12	4·00
	1894	6·37	4·49	5·43
	1895	4·72	3·54	4·13
	1896	5·50	4·46	4·98
	1897	4·75	3·80	4·27
Mean of 5 years	...	5·05	4·08	4·56

965. By these figures it appears that the proportion of persons able to sign in writing is, on the average, larger in this than in any other colony. Next to Victoria in this respect is New Zealand, in which the proportion of males signing in writing was the same as in this colony. The colonies, generally, show improvement from year to year, and there is every reason to expect that in all the colonies, as the children educated under the compulsory systems established arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

Victoria
the least
illiterate
colony.

966. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British Colonies other than those named and Trinidad and Jamaica. The following, however, is a statement of the numbers who signed with marks in the latest year for which the information is available in the undermentioned countries, which are arranged in order; the least illiterate country being placed first and the rest in succession :—

Signing with
marks in
various
countries.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
Scotland	1896	2·26	3·78	3·02
England and Wales ...	1897	3·30	4·00	3·65
France	1892	8·10	12·10	10·10
Ireland	1898	14·00	12·70	13·35
Trinidad	1898	33·00	45·64	39·32
Italy	1896	36·96	52·57	44·76
Jamaica	1893-7	43·56	56·96	50·26

967. By comparing these figures with those in the previous table, it will appear that adult education, so far as it is indicated by signature to the marriage register, is more forward in the Australasian Colonies, with the exception of Tasmania, which is behind Scotland and England and Wales, than in any of the countries named. It will further be remarked that the proportion signing with marks in Scotland and England and Wales is much smaller than in any of the other countries named. France comes next to England and Wales, but it is nearly three times as illiterate. The very large proportion signing with marks in France, Ireland, Italy, and the two West India Islands attracts particular attention.

Countries
compared
as to
illiteracy.

968. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 31 of the 7,620 marriages which took place in 1898. In 24 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in five cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of his wife; and in two

Ages of
bride-
grooms
and brides
in combina-
tion.

instances the age of the wife was given, but not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination :—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1898.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																			Total Husbands.	
	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75.		Unspecified.
17 to 18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18 to 19	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
19 to 20	1	1	2	4	13	11	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
20 to 21	...	1	1	9	8	15	13	21	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
21 to 25	1	2	16	57	108	146	177	876	195	85	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,623
25 to 30	1	2	9	35	76	121	135	1,162	1,008	154	81	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,739
30 to 35	1	1	3	10	80	32	52	490	601	325	76	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,644
35 to 40	...	...	...	...	3	7	13	14	163	248	190	99	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	770
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	42	71	67	59	38	5	5	1	...	...	...	1	397
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	20	29	27	19	16	4	3	1	...	...	...	129
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	14	18	18	12	7	2	1	...	...	...	86
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	4	12	10	8	7	4	...	...	...	...	57
60 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	5	18	12	9	8	5	1	1	...	67
65 to 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	6	8	3	4	8	3	...	1	40
70 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	2	1	1	3	...	14
75 to 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
80 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	26*
Total Wives	4	8	31	122	246	345	398	2,786	2,168	835	329	156	77	36	24	16	5	4	1	29*	7,620

NOTE.—This table should be read thus:—Two men between 21 and 25 married girls between 15 and 16; six women between 25 and 30 married men between 20 and 21, &c.

Relative
ages of
husband
and wife.

969. An examination of the 7,589 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,409 instances, or 32 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 622 instances, or 8 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 4,558 instances, or 60 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Inequalities
of age.

970. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man between 65 and 70, and one between 55 and 60 married girls of 19; a man between 65 and 70, another between 60 and 65, and five between 55 and 60 married women between 21 and 25; one man, aged 80, and two men between 70 and 80 married women between 30 and 35. On the other hand, one woman between 45 and 50, and three women between 40 and 45 married men between 21 and 25.

Extreme
ages of
marriage.

971. It will be noticed that two youths, aged 17, took upon themselves the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, their brides being 17 and 19 years of age; also that seven youths aged 18, and 41 aged 19

* All those of unspecified ages (except one male) are known to have been over 21 years of age.

undertook similar responsibilities, the wives of four of the former and nine of the latter being, however, somewhat older than themselves. On the other hand, it will be remarked that five men who had passed the age of 75, and five women who had passed the age of 70, entered the marriage state, the partners of three of the former being under 45 years of age.

972. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the ages at which persons of either sex generally marry in Victoria,* the information being given for the year 1898, and for the quinquennial period 1891 to 1895:—

Are at which marriage is contracted.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1891-95 AND 1898.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Proportions per 1,000.			Proportions per 1,000.		
	Numbers, 1898.	Year 1898.	Five Years, 1891-95.	Numbers, 1898.	Year 1898.	Five Years, 1891-95.
Under 15 years...	...	...	...	4	·53	·13
15 to 16 „ ...	...	...	...	8	1·05	1·31
16 to 17 „ ...	...	...	...	31	4·08	5·70
17 to 18 „ ...	2	·26	·16	122	16·08	17·21
18 to 19 „ ...	7	·92	1·30	246	32·40	35·27
19 to 20 „ ...	41	5·40	5·52	345	45·45	50·48
20 to 21 „ ...	74	9·75	11·94	398	52·44	62·09
21 to 25 „ ...	1,622	213·60	262·69	2,786	367·01	398·04
25 to 30 „ ...	2,739	360·68	383·61	2,168	285·60	268·61
30 to 35 „ ...	1,644	216·48	182·99	835	110·00	87·42
35 to 40 „ ...	770	101·39	68·17	329	43·34	34·68
40 to 45 „ ...	297	39·11	29·09	156	20·55	16·73
45 to 50 „ ...	129	16·98	17·66	77	10·14	8·74
50 to 55 „ ...	86	11·32	12·57	36	4·74	6·15
55 to 60 „ ...	57	7·51	8·71	24	3·16	3·92
60 to 65 „ ...	67	8·82	9·14	16	2·11	2·32
65 to 70 „ ...	40	5·27	4·03	5	·66	·77
70 and upwards	19	2·51	2·34	5	·66	·43
Total ...	7,594†	1,000·00	1,000·00	7,591†	1,000·00	1,000·00

973. It will be noticed that 36 per cent. of the bridegrooms married in 1898 were between 25 and 30, as against an average of 38 per cent. in the five years 1891-5, and that 79 per cent.—nearly four-fifths—were between 21 and 35, as against an average of 83 per cent. Of the brides, 65 per cent. were between 21 and 30, as against an average of 67 per cent. It will also be noticed the marriages of bridegrooms between 20 and 30 were much below the average, whilst those of bridegrooms between 30 and 45 were much above the average; and similar movements have taken place in regard to brides under and over 25. Whether such results are due to marriages being deferred to a later

Increased age at marriage.

* For table showing the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 543.

† The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 26 and the brides by 29.

age, or to changes in the numbers of marriageable persons living at various ages cannot be determined until after the Census of 1901 is taken.

Ages of
Chinese
bride-
grooms
and their
brides.

974. In the case of the marriages of Chinese which took place in 1898, all the men were older than the females with whom they formed unions. All the former were over 25 years of age, but not one of the latter had reached the age of 22. The following table shows the ages of the Chinese bridegrooms and of their brides in combination :—

AGES OF CHINESE BRIDEGROOMS AND THEIR BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1898.

Ages of Bridegrooms.				Ages of Brides.				Total Bridegrooms.
				18.	19.	20.	21.	
25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
38	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Total Brides				2	1	2	1	6

Ages of
Aborigines
marrying.

975. Of the three male Aborigines who married in 1898, two were widowers and one a bachelor, and of their partners two were widows and one a spinster. The ages of bridegroom and bride were set down as follow:—22 and 20, 44 and 49, 54 and 49.

Marriages
of minors.

976. In almost all civilized countries, minors are not permitted to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians, but the youngest age at which persons may marry after obtaining such consent varies in different countries, ranging from 14 for males and 12 for females in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and the Roman Catholic portion of the population of Hungary, to 21 for males and 18 for females in the United States.* The minimum age in Victoria is the same as in the United Kingdom, viz., 14 for males and 12 for females; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Nine of the males, however, who married in 1898 had not completed their nineteenth year. Of the brides, twelve had not completed their sixteenth, and 31 more had not completed their seventeenth year. As many as 124 of the males, or one in every 61, and no fewer than 1,154 of the females, or two in every thirteen, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

Marriages of
minors in
Victoria
and Eng-
land.

977. From the experience of Victoria during the year 1898, and the periods 1881-90 and 1891-95, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, the males who marry under age are much less numerous in this colony than in England and Wales. The

* For table showing the minimum legal age of marriage in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 500.

proportion of females marrying under age, which was formerly higher in Victoria than in England, has fallen considerably, and in 1898, as well as in the previous quinquennial period—especially in the case of males—was lower than in England. This is shown by the figures in the following table* :—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.

Persons Married.	In Victoria.			In England and Wales.
	Year 1898.	Five Years: 1891 to 1895.	Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.	Five Years: 1891 to 1895.
Bridegrooms ...	1·63	1·89	2·26	5·62
Brides ...	15·15	17·13	21·00	18·26
Mean ...	8·39	9·51	11·63	11·94

978. According to the census of 1891, the tendency of males to marry under age is far greater in Tasmania, and far less in New Zealand, than in any of the other Australasian Colonies, Victoria standing immediately above the latter. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of husbands and widowers under age per 1,000 minors of marriageable ages was largest being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

Youthful husbands in Australasian Colonies.

RELATIVE PROPORTION OF MINORS MARRIED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Male Population, aged 19 and 20.†	Husbands and Widowers under 21.	
		Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Minors of marriageable age.
Tasmania ...	2,840	78	27·5
Western Australia ...	1,100	20	18·2
New South Wales ...	22,017	400	18·2
South Australia ...	6,105	104	17·0
Queensland ...	8,500‡	116	13·6
Victoria ...	23,782	283	11·9
New Zealand ...	15,411	140	9·1

979. In continental Australia the proportion of husbands and widowers per 1,000 of marriageable minors was 15·0, and in continental and insular Australia combined the proportion was 14·3.

Youthful husbands in Australasia.

* For a comparison of the marriages of minors with marriageable minors, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1899-00, Vol. I., paragraphs 503 to 506.

† As very few males marry below the age of 19, the lower ages are ignored.

‡ Computed number.

Youthful
wives in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

980. The proportion of females marrying under age is greatest in Queensland, closely followed by Western Australia and New South Wales. Victoria stands fifth in this respect, and New Zealand last. The following are the proportions of wives and widows under 21 years of age per 1,000 marriageable minors in each colony, the colonies being placed in order according to the proportion:—

PROPORTION OF WIVES AND WIDOWS UNDER 21 PER 1,000
MARRIAGEABLE MINORS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Female Population, ages 17 to 21.*	Wives and Widows under 21.	
		Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Minors of marriageable ages
Queensland †	14,600	1,884	129·0
Western Australia	1,711	210	122·7
New South Wales	42,862	5,258	122·6
Tasmania	5,474	565	103·2
Victoria	46,936	3,484	74·2
South Australia	12,389	796	64·3
New Zealand	31,160	1,607	51·6

Youthful
wives in
Australasia.

981. In Australia as a whole the proportion of wives and widows under 21 years of age per 1,000 of marriageable minors was 98·1, and in Australasia as a whole the proportion was 88·9.

Births, 1898.

982. The births registered in Victoria during 1898 numbered 30,172, as against 31,310 in 1897. The decrease in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 1,138.

Births in
1898 and
former
years.

983. During the twenty years ended with 1883, the number of births in Victoria had remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which continued during the seven subsequent years, the number of births in 1891 being the highest recorded.† Each year since, however, shows a falling-off as compared with its predecessor, whilst the number in 1898 was 8,333 less than that in 1891. The following were the numbers registered in each of the last eight years:—

BIRTHS REGISTERED, 1891 TO 1898.

1891	38,505	1895	33,706
1892	37,831	1896	32,178
1893	36,552	1897	31,310
1894	34,258	1898	30,172

Birth rate

984. In proportion to population, the births decreased steadily for a number of years. The lowest point (30·06 per 1,000) was reached in 1882, since which year there was a gradual improvement until 1890

* As very few females marry below the age of 17, the lower ages have been ignored.

† Computed number.

‡ For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.

and 1891. Since the latter year, however, there has been a constant and uninterrupted falling-off, until in 1898 the rate stood at 25·72 per 1,000 of the mean population, as against 33·57 in 1891. The following are the birth rates for 1860 and each subsequent fifth year to 1890, also in each of the last eight years:—

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE,* 1860 TO 1898.

Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
1860 ...	...	42·81	1893 ...	...	31·23
1865 ...	...	42·40	1894 ...	...	29·16
1870 ...	...	38·07	1895 ...	...	28·56
1875 ...	...	33·94	1896 ...	...	27·33
1880 ...	...	30·75	1897 ...	...	26·69
1885 ...	...	31·33	1898 ...	...	25·72
1890 ...	...	33·60			
1891 ...	...	33·57	Mean of 39 years ...	...	34·56
1892 ...	...	32·54			

185. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, according to the censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN.

Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births.†	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age.
1871	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66
1891	1,140,405	120,700	35,853	31·44	297·04

186. It will be noticed that although the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 of the population fluctuated considerably at the three periods, the proportion per 1,000 of the married women at reproductive ages remained tolerably uniform, being 297 per 1,000 in 1891 as compared with 302½ at each of the two former periods. The increase in the birth rate, calculated in the ordinary way, since 1881, is therefore found to have been due merely to an increase in the proportion of married women in the community at the fruitful period of life.

* For the birth rate of each of the 32 years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. L, paragraph 547.

† In each case these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

987. The following table gives the birth rates of the different Australasian Colonies for 1865 and each subsequent fifth year until 1890, also for each year since 1890 :—

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1897.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	42·40	43·21	43·65	43·90	...	32·56	41·12
1870 ...	38·07	40·09	43·51	38·48	...	30·18	42·32
1875 ...	33·94	38·53	38·90	35·70	28·72	29·88	40·23
1880 ...	30·75	38·80	36·92	38·94	32·35	32·91	40·78
1885 ...	31·33	37·79	37·80	38·47	35·22	36·18	34·78
1890 ...	33·60	35·36	39·93	32·63	34·69	33·49	29·44
1891 ...	33·57	34·50	36·35	33·92	34·85	33·37	29·01
1892 ...	32·54	33·90	35·84	32·32	33·01	32·48	27·83
1893 ...	31·23	33·23	33·73	31·76	33·79	33·92	27·50
1894 ...	29·17	31·48	31·86	30·38	28·55	31·11	27·28
1895 ...	28·56	30·66	32·85	30·23	26·22	30·10	26·78
1896 ...	27·33	28·35	30·06	28·28	22·77	28·16	26·35
1897 ...	26·70	28·42	29·92	25·82	26·01	27·72	25·97
Mean of 33 years }	33·48	37·18	38·24	36·34	32·86†	31·86	36·00

Low birth
rates in
Austral-
asian
Colonies
in 1897.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
birth rates.

988. In 1897 the birth rate was much below the average in all the colonies, and with the exception of Western Australia the rates were absolutely the lowest recorded during the whole period of 33 years.

989. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective birth rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of 33 years. It will be observed that Victoria stands fifth on the list for 1897, as well as for the 33 year series :—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1897.

1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.
3. Tasmania.
4. South Australia.
5. Victoria.
6. New Zealand.
7. Western Australia.

Order in a Series of Years.

1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.
5. Victoria.
6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.

Birth rate in
Australia
and
Australasia.

990. On the Continent of Australia, taken as a whole, the birth rate in 1897 was the lowest recorded during the last 25 years ; and on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand it was

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the 25 years ended with 1897, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) post, to be published later on. For the birth rates of those colonies in each of the 27 years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 560.

† Mean of twenty-three years.

also the lowest during the whole period. The following are the figures for the period referred to :—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1897.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.		Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	...	37·36	1887	...	35·36
1874	...	36·46	1888	...	35·38
1875	...	35·29	1889	...	34·62
1876	...	35·20	1890	...	34·97
1877	...	34·15	1891	...	34·34
1878	...	34·31	1892	...	33·43
1879	...	34·55	1893	...	32·38
1880	...	35·33	1894	...	30·49
1881	...	35·22	1895	...	30·02
1882	...	34·24	1896	...	28·00
1883	...	34·50	1897	...	27·72
1884	...	35·25			
1885	...	35·41	Means	...	33·96
1886	...	35·11			33·92

991. The birth rates in certain British Colonies outside Australasia including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. The low birth rate in Hong Kong is probably owing to the small proportion of women in the population, the bulk of which consists of Chinese males. In Mauritius and Jamaica, considerably more than half the births are stated to be illegitimate :—

Birth rates in British Possessions.

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Malta ...	1892	39·4
Gibraltar ...	1897	24·4
Ceylon ...	1897	36·9
Straits Settlements ...	1897	20·8
Hong Kong ...	1897	5·5
Mauritius ...	1897	35·5
Seychelles ...	1894	36·1
Bermuda ...	1896	31·4
British Guiana ...	1896	32·5
West Indies—		
Leeward Islands *	1897	38·0
Bahamas ...	1897	40·5
Jamaica ...	1897	38·3
St. Lucia ...	1897	38·5
St. Vincent ...	1896	44·4
Barbados ...	1897	37·9
Grenada ...	1897	38·1
Trinidad and Tobago ...	1897	28·8

* Consisting of the following Presidencies :—Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and Virgin Islands.

Birth rates
in European
countries.

992. A statement of the birth rates in the United Kingdom, and certain Foreign countries, for each of the five years ended with 1897, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England or other official sources:—

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN* COUNTRIES, 1893 TO 1897.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary ...	42·5	41·3	41·5	40·3	40·1	41·1
Austria ...	37·9	36·7	38·1	38·0	37·4	37·6
Prussia ...	37·5	36·6	36·9	36·9	36·6	36·9
German Empire ...	36·8	35·9	36·1	36·3	36·0	36·2
Italy ...	36·7	35·7	35·1	35·0	35·0	35·5
Holland ...	33·8	32·7	32·8	32·7	32·5	32·9
Scotland ...	31·0	30·2	30·4	30·9	30·5	30·6
Norway ...	30·7	29·8	30·6	30·4	30·0	30·3
Denmark ...	30·6	30·2	30·2	30·5	29·9	30·3
England and Wales ...	30·8	29·6	30·4	29·7	29·7	30·0
United Kingdom ...	29·9	28·9	29·5	29·2	29·1	29·3
Belgium ...	29·5	29·0	28·5	29·0	29·0	29·0
Japan ...	28·5	28·9	29·5	...	...	29·0†
Switzerland ...	28·3	27·9	27·9	28·9	29·2	28·4
Sweden ...	27·4	27·1	27·5	27·2	...	27·3‡
Ireland ...	23·0	22·9	23·2	23·6	23·5	23·2
France ...	22·9	22·4	21·9	22·7	22·4	22·5

NOTE.—In Russia in Europe and Poland in 1895 the rate was 47·1, and in Finland 33·3.

Low birth
rates in
France and
Ireland.

993. Comparing this table with that showing the marriage rates in the same countries, it is found that a high birth rate is generally concurrent with a high marriage rate, and *vice versa*. A notable exception to this is France, in which, although the marriage rate is high, the birth rate is lower than any of the countries named except Ireland, in which it is about the same. The low rate in the latter is attributed to the small proportion of women at child-bearing ages in the population,§ but the low birth rate in France cannot be accounted for by any such cause, as it is stated that the proportion of women at the reproductive period of life is higher in that than in any other European country; the chief though indirect cause is said to be—"the subdivision of land among the peasant proprietors. The better class of the labouring population aspire to become proprietors of small

* Japan is also included.

† Mean of three years.

‡ Mean of four years.

§ See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29. For many years the registration of births in Ireland was admitted to be defective, but Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of that country, in a letter addressed to the Government Statist of Victoria, dated 6th May, 1896, stated that since the passing of the Public Health Amended Vaccination and Registration Acts (1878 to 1880) this is no longer the case, and the births occurring in Ireland are now very well recorded. It may be remarked, however, that this improvement has not been accompanied by any improvement in the birth rate as calculated from the published figures.

holdings; by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property among a large family at their decease.”*

994. During the five years, 1893–7, the mean birth rate in Hungary, Austria, Prussia, the German Empire, Italy, and Holland exceeded that of Queensland—which had the highest rate of all the Australasian Colonies; that in New South Wales was exceeded by that of Scotland and those of the countries previously mentioned; that of Tasmania by those of Norway and Denmark in addition; that of South Australia by all those countries together with England and Wales; whilst that of Victoria was below any of those named in the table except Switzerland, Sweden, Ireland, and France; that of Western Australia was below any except Sweden, Ireland, and France; and New Zealand, which has still the lowest rate in any of the Australasian Colonies, stood below all the countries named in the table, except Ireland and France. The following are the birth rates referred to:—

Birth rates in Australasian colonies and European countries compared.

MEAN BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893 TO 1897.

					Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	31·68
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	30·43
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	30·20
South Australia	...	...	...	...	29·48
Victoria	...	...	...	...	28·60
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	27·43
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	26·77

995. The following table shows the births and birth rates, together with the estimated mean population in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1898; also the average birth rates in the same divisions during the ten years ended with 1890:—

Birth rates in town and country, 1898.

BIRTH RATE IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1898.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1898.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1898.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1898.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne and Suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	464,690	12,016	25·86	35·58
Extra-Metropolitan Towns	196,930	6,245	31·71	32·79
Country Districts ...	511,330	11,911	23·29	28·18
Total ...	1,172,950	30,172	25·72	31·38

* See 41st Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlv.

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1875 to 1898.

996. The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population of the same three divisions of the colony for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year to 1895, also for 1896, 1897, and 1898:—

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1875 ..	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1880 ...	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1885 ...	34·94	31·87	28·12	31·33
1890 ...	37·71	34·43	28·93	33·60
1895 ...	29·64	34·57	25·40	28·56
1896 ...	28·27	33·32	24·31	27·33
1897 ...	27·05	32·61	24·15	26·69
1898 ...	25·86	31·71	23·29	25·72

Results
compared.

997. It will be noticed that in 1875, 1880, 1895, and subsequent years, the proportion of births in extra-metropolitan towns was higher than that in the metropolis, but at all other periods the metropolitan rate has been the higher, and, moreover, that at all the periods the rate in the country districts has been lower than that in either the metropolitan district or the extra-metropolitan towns. Moreover, the birth rate in the extra-metropolitan towns compares favorably with those at former periods, but a marked fall has taken place in the other two districts—more especially in Melbourne and suburbs.

Birth rates
in metro-
politan sub-
districts.

998. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1898, also the mean annual birth rate during the five years 1891 to 1895, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne are shown in the following table:—

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1898.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1898.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1898.	Annual Mean, 1891 to 1895.
Melbourne City ...	69,304	1,209	17·44	21·37
North Melbourne Town...	17,202	510	29·65	35·90
Fitzroy City ...	29,616	672	22·69	30·31
Collingwood City ...	32,326	779	24·10	34·21
Richmond City ...	33,744	971	28·78	36·54
Brunswick Town ...	22,430	601	26·79	39·96
Northcote Town ...	7,493	233	31·10	43·36

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE—*continued.*

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1898.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1898.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1898	Annual Mean, 1891 to 1895.
Prahran City	36,228	925	25.53	29.87
South Melbourne City	37,315	966	25.89	32.07
Port Melbourne Town	10,920	296	27.11	39.24
St. Kilda City	19,490	388	19.91	24.33
Brighton Town	9,631	200	20.77	28.43
Essendon Town	15,112	381	25.21	37.73
Flemington & Kensington Borough	10,402	283	27.20	38.19
Hawthorn City	20,033	445	22.21	30.07
Kew Borough	7,573	149	19.68	29.12
Footscray City	16,722	500	29.90	44.93
Williamstown Town	13,269	321	24.19	35.88
Oakleigh Borough	1,305	47	36.02	45.52
Caulfield Shire	9,123	151	16.55	26.99§
Malvern Shire	9,860	231	23.43	30.38§
Boroondara Shire	7,350	172	23.40	25.46§
Preston Shire	3,000	84	28.00	38.64§
Coburg Shire	6,100	156	25.57	30.59§
Remainder of District	12,780	374	29.26	38.38§
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	...	...	...
Total	460,294	11,044	24.00	31.93
Hospitals, Asylums, &c.*	4,396	972	2.09†	1.85†
Grand Total‡	464,690	12,016	25.86	33.49

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the births in public institutions are eliminated from the individual sub-districts, although included in the total line.

999. It will be observed that during the five years ended with 1895 the births in three municipalities, viz., Northcote, Oakleigh, and Footscray, averaged above 40 per 1,000 of the population; that in seven municipalities, viz., North Melbourne, Richmond, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, Essendon, Flemington, and Williamstown, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000; in five municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Collingwood, South Melbourne, and Hawthorn they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000; and that in five municipalities, viz., Melbourne City, St. Kilda, Prahran, Brighton, and Kew, they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in Melbourne City, viz., 21½ per 1,000.

1000. During 1898, the birth rates in all the sub-districts were lower—in the majority of them very much lower—than they were in the five years ended with 1895. The sub-districts with the highest birth rates in 1898 were Oakleigh with 36, Northcote with 31, and

Birth rates in sub-districts, 1891 to 1895.

Birth rates in sub-districts, 1895.

* The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Women's Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

† Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and Suburbs.

‡ In 1899, the population was 475,380, the births 12,435, and the birth rate, 26.16.

§ Mean of four years 1892-5.

Footscray and North Melbourne with nearly 30 per 1,000; those with the lowest rates were Caulfield, Melbourne City, Kew, and St. Kilda, in which the respective rates were only 16, 17, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 20 per 1,000.

Births in
Austral-
asian
capitals.

1001. In 1899 the birth rate in Melbourne was lower than that in Perth, Brisbane, Sydney, and Adelaide, but above that in Wellington and Hobart, as is shown in the following table, which gives, for that year, a statement of the estimated population and the number of births, and number per 1,000 of the population, in each of those capital cities, the latter rates being also shown for every year since 1893:—

BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1894 TO 1899.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1899.	Births, 1899.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.					
			1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Perth ...	36,000	1,266	35·17	33·64	...	...	34·68	39·25
Brisbane ...	109,396†	3,251	29·72	29·30	32·41	28·58	30·28	30·34
Sydney ...	432,625	12,239	28·29	28·22	29·28	30·02	30·67	31·65
Adelaide ...	148,644	4,165	28·02	26·74	28·64	29·98	31·05	30·65
Melbourne ...	475,380	12,435	26·16	25·86	27·05	28·27	29·64	30·94
Wellington ...	47,535	1,187	24·97	26·04	27·46	26·36	29·26	28·59
Hobart ...	41,040	842	20·52	21·53	22·60	24·20	26·01	29·28

Birth rate
in London.

1002. The average birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1899 was 27·42, that being much lower than the rate in London according to the average of the ten years 1887-96, viz., 31·2, which was somewhat higher than that of England and Wales (30·7) during the same period. The rate in London was thus higher than that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table in 1899, except Perth.

Birth rates
in Scotch
towns.

1003. In the year 1897 the birth rate of the principal towns of Scotland was 31·95; of the large towns, 32·49; and of the small towns, 31·08. All these rates are above the mean birth rate of the Australasian capital cities or the birth rate of Melbourne.

Birth rates
in British
towns.

1004. By comparing the following statement of the birth rates in British towns during 1895 with the figures in the column for 1899 of the last table, it will be seen that with the exception of Perth, the rates prevailing in the Australasian capitals are lower than in the majority of British town rates; the rate in Perth is lower than in 5 of these towns; that of Brisbane, than in 18; that of Sydney, than in 22; and that of Adelaide, than in 23; whilst that of Melbourne exceeds only 3; that of Wellington, only 2; and that of

* With suburbs.
† Estimated.

Hobart is lower than in any of them. It should be pointed out, however, that the rates in the Australasian capital cities are exceptionally low at the present time:—

BIRTH RATES IN TOWNS, 1895.*

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
Liverpool	...	37·0	London	...	31·0
Sunderland	...	36·0	Birkenhead	...	30·5
Salford	...	35·8	Nottingham	...	30·2
Wolverhampton	...	35·4	Derby	...	29·6
Sheffield	...	35·4	Plymouth	...	29·4
Cardiff	...	34·6	Bristol	...	29·0
Preston	...	34·1	Dublin	...	29·0
Glasgow	...	33·8	Portsmouth	...	28·1
Manchester	...	33·4	Oldham	...	28·0
Bolton	...	33·4	Edinburgh	...	27·7
Birmingham	...	32·7	Bradford	...	26·8
Norwich	...	31·8	Brighton	...	26·0
Leicester	...	31·7	Halifax	...	23·2
Newcastle	...	31·5	Huddersfield	...	21·4
Blackburn	...	31·4			

1005. Comparing the birth rates in the following Foreign towns (including two in British India) with those in the capital cities of Australasia for 1899, it will be found that the birth rate in Perth is above the rates in all but 5 of the towns named, but in Brisbane it is below those in 11, in Sydney and Adelaide below those in 12, in Melbourne and Wellington below all but 5, and in Hobart below all but two:—

BIRTH RATES IN FOREIGN TOWNS.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Alexandria (1890)	...	45·6	The Hague	...	30·3
Madras	...	40·7	Copenhagen	...	29·6
Buda-Pesth	...	37·8	Venice (1890)	...	27·2
Hamburg (State) (1890)	...	37·3	Berlin	...	26·6
Rotterdam	...	35·7	Rome	...	26·3
Breslau	...	35·0	Brussels	...	24·9
Munich	...	34·9	Paris	...	24·4
Dresden	...	32·9	Boston (1892)	...	23·9
Amsterdam	...	31·4	Bombay	...	18·6
Vienna	...	30·6	Christiana	...	13·4

1006. The following are the birth rates in seven Victorian towns during 1898; the rate in the metropolis being, it will be observed, lower than in any of the others:—

BIRTH RATES IN SEVEN VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1898.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
1. Stawell	...	39·27	5. Castlemaine	...	29·72
2. Bendigo	...	34·91	6. Ballarat	...	27·67
3. Geelong	...	31·20	7. Melbourne	...	25·86
4. Warrnambool	...	30·76			

* Obtained from Whitaker's Almanack, 1896.

Births of
males and
females.

1007. The births of males in Victoria during 1898 numbered 15,435, those of females 14,737. These numbers furnish a proportion of 104·74 boys to 100 girls. In 1897 the proportion was 104·68; in 1896 104·72; whilst in the five years 1891-95, 92,699 births of males and 88,153 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 105·16 boys to 100 girls.

Births of
males and
females in
Australasian
Colonies.

1008. In every country in which births are registered, it is found that more boys are born than girls. This was the case in all the Australasian Colonies during the period of twenty-five years ended with 1897, although not in every one of those years so far as South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of boys per 100 girls born in the respective colonies during 1875, and in each subsequent fifth year to 1890, also in each of the seven years ended with 1897:—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1875 TO 1897.*

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1875 ...	104·95	102·08	104·01	103·85	98·95	109·51	107·80
1880 ...	104·44	104·99	103·63	110·98	92·37	101·56	104·71
1885 ...	106·44	104·88	102·50	101·57	108·00	104·36	103·59
1890 ...	104·19	104·27	102·19	101·56	95·13	105·07	103·43
1891 ...	103·65	106·89	104·12	104·28	110·61	101·99	105·41
1892 ...	105·31	105·24	108·00	98·31	107·87	108·88	103·73
1893 ...	106·17	106·67	104·52	103·91	97·38	107·23	104·88
1894 ...	104·44	105·39	106·45	106·67	109·37	108·95	104·59
1895 ...	106·35	105·19	104·57	105·28	100·93	103·14	104·97
1896 ...	104·72	104·92	102·24	103·21	106·53	106·41	104·61
1897 ...	104·68	104·00	103·43	104·88	102·57	112·86	105·07

Order of
colonies in
respect to
sexes of
those born.

1009. In the Australasian Colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the five years ended with 1897 was 105 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 106·7 males per 100 females in Tasmania to 103·6 males per 100 females in Western Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to these proportions:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, 1893 TO 1897.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
1. Tasmania ...	...	106·72	5. South Australia ...	...	104·79
2. Victoria ...	...	105·27	6. Queensland ...	...	104·24
3. New South Wales ...	...	105·23	7. Western Australia ...	...	103·62
4. New Zealand ...	...	104·83			

* For the relative proportions of male and female births in the colonies during each of the 19 years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 572.

1010. The proportions of male to female births in the countries included in the following list have been derived from official sources. The averages for the Australasian Colonies extend over the five years 1893 to 1897, and those for the other countries named extend over periods of various lengths:—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
Greece ...	112·0	Scotland ...	105·7
Roumania ...	111·0	Ireland ...	105·6
Connecticut ...	110·0	Victoria ...	105·3
Italy ...	107·1	Russia in Europe (1888)	105·3
Spain ...	107·0	New South Wales ...	105·2
Austria ...	106·8	Sweden ...	105·0
Tasmania ...	106·7	Denmark ...	105·0
France... ..	106·4	Vermont ...	105·0
Switzerland ...	106·3	Rhode Island ...	105·0
German Empire ...	106·2	New Zealand ...	104·8
Holland ...	106·1	South Australia ...	104·8
Norway ...	106·0	Japan (1882-91) ...	104·5
Servia... ..	106·0	Queensland ...	104·2
Massachusetts ...	106·0	Finland (1887) ...	104·1
Belgium ...	105·9	England and Wales ...	104·0
Russian Poland (1888) ...	105·9	Western Australia ...	103·6

1011. It will be observed that the proportion of boys born to girls is in Tasmania below that in six, in New South Wales below that in seventeen, in Victoria below that in eighteen, and in New Zealand and South Australia below that in 22 countries outside Australasia; whilst the proportion in Queensland is above that in only two, and that in Western Australia is the lowest of all.

1012. In England and Wales the proportion of births of boys to those of girls is not only lower than that in any other European country, but it has for years past had a tendency to diminish. The proportion given in the table (104·0) is for the 50 years ended with 1897, but in the ten years ended with that year it was only 103·6. The Registrar-General of England states he is unable to offer any explanation of that "curious fact."^{*}

1013. In 1898, 287 twin births and 1 triplet birth were registered, as against 318 twin births and 2 triplet births in 1897. In the ten years ended with 1890, 2,734 cases of twins and 20 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 312,565. There were thus 309,791 confinements in the ten years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 113 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 15,490 was delivered of three children at a birth. During the previous decade, 1871 to 1880, 1 mother in every 111, on the average, gave birth to twins, and one in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth.

^{*} See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

Twins and triplets in Australasian Colonies.

1014. It appears that only three of the Australasian Colonies besides Victoria distinguish the double and treble births in their returns. The following are the numbers of such births in each of the four colonies during each of the ten years ended with 1897 :—

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN FOUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,*
1888 to 1897.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		New Zealand.	
	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.
1888	374	3	363	2†	130	1	192	1
1889	381	1	329	1	146	1	152	...
1890	353	3	398	1	154	1	190	2
1891	407	3	394	...	137	1	178	2
1892	302	5	328	6	142	1	172	1
1893	338	4	408	6†	142	1	188	1
1894	309	4	365	3	116	...	176	2
1895	326	3†	396	7†	133	2	198	...
1896	276	2	335	2	135	...	182	...
1897	318	2	417	1†	141	1	180	1

Still births.

1015. The still-born in Victoria are excluded from both the births and the deaths. In Melbourne and suburbs the number of such births was 437 in 1897, and 402 in 1898; which numbers furnish proportions of 3·55 and 3·35 per 100 living births registered in those years respectively.

Illegitimate births.

1016. The illegitimate children born in 1898 numbered 1,597, or 1 to every 19 births registered, the proportion being about the same as that of the preceding year. In the ten years 1881-90, out of 312,565 infants born, 14,916 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 21 births, as compared with an average during the ten years ended with 1880 of 1 to every 27 births.

Illegitimacy in Australasian Colonies.

1017. All the Australasian Colonies now publish statistics of illegitimacy. According to these, which probably does not in any case represent the whole truth, illegitimacy, over a series of years, was most rife in New South Wales and Western Australia, next in Victoria and Tasmania, next in Queensland, and least of all in South Australia and New Zealand. In most of the colonies, so far as figures are available, a marked increase has taken place in recent years in the proportion of illegitimate to total births, which is however accentuated by the fall in the birth rates. It might be stated that in Queensland, by an Act passed on 23rd December, 1899, illegitimate children may be legitimized by registration after the marriage of their parents.‡ The

* For the proportion of twins and triplets in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892 paragraph 579.

† Including one case of quadruplets.

‡ A similar Bill was brought before the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on 27th September, 1893, but did not become law. In Victoria it was recently discovered that in a single year there were 51 cases (which escaped notice) of births of illegitimate children being registered after the marriage of the parents, possibly with the idea that the children would thereby be legitimized, which is not the case in Victoria.

following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the various colonies during 1875 and each subsequent fifth year to 1890, also in each year from 1893 to 1897:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1875 TO 1897.*

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1875	2·92	4·20	3·43	...	...	...	1·36
1880	4·80	4·35	4·31	...	...	...	2·43
1885	4·36	4·60	4·08	2·42	...	4·55	3·20
1890	5·09	5·26	4·85	2·50	...	4·05	3·30
1893	5·46	6·22	4·91	2·84	4·16	4·40	3·70
1894	5·51	6·26	4·52	3·05	4·66	5·09	3·80
1895	5·33	6·51	4·93	3·13	4·47	4·97	4·53
1896	5·63	6·70	5·22	3·46	5·61	5·91	4·48
1897	5·42	6·58	6·02	3·53	5·27	5·74	4·48
Mean of 23 years	4·79	5·01	4·36	2·81†	5·01‡	4·75†	3·10

1018. Over a series of years the proportion of illegitimacy existing in England and Wales appears to be somewhat less than that prevailing in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The proportion in Scotland, however, is much higher than that in any of the Australasian Colonies, whilst the proportion in Ireland is about equal to that in South Australia. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the last one:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1871 TO 1897.

Period.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871-80	5·0	8·7	2·4
1881-85	4·8	8·2	2·7
1886	4·7	8·2	2·7
1887	4·8	8·3	2·8
1888	4·6	8·1	2·9
1889	4·6	8·0	2·8
1890	4·4	7·6	2·7
1891	4·2	7·6	2·7
1892	4·2	7·4	2·5
1893	4·2	7·4	2·6
1894	4·3	7·3	2·7
1895	4·2	7·3	2·7
1896	4·2	7·3	2·6
1897	4·2	7·0	2·6

For similar results for each of the nineteen years ended with 1890, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 584.

† Mean of thirteen years.

‡ Mean of six years.

Illegitimacy
in various
countries.

1019. The following figures, taken from various sources, show certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.				
Austria	14.9
Bavaria	14.6
Saxony	13.0
Portugal	12.4
Sweden	10.7
German Empire	9.7
Denmark	9.6
Hungary	9.1
Belgium	8.3
France	8.8
Prussia	7.9
Norway	7.3
Scotland	7.0
Italy	6.4
Spain	5.5
Switzerland	4.7
England	4.2
New South Wales	4.6
Victoria	4.6
Western Australia	4.2
Queensland	4.2
Tasmania	4.0
Russian Poland (1888)	3.7
New Zealand	2.8
Holland	2.7
Ireland	2.6
Russia in Europe (1888)	2.6
South Australia	2.6
Greece	1.6

Position of
Victoria in
respect to
illegiti-
macy.

1020. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Portugal, and Sweden, and less in Greece, than in any other countries. In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in eighteen, and more so than in ten, of the countries.

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

1021. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in the country districts is the smallest of all. In 1898, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 12, in the extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 20, but in country districts only one birth in 40 was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 12, 1 in 21, and 1 in 38 respectively.†

Illegitimate
and ante-
nuptially
conceived
births.

1022. Closely allied to illegitimate births are the births of children who have been conceived before marriage, but have been saved from the stigma of illegitimacy by the circumstance of the marriage of

* The figures for the Australasian colonies relate to the 18 years ended with 1892.
† Statistics of illegitimacy in 32 foreign cities are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 589. In every one of these a larger amount of illegitimacy is shown than that prevailing in Melbourne. In some of the Austro-Hungarian cities the rate is extraordinarily high, viz., 44 per cent.

their parents having been celebrated before their birth. Such statistics have already been published for New South Wales, and an attempt was made to ascertain the results for Victoria by tracing from the birth registers the first births resulting within nine months of marriage from all marriages contracted in 1897. This investigation revealed the fact that the births of 51 children born before were registered after the marriages of their parents, and were, consequently, illegitimate, although their existence had hitherto escaped notice; and that the births of 1,846—born to 1,832 mothers—more occurred before the expiration of nine calendar months after marriage,* and were presumably ante-nuptially conceived. As the marriages in 1897 numbered 7,568 it follows that to less than 1 ($\cdot 67$) in every 100 marriages a child is known to have been born before marriage,† and to 24 marriages in every 100 the bride was *enceinte* at the time of marriage. Adding the births arising from such marriages to the illegitimate births in 1898 it appears that 3,494, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of the children born were conceived out of wedlock, and were all liable to become illegitimate, but that 1,846 of these, or more than half, escaped such social ostracism by the timely marriage of their parents, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ILLEGITIMATE AND ANTE-NUPTIALLY CONCEIVED BIRTHS, 1898.

Births.	Number.	Per 100 Births.
Illegitimate (first tabulation) ...	1,597	5.5
" (which escaped notice) ...	51	
Legitimate, but ante-nuptially conceived	1,846†	6.1
Total ...	3,494	11.6

1023. Of the 51† births which preceded the marriage of the parents—and hence may be termed “ante-nuptial births”—more than half occurred within two months before the marriage, and the remainder within periods ranging from two to eleven months before, as shown by the subjoined figures:—

ANTE-NUPTIAL BIRTHS TO PARENTS MARRIED IN 1897.—PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN BIRTH OF CHILD AND MARRIAGE OF PARENTS.

Period (months.)	Number of Cases.	Period (months.)	Number of Cases.
0-1 ...	14	7-8 ...	—
1-2 ...	14	8-9 ...	—
2-3 ...	6	9-10 ...	1
3-4 ...	4	10-11 ...	1
4-5 ...	2		—
5-6 ...	2	Total ...	51
6-7 ...	7		—

* This is equivalent to an average of 273 days *after marriage*. The birth of a mature child generally occurs in the 40th *post-menstrual* week, or between 273 and 280 days. Although a few cases may be included of post-nuptial conception, where the births were premature, there were, on the other hand, undoubtedly omitted some cases of ante-nuptial conceptions which occurred after the 273 days and others which were followed by abortion or miscarriage.

† This must not be taken as any indication whatever as to the subsequent marriages of the parents of illegitimate children, concerning which no information is at present available. The above must be regarded as merely accidental, which would not have occurred if the proper sequence in registering the events had been observed.

‡ Including ten cases of twins and two of triplets. Many of these births occurred in 1897, as well as 1898, but they may fairly be taken as representing the occurrences in a single year.

Ante-nuptial
births.—Ages
of parents.

1024. The following table shows the ages of the parents of these children. It will be noticed that only two of the mothers were under twenty, but that sixteen were between 20 and 25, and two were over 40; whilst of the fathers, only nine were under 25, but eighteen—or more than a third—were between 25 and 30, and thirteen were over 35:—

ANTE-NUPTIAL BIRTHS.—AGES OF PARENTS AT MARRIAGE.

Ages of Fathers. (Years.)				Ages of Mothers.								Total Fathers.
				17 to 18.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	
20 to 21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 " 25	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	8
25 " 30	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	8	2	...	...	18
30 " 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	1	...	11
35 " 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	...	9
40 " 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
45 " 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total Mothers	...	...	...	1	1	2	14	19	8	4	2	51

Ante-nuptial
conceptions.

1025. The various periods which elapsed between marriage and the birth of the first child in the 1,832 cases of ante-nuptial conception, together with the ratio of such cases to the total marriages in 1897, are subjoined:—

ANTE-NUPTIAL CONCEPTIONS, 1897.—PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN MARRIAGE OF PARENTS AND BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD.

Period after Marriage (calendar months).		Number of Cases.			Percentage of Total Marriages.	
Under 1	117	...	...	1·5
1 to 2	143	...	...	1·9
2 to 3	175	...	...	2·3
3 to 4	211	...	...	2·8
4 to 5	197	...	...	2·6
5 to 6	214	...	...	2·8
6 to 7	235	...	...	3·1
7 to 8	227	...	...	3·0
8 to 9	313	...	...	4·1
Total	1,832	...	...	24·1

Chances
of marriage
after
concubinal
relations.

1026. It thus appears that the chance of marriage after illicit intercourse is greatest soon after conception, and gradually diminishes as the interval increases; about one-sixth of the conceptions having occurred within 1 month before marriage, and over one-half within 4 months, but only one-sixteenth between 8 and 9 months previously.

1027. The next table shows, in combination, the ages of the parents in such cases :—

ANTE-NUPTIAL CONCEPTIONS, 1897.—AGES OF PARENTS
IN COMBINATION.

Ages of
parents of
ante-
nuptially
conceived
children.

Ages of Fathers at Marriage.	Ages of Mothers at Marriage.												Total Fathers.
	Under 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	Unspecified.	
Under 20 ...	5	7	11	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	37*
20 to 21 ...	3	7	13	14	9	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	62
21 to 25 ...	19	34	60	88	79	245	44	4	1	...	...	...	574
25 to 30 ...	8	22	32	42	67	271	185	32	3	...	...	...	662
30 to 35 ...	5	3	7	12	26	91	78	59	9	4	...	...	294
35 to 40 ...	2	2	4	2	6	32	48	21	8	2	...	...	127
40 to 45 ...	...	...	...	2	...	7	11	4	7	3	...	...	34
45 to 50 ...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	2	4	1	...	...	17
50 to 55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	2	1	...	13
55 and over...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	6
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total Mothers	42†	75	128	168	189	671	376	126	36	14	1	6	1,832

1028. Of the 1,826 cases in which the age of both parties was specified, it may be ascertained that in 1,185 cases the husband was older than the wife, and in 518 cases both were about the same age, but in only 122 cases was the wife older than the husband. Of the mothers, 860, or nearly half, were between 20 and 25, and 413 were under 20, but only 51 were over 35; of the fathers, 1,298, or two-thirds, were between 20 and 30, but only 37 were under 20, and 6 were 55 years or over—of whom 4 were between 60 and 75. Of the 413 cases of mothers under 20, 238 were married by men between 20 and 25, and 104 by men between 25 and 30.

Proportions
at principal
ages.

1029. Comparing the marriages, which were preceded by ante-nuptial intercourse (and which may therefore be called "post-concubinal" marriages) at various ages with the total marriages at the same ages, it appears that concubinal relations existed before marriage in the case of nearly three-fourths of the men who married under the age of 21, one-third of those between 21 and 25, one-fourth of those between 25 and 30, 19 per cent. of those between 30 and 40, and 13 or 14 per cent. of those between 40 and 50; also in the case of two-thirds of the women who married under 18, nearly half of those between 18 and 21, one-fourth of those between 21 and 25, over 17 per cent. of those between

Proportion of
post-concu-
binal to all
marriages
at different
ages.

* Of whom 28 were aged 19.

† Of whom 1 was aged 13, 7 were aged 15, and 34 aged 16.

25 and 35, and 11 or 12 per cent. of those between 35 and 45. The following are the numbers and proportions at each age :—

PROPORTION OF POST-CONCUBINAL MARRIAGES* OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES AT EACH AGE, 1897.

Age-group.	Post-Concubinal Marriages according to Age of—			
	Husband.		Wife.	
	Number.	Percentage of all Marriages at each Age.	Number.	Percentage of all Marriages at each Age.
Under 18 ...	101	72·7	118	66·7
18 to 21 ...			489	48·5
21 to 25 ...			685	25·3
25 to 30 ...	679	24·7	396	17·7
30 to 35 ...	305	18·6	133	17·2
35 to 40 ...	137	19·1	39	11·2
40 to 45 ...	35	13·2	16	12·3
45 to 50 ...	19	14·4	1	1·4
50 and upwards ...	19	6·9	...	...
Unspecified ...	6	...	6	...
Total ...	1,883	24·9	1,883	24·9

Illegitimate and ante-nuptially conceived births in Victoria and New South Wales.

1030. In New South Wales, very comprehensive statistics have been published bearing on the matters already alluded to,† and the results obtained are, in a remarkable degree, similar to those shown to exist in Victoria. Thus, the proportion of ante-nuptial conceptions to the total births is almost exactly the same in both colonies, viz., 6 per cent., although the proportion of illegitimate births is lower in Victoria than in New South Wales, the proportions being $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively ; or, taking both classes of births together, it will be found that $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the births in Victoria, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in New South Wales, were either born or conceived out of wedlock. This will be seen by the following figures, which relate to a period of only one year in the case of the former, but to a period of six years in the case of the latter colony :—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND ANTE-NUPTIAL CONCEPTIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

Births.	Numbers.		Proportions per cent.	
	Victoria, 1893.	New South Wales, 1893-98.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
Illegitimate ...	1,648	14,779	5·5	6·5
Ante-nuptial Conceptions	1,846	13,366	6·1	5·9
Post-nuptial Conceptions	26,678	199,899	88·4	87·6
Total Births ...	30,172	228,044	100·0	100·0

* The number of concubinal marriages is understated, as there is no evidence to show to what extent concubinal relations may have existed in cases where no child was born within 9 months after marriage.

† Vide a pamphlet entitled "Childbirth in New South Wales," by Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician of that colony, which is full of interesting information on this and other subjects.

1031. Assuming illegitimate births to be the offspring of recently fallen women, which, although not strictly true, is near enough for practical purposes, and that to every such birth in any year there are, at least, three women* who have during the same period entered upon a life of concubinage (exclusive of public prostitutes), the approximate number of women entering into a state of concubinage in any year may be ascertained. If to this be added the number of marriages in the same year, the sum will show the number of concubinages and marriages contracted. On this basis it is found that the number of concubinages entered into in Victoria in 1897† was 4,940, whilst the number of marriages was 7,568, of which 1,832 were preceded by a state of concubinage, making a grand total of concubinages and marriages of 12,508. Thus 39½ per cent. of the sexual alliances entered into in 1897 were concubinal, 14½ per cent. were matrimonial but preceded by concubinal relations, and only 46 per cent. were (there being no evidence to the contrary) orthodox marriages. The corresponding proportions in New South Wales for the same period were 46, 14½, and 39½ per cent. respectively. The following are the figures for both colonies :—

Concubinage
in Victoria
and New
South Wales.

CONCUBINAGES AND MARRIAGES ENTERED INTO IN VICTORIA AND
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1897.

Couples entering into a state of—	Numbers in—		Proportions per cent.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
Concubinage	4,940	7,490	39·5	45·9
Marriage —				
Post-Concubinal	1,832	2,408	14·6	14·8
Orthodox	5,736	6,405	45·9	39·3
Total	12,508	16,303	100·0	100·0

1032. In order to ascertain the fruitfulness of the women of a country, it is usual to compare the legitimate births with the number of married women at the child-bearing age, which may be assumed to include all who have not passed their 45th year. Comparing the births with the total population, which is the ordinary means resorted to for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the reproductive strength of a community, is likely to mislead, as the population of different countries, or of the same country at different periods, varies considerably in regard to the sexes, ages, and conjugal condition of those forming its component parts. The number of legitimate, as distinguished from natural, births is published in all the Australasian Colonies except Western Australia. By comparing the former in 1891 with the number of

Fecundity of
women in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

* This is approximately the ratio found to exist between the annual number of legitimate births and the number of married women living between the ages of 15 and 45, as shown in the next table.

† The births in any year have been assumed to result from unions contracted in the previous year.

married women at child-bearing ages returned at the census, as is done in the following table, the relative fecundity of the women of each of the colonies named is shown:—

**PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN SIX
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.**
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Married Women under 45 years of age.	Legitimate Births, 1891.	
		Total Number.	Number per 100 Married Women under 45.
1. Tasmania	15,150	4,786	31·59
2. Queensland	44,537	14,031	31·50
3. South Australia	33,486	10,425	31·13
4. Victoria	120,630	36,441	30·21
5. New South Wales	125,056	37,343	29·86
6. New Zealand	63,172	17,635	27·92

Children to
a marriage
in Victoria.

1033. One method of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during 1875 and each subsequent fifth year to 1890, also during each of the last five years:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1875 TO 1898.

Year.	Legitimate Births.	Marriages in Year prior to that named in first column.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.
1875	25,941	4,925	5·27
1880	24,894	4,986	4·99
1885	28,667	7,218	3·97
1890	35,665	9,194	3·88
1894	32,372	7,004	4·62
1895	31,911	7,029	4·54
1896	30,366	7,181	4·23
1897	29,614	7,625	3·88
1898	28,575	7,568	3·78
Sums and Mean during 23 years }	709,840	164,657	4·31

1034. It will be noticed that the average number per marriage fell off gradually from $5\frac{1}{4}$ in 1875 to a minimum of 3.88 in 1890, then gradually rose again to $4\frac{1}{2}$ or over in the three years 1893-5, after which it again fell off until the minimum was once more reached in 1897 and 1898. The above figures appear to indicate that the degree of fecundity falls off as the marriage rate increases, and *vice versa*. It should be pointed out however that the above method is empirical, and to test the matter properly the ages of mothers and other factors would have to be taken into account.

Increase or decrease in children to a marriage in Victoria.

1035. According to this mode of reckoning, it would appear that there are, upon the average, fewer children to a marriage in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian Colonies. The following are the proportions in each colony for 1880 and each subsequent fifth year to 1890, also for the five years ended with 1897, as far as available:—

Children to a marriage in Australasian Colonies.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1897.

Year.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1880 ...	4.99	5.00	4.89	4.61	...	...	5.54
1885 ...	3.97	4.68	4.39	4.60	...	4.62	5.18
1890 ...	3.88	4.90	4.69	4.90	...	4.78	4.87
1893 ...	4.47	4.72	5.70	4.90	4.91	5.01	4.38
1894 ...	4.62	5.03	5.59	4.80	5.16	5.24	4.80
1895 ...	4.54	5.06	5.29	4.87	4.70	5.72	4.44
1896 ...	4.23	4.55	4.97	4.72	4.15	5.66	4.53
1897 ...	3.88	4.39	4.95	4.72	3.54	4.86	3.87
Mean of 18 years	4.23	4.76	4.81	4.73	4.49*	4.96†	4.93

1036. Taking the average of the last three years, it appears the degree of fecundity was below the average in Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Western Australia, but above it in Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania. It will also be noticed that in Victoria, New Zealand, and Western Australia the proportion of children to a marriage was unusually low in 1897.

Children to a marriage in each colony in recent years.

1037. The following statement of the average number of children born to a marriage in certain countries has been derived from various

Children to a marriage in various countries.

* Mean of five years.

† Mean of thirteen years.

sources. The figures are generally for a series of years. The country having the highest average is placed first in order, and the remainder in succession :—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

					Children to each Marriage.
Russia in Europe (1888)	...	...	...	...	5·70
Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	...	5·46
Finland (1887) ...	...	...	...	...	5·03
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	...	...	4·96
New Zealand ... ..	...	...	...	...	4·93
Russian Poland (1888) ...	...	...	...	...	4·89
Queensland ... ..	...	...	...	...	4·81
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	4·76
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	4·73
Italy ... ..	...	...	...	...	4·56
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	4·49
Scotland ... ..	...	...	...	...	4·43
Holland ... ..	...	...	...	...	4·34
Victoria ... ..	...	...	...	...	4·23
Belgium ... ..	...	...	...	...	4·21
England ... ..	...	...	...	...	4·16
Sweden ... ..	...	...	...	...	4·01
Denmark ... ..	...	...	...	...	3·55
Japan (1888-91) ...	...	...	...	...	3·50
France ... ..	...	...	...	...	2·98

Position of
Victoria in
reference to
births to a
marriage.

1038. Russia is at the head of the list, followed by Ireland,* Finland, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Next in order are Russian Poland and four Australasian Colonies, all of which, together with Italy, Scotland, and Holland, stand above Victoria, which colony, however, appears to have a higher rate of fecundity than England and five of the Foreign countries.

Probability
of births
within 18
months of
marriage.

1039. The method just given for indicating approximately the fertility of married women is, as already stated, empirical. The best and most reliable method would be to compute the rates of natality at different ages—found by a comparison of the legitimate children born to (or better still, the confinements of) mothers of different ages with the numbers of all married women living at the same ages. This, however, could only be done at the time of a census, and then only if the necessary particulars were enumerated. A partial but reliable method is, however, available for intercensal years, at least in regard to the earlier periods of married life, by comparing the first births (or preferably confinements) resulting from the marriages in any year with the marriages in that year. Such information has been tabulated for Victoria in respect

* The high proportion in Ireland may be due to the defective registration of marriages. See footnote I to table following paragraph 922 ante.

to marriages contracted in 1897. The marriages in that year were first tabulated according to the single ages of brides up to 35, and after that age according to quinquennial age-groups, and, a deduction having been made for concubinal marriages (previously dealt with), the apparent numbers of what may be called orthodox or chaste marriages at various ages were arrived at. Next, the numbers of confinements occurring to such marriages within periods of 9 to 12 and 12 to 18 months after marriage were ascertained from the Birth Registers of 1897, 1898, and 1899. In the course of the tabulation, it became evident that in many cases the ages given by women at marriage and those at the birth of their children were quite irreconcilable (a circumstance which was verified by the examination of individual cases), and this was especially noticeable at the younger ages, and at such ages as 20, 21, 25, and 30. At some periods, indeed, the number of confinements considerably exceeded the number of possible mothers;* whilst another remarkable anomaly was the occurrence of a large and sudden rise (according to the original data) at the age of 20, followed at the next age (21) by an equally large and sudden fall, in the probability of issue. This clearly shows that numerous minors must have declared themselves to have been of full age at marriage so as to avoid the necessity of obtaining the consent of parents or guardians, whereas the correct ages were probably given at the birth of the children. The law as to the marriage of minors is thus evaded, even at the risk of punishment for perjury.† To neutralize these evident irregularities, a graduation was made by the graphical method, but even then the data for ages below 18 had to be abandoned as unreliable. The following table embodies the results arrived at for wives of various ages—termed by Körösi, the eminent Austro-Hungarian statistician, a “monogenous” table, as it deals only with the ages of either wives or husbands separately, as distinguished from a “bigenous” table, which deals with the ages of husbands and wives in combination. The ages shown are in all cases those at marriage, for, although the ages of the mothers were given in the Birth Registers as at the birth of the children, they were referred, by a suitable adjustment, to the ages at marriage.‡

* Besides misstatement of age, another contributing cause of this is that some young mothers, who were single, returned themselves as married; for in 3 out of 38 individual cases, when a search was made, no marriage could be traced.

† There is reason to believe that this usually happens through the father disowning his erring daughter and refusing his consent to the marriage, in which case the girl, if a minor, cannot be legally married without making a false declaration as to age. The Social Secretary of the Salvation Army strongly advocates legislation in the direction of the State acting *in loco parentis* in such cases.

‡ The following approximate method was followed in making the necessary correction, not only for chaste, but also for concubinal marriages:—The births (or more strictly confinements) were dealt with in three groups—those of antenuptial conception, i.e., born within 9 months of marriage; those born from 9 to 12 months after marriage; and those born from 12 to 18 months after marriage. It was first assumed that persons marrying at any age were equally distributed throughout that age, i.e. that every month throughout any such year of age contained one-twelfth of the whole, whilst the intervals (in months) between marriage and birth were carefully computed from the tabulated data. From such assumption and data, a correction was carefully computed for application to the original figures in each of the three groups referred to. Thus, taking the group of antenuptial conceptions, it was computed that of 1,000 mothers at any year of age at the birth of the children, 475 would have been in the previous year of age at marriage, and 525 at the same age both at marriage and at the birth; in the group of births from 9 to 12 months after marriage the corresponding ratios were found to be 815 and 185 per 1,000 respectively; and in the group 12 to 18 months after marriage it was calculated that 651 would have been in the preceding year of age, and 339 in the second previous year.

PROBABILITY OF ISSUE OF CHASTE MARRIAGES, WITHIN EIGHTEEN MONTHS OF MARRIAGE, AT DIFFERENT AGES OF WIVES.—(Based on Marriages celebrated in 1897, and Issue therefrom within eighteen months).

Ages of Wives at Marriage.	Number of Chaste Marriages celebrated in 1897.	First Confinements within a period after marriage of—		Probability of Issue within a period after Marriage of—			
		9 to 12 months.	9 to 18 months.	9 to 12 months.		9 to 18 months.	
				Unadjusted.	Adjusted.	Unadjusted.	Adjusted.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
15	2	...	2	...	?	100·0	?
16	6	4	17	66·7	?	?	?
17	51	25	53	49·0	?	?	?
18	113	53	96	46·9	48·3	85·0	85·0
19	180	74	142	41·1	45·2	78·9	78·0
20	228	126	219	55·3	41·7	96·1	68·6
21	578	178	283	30·8	38·9	49·0	63·1
22	471	167	274	35·5	37·6	58·2	59·5
23	469	167	269	35·6	37·0	57·4	58·0
24	500	164	253	32·8	36·5	50·6	56·9
25	440	186	279	42·3	36·1	63·4	55·9
26	436	152	236	34·9	35·4	54·1	54·8
27	361	134	217	37·1	34·5	60·1	54·0
28	350	111	173	31·7	33·6	49·4	53·0
29	253	91	143	36·0	32·7	56·5	51·8
30	215	59	94	27·4	31·3	43·7	49·7
31	122	41	64	33·6	29·7	52·5	47·3
32	122	34	55	27·9	28·7	45·1	45·0
33	101	28	41	27·7	27·2	40·6	41·5
34	81	21	32	25·9	25·5	39·5	38·3
35-40	309	48	80	15·5	15·5	26·9	25·8
40-45	114	6	9	5·3	5·3	7·9	7·9
45-50	69	...	1	...	Nil	1·4	1·4
Over 50	94	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Unspecified	20	4	11	...	...	...	...
Total..	5,685	1,873	3,043	...	...	...	...

Probability of issue at different ages.

1040. Taking the adjusted figures, it will be observed that the probability of issue in Victoria appears to be greatest at the youngest age at which the data can be accepted as at all reliable, viz., 18, and rapidly diminishes as the age of the mother advances. The probability of issue within 12 months of a woman marrying at 18 is 1 in every 2 marriages, at 28 it falls to 1 in 3, at 34 to 1 in 4, and at 40 to 45 to little more than 1 in 20; whilst the probability of issue within 18 months of the marriage of a woman marrying at the age of 18 is 6 in every 7 marriages, at 20 it falls to 2 in every 3, at 30 to 1 in every 2, at 35 to 40 to 1 in every 4, and at 40 to 45 to about 1 in every 13. The question as to what extent the ratios established would be affected by a desire on the part of some wives to evade the cares of

maternity would be difficult to determine, but it is probable that such desire is not nearly so great at the earlier as at later stages of married life, and that therefore the probability shown by the table would be but little affected from this cause

1041. Summarizing the adjusted probabilities of issue within 12 months in age-groups, and comparing with similar results for New South Wales, which are available,* it will be found that, notwithstanding the apparently low position of Victoria according to the empirical methods already referred to, the probability of issue is really greater in Victoria than in New South Wales at every age-period, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Probability of issue in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

PROBABILITY OF ISSUE OF CHASTE MARRIAGES WITHIN FIRST 12 MONTHS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

Age of Wife.	Victoria, 1897-8.†	New South Wales, 1896-8.
	per cent.	per cent.
16 to 21 ...	49·8	39·1
21 „ 25 ..	37·5	33·4
25 „ 30 ...	34·6	32·4
30 „ 35 ...	29·1	24·2
35 „ 40 ...	15·5	11·3
40 „ 45 ...	5·3	3·8
45 „ 50 ...	Nil	Nil
Total, 16-45 ...	34·0	31·5
Total, 16-45 for all marriages‡ ...	51·1	50·4

1042. The periods which elapsed between marriage and birth in the case of the 3,043 confinements of post-nuptial conception which occurred between 9 and 18 months after marriage, also the ratios to the total number of chaste marriages (viz., 5,685), were as follow. It will be observed that 15 per cent. of the chaste (or orthodox) marriages, without regard to age of wives, prove fruitful within 10 months, one-third within 12 months, and more than one-half within 18 months after the marriage.

Marriages fruitful at various periods after marriage up to 18 months.

CONFINEMENTS FROM THE 10TH TO THE 18TH MONTH AFTER MARRIAGE OF CHASTE MARRIAGES CONTRACTED IN 1897.

Period elapsed since Marriage.	Number of Cases.	Per 100 Chaste Marriages.	Period elapsed since Marriage.	Number of Cases.	Per 100 Chaste Marriages.
Calendar Months.			Calendar Months.		
9	852	15·0	14	215	3·8
10	617	10·9	15	158	2·8
11	404	7·1	16	129	2·3
			17	107	1·9
Total 9-12	1,873	33·0	Total 9-18	3,043	53·6
12	299	5·2			
13	262	4·6			

* See "Childbirth in New South Wales," by T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician: Gullick, Sydney, 1899.—† Adjusted ratios.—‡ Including antenuptial conceptions. Compare with results for all married women, following paragraph 1832 ante.

Rates of
Nativity in
European
Countries,
&c.

1042A. Some interesting results bearing on the rates of legitimate natality in the city of Buda-Pest are embodied in a paper by Dr. Kőrösi, of the Statistical Office of Buda-Pest, before the British Royal Society,* the principal conclusions being—(1) That the summit of legitimate fertility is reached very soon, so that the decline begins in the case of the man after 25, and in that of the woman after 18 years; (2) that legitimate fertility does not remain at the same level for many years together, but declines immediately after reaching the highest point—contrary to what might have been expected from physiological considerations alone, but then it was pointed out that there is a second factor, viz., the wish and the will to have offspring. These conclusions are practically borne out by Victorian experience (so far as available) derived from the first eighteen months of married life, except that the maximum in the case of the male appears to be about 27 years instead of 25. The following table, which has been selected from the paper referred to, shows, not only for Buda-Pest, but also for other European towns and countries, the rates of natality amongst married women living at different quinquennial age periods, all legitimate births (not first births only) being taken into account, and no deduction being made for antenuptial conceptions. A fair comparison cannot, therefore, be made with the Victorian figures, which relate to first births only, and would be very much higher if antenuptial conceptions had been taken into account.

RATES (PER CENT.) OF FEMALE NATALITIES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND TOWNS.

Age of the Mother.	Sweden.	Finland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Alsace and Lorraine.	Brunswick.	Edinburgh and Glasgow.	Berlin.	Buda-Pest.	General Average.
	1891.	1880-81.	1874-76.	1880-89.	1872.	1880-81.	1865.	1887-90.	1889-92.	
15—20	51·8	37·9	41·3	71·5(?)	46·5	58·1	50·0	50·3	42·8	47·4†
20—25	45·1	40·6	57·9	49·4	56·3	45·4	41·8	45·6	35·8	45·9
25—30	37·5	35·7	43·0	40·5	46·3	34·7	34·6	33·6	29·2	37·2
30—35	31·2	32·2	36·0	31·2	38·8	26·8	26·6	22·5	20·6	29·5
35—40	25·0	26·1	30·0	23·0	28·2	19·8	20·4	14·5	14·7	22·4
40—45	14·2	15·8	18·1	11·4	...	8·1	8·0	6·0	5·9	10·9‡
45—50	2·0	2·7	3·3	1·3	...	1·1	1·3	·7	·7	1·6‡
50—55	...	...	·16	...	...	...	...	·02	·07	?

* See extracts in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. lvi., Part 4, December, 1894

† Without taking into account the natality of Denmark, which seems improbably high.

Original figures corrected, the average being for 8 countries, not 9.

1043. According to the registrations, births in Victoria * are nearly always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next so in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally in favour of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for the three years 1896 to 1898, and the percentages for the periods 1881-90 and 1891-5 :—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1896.		Year 1897.		Year 1898.		Percentages.	
		No. of Births.	Per centage.	No. of Births.	Per centage.	No of Births.	Per centage.	1881 to 1890.	1891 to 1895.
Summer	March ...	8,026	24·94	7,666	24·48	7,698	25·52	23·63	23·65
Autumn	June ...	8,196	25·47	8,014	25·60	7,654	25·36	25·49	25·92
Winter ...	September	8,416	26·16	8,228	26·27	7,941	26·32	26·73	26·08
Spring ...	December	7,540	23·43	7,402	23·65	6,879	22·80	24·15	24·35
	Year ...	32,178	100·00	31,310	100·00	30,172	100·00	100·00	100·00

1044. The deaths registered in 1898 numbered 18,695, as against 15,126 in 1897. There was thus an increase in the year under notice of 3,569, or 24 per cent. Deaths, 1898.

1045. The deaths in 1898 were more numerous than in any previous year except 1889, when they exceeded 19,000, although in 1887 and 1888 they did not much exceed 16,000.† The high mortality in 1898 was due chiefly to the prevalence of measles in an epidemic form, accompanied with an increased mortality from typhoid fever, diarrhoeal diseases and enteritis, and diseases of the respiratory system, which latter are always fatal during an experience of measles. Deaths, 1898 and former years.

1046. The births in 1898 exceeded the deaths by 11,477, or 61 per cent., the corresponding proportion being 107 per cent. in the previous year. In the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion averaged 107 per cent.; and in the ten years ended with 1880 it averaged 119 per cent.; whilst during the 34 years ended with 1898 the average was 115 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in 1865 and in Excess of births over deaths.

* A table showing the proportion of births occurring in each quarter in various countries was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 597.

† For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.

each subsequent fifth year to 1890, also in each of the last six years, and the excess of the former over the latter :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1865 TO 1898.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
				Per cent.
1865 ...	25,915	10,461	15,454	148
1870 ...	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1875 ...	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1880 ...	26,148	11,652	14,496	124
1885 ...	29,975	14,364	15,611	109
1890 ...	37,578	18,012	19,566	109
1893 ...	36,552	16,508	20,044	121
1894 ...	34,258	15,430	18,828	122
1895 ...	33,706	15,636	18,070	116
1896 ...	32,178	15,714	16,464	105
1897 ...	31,310	15,128	16,182	107
1898 ...	30,172	18,695	11,477	61
Total in 34 years	1,012,754	471,219	541,535	115

Years in which births doubled deaths.

Excess of births over deaths in Australasian Colonies.

1047. It may be remarked that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1875, 1876, 1882, 1889, and 1898.

1048. Of the Australasian Colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births almost invariably exceed the deaths by the highest proportion, although an exception to this rule took place in 1891 and 1895, when the proportion was highest in Queensland, and in 1892, when the proportion was higher not only in that colony, but in South Australia and New South Wales. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths, although higher than that in most countries, is below that in any of the other colonies of the group except Western Australia. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian Colonies during the respective years 1888 to 1897, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888-97.

Colony.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.									
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
New Zealand ...	231	220	205	180	177	169	168	170	189	184
Queensland ...	158	135	173	185	183	153	164	189	148	164
South Australia	180	195	164	155	184	136	160	169	148	140
New South Wales	168	151	174	142	178	151	156	160	130	161
Tasmania ...	135	127	127	122	140	152	150	164	142	140
Victoria ...	112	88	109	107	139	121	122	116	105	107
Western Australia	126	161	189	106	99	123	96	48	38	51
										Mean of 10 years.
										189
										165
										163
										157
										140
										113
										104

1049. In 1899 the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in all the other capital cities except Hobart, as may be seen by the following figures:—

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Austral-
asian
capitals.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1899.

					Per cent.
1. Brisbane	...	...	...	...	148
2. Wellington	...	...	...	...	130
3. Sydney	...	...	...	...	122
4. Perth	...	...	...	...	109
5. Adelaide	...	...	...	...	84
6. Melbourne	...	...	...	...	70
7. Hobart...	...	...	...	...	46

1050. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in certain European countries* during each of the five years ended with 1897. The countries are arranged in order according to the means of the quinquennial period shown in the last column, the country with the highest mean being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

Excess of
births over
deaths in
European
countries.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,
1893 to 1897.

Countries.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.					
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Mean.
Norway	88	76	95	100	95	91
Holland	76	77	76	90	93	82
Denmark	62	73	79	74	80	74
Sweden	63	65	81	74	...	71†
England and Wales	60	78	63	74	70	69
Prussia	55	68	65	78	75	68
Scotland	60	76	54	82	63	67
United Kingdom	57	72	57	71	64	64
German Empire	49	61	63	74	69	63
Belgium	46	56	46	66	68	56
Switzerland	39	36	42	58	60	47
Italy	45	42	39	45	58	46
Japan	26	44	46	40	52	42
Austria	39	32	37	44	46	40
Hungary	37	36	40	41	41	39
Ireland	28	26	26	42	27	30
Spain	19	14	...	...	...	16‡
France	4	4	-2	12	14	6

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) implies that the deaths were more numerous than the births.

* Japan is also included.

Mean of four years.

† Mean of two years.

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Australasia
and else-
where.

1051. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in all the countries named than they do in any of the Australasian Colonies, part of which difference is probably due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favorable to longevity, and part to the fact that the countries named usually contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. In not one of those countries did the births double the deaths in any year of the period. On the other hand, in the Australasian Colonies, it is the exception for the births not to double the deaths, and in one of them (New Zealand) the births are nearly three times as numerous as the deaths. It will, moreover, be noticed that the deaths exceeded the births in France in 1895, whilst on the average the excess of births over deaths was only 6 per cent.

Natural
increase of
population.

1052. During the sixteen years 1883-98, the population of Victoria increased at the average annual rate of 1·60 per cent. by excess of births over deaths, at which rate, irrespective of immigration, the population would double itself in 44 years. The rates at first gradually rose from 1·62 per cent. in 1883 to 1·77 in 1890—although once (viz., in 1889) it fell to as low as 1·58; but subsequently it fell off, slowly at first, but rapidly since 1893, to 1·37 per cent. in 1897, and further in 1898 to less than 1 per cent.—which, however, was due to an exceptionally high mortality. During the period of decline, a sudden rise took place in 1892 to 1·90 per cent., which was the highest during the last sixteen years. These results will be seen by the following figures:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
1883 TO 1898.

Per cent.				Per cent.			
1883 ...	...	...	1·62	1893 ...	...	...	1·73
1884 ...	...	...	1·67	1894 ...	...	...	1·60
1885 ...	...	...	1·65	1895 ...	...	...	1·54
1886 ...	...	...	1·64	1896 ...	...	...	1·39
1887 ...	...	...	1·70	1897 ...	...	...	1·37
1888 ...	...	...	1·76	1898 ...	...	...	0·98
1889 ...	...	...	1·58				—
1890 ...	...	...	1·77				—
1891 ...	...	...	1·76				—
1892 ...	...	...	1·90				—
				Mean of 16 years ...			1·60

Natural
increase in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1053. Comparing the mean of the ten years ended with 1890 and that of the seven years ended with 1897 with similar means for the other Australasian Colonies during the same periods, the figures are as follow:—

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER
DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

1881-90.

Per cent.			Per cent.		
1. New Zealand	...	2·34	5. Tasmania	...	1·92
2. South Australia	...	2·26	6. Western Australia	...	1·91
3. New South Wales	...	2·23	7. Victoria	...	1·64
4. Queensland	...	2·06			

**MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER
DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.**

1891-7.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Queensland ...	2.09	5. New Zealand ...	1.76
2. New South Wales ...	1.93	6. Victoria ...	1.61
3. Tasmania ...	1.85	7. Western Australia ...	1.27
4. South Australia ...	1.84		

1054. Sir Rawson W. Rawson, in his opening address as President of the Statistical Society of London in 1885, gave the following as the mean annual rates of increase by excess of births over deaths in various countries, the averages extending generally over the nineteen years ended with 1883. The countries have here been arranged in order according to the rate of increase shown in each country:—

**MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER
DEATHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Servia ...	1.69	Ireland ...	.86
Poland (Russian) ...	1.51	Finland ...	.85
England and Wales ...	1.37	Alsace-Lorraine ...	.80
Russia in Europe ...	1.37	Italy ...	.77
Norway ...	1.36	Greece ...	.76
Saxony ...	1.34	Connecticut ...	.76
Scotland ...	1.33	Austria ...	.74
German Empire ...	1.24	Switzerland ...	.71
Prussia ...	1.23	Rhode Island ...	.69
Thuringia ...	1.19	Vermont ...	.67
Denmark ...	1.16	Croatia and Slavonia ...	.66
Sweden ...	1.13	Massachusetts ...	.65
Holland ...	1.13	Spain ...	.48
Württemberg ...	1.11	Hungary ...	.48
Baden ...	1.05	Roumania ...	.32
Belgium ...	.91	France ...	.16
Bavaria ...	.89		

1055. According to the figures, the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in Victoria in the period 1881-90 was about equal to that in Servia over a series of years, and much higher in every one of the Australasian Colonies than in any of the other countries named. It will be noticed that England stands near the head of the list, Scotland lower, and Ireland very much lower; also that in France the rate of natural increase is much below that in any other country.

1056. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1898 numbered 10,533, and those of females 8,162. These numbers furnish a proportion of about 77 females to every 100 males; as against a proportion to every 100 males of 74 females in the ten years 1882-91, and of 75 females in the ten years 1872-81. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 98 to every 100 males during 1898, 90 during the decade ended with 1891, and 88 during the preceding decade; therefore at each period more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

Annual
death rate.

1057. The following table shows the estimated mean population of either sex, the number of deaths of either sex, and the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during 1860 and each subsequent fifth year, also in each of the last five years :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1860 TO 1898.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1860 ...	331,979	202,475	7,134	4,927	21·49	24·33	21·49
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
1885 ...	504,000	452,880	8,300	6,064	16·47	13·39	15·01
1890 ...	589,310	529,190	10,369	7,643	17·60	14·44	16·10
1894 ...	606,160	568,570	8,897	6,533	14·68	11·49	13·14
1895 ...	605,810	574,230	8,881	6,755	14·66	11·76	13·25
1896 ...	599,147	578,288	8,902	6,812	14·72	11·78	13·35
1897 ...	593,180	579,610	8,534	6,592	14·39	11·37	12·90
1898 ...	592,025	580,925	10,533	8,162	17·79	14·05	15·94
Average of 39 years ...			...	...	16·62	14·08	15·43

NOTE.—In 1860, 1875, and 1898, especially in the former year, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

Male and
female
death rate
compared.

1058. It will be noticed that in all the years shown, except 1860, death bore more hardly upon males than upon females. The figures in the lowest line of the table show that, over a period of 39 years, the deaths of males per 1,000 of the same sex living exceeded by about 2½ the deaths of females per 1,000 of that sex living.

Abnormal
fluctuations
in death
rates.

1059. It should, however, be borne in mind that as the population of newly settled countries is rarely in a normal condition as regards age—immigration tending to swell, and the sudden cessation of it to lower, the proportion of adults in the prime of life—the death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates, calculated upon a like basis, are not fair tests of the hygienic condition of a community any more than the birth and marriage rates,

computed on a similar basis, are fair tests of its reproductive power. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will also be high; but if, on the other hand, the number of the persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It is largely owing to such causes that the general death rates in these colonies are so much lower than in other countries where the population is in a more normal condition, and where they are but little affected by such fluctuations; and the extreme variations which took place in Victoria during the period shown in the above table (irrespective of epidemic periods)—from 17 per 1,000 in some years, to 13 per 1,000 in others—are certainly due to similar influences. Thus the recent decline in the death rate from 16 per 1,000 in 1890 to less than 13 per 1,000 in 1897 was probably consequent on a decline in the birth rate, which lowered considerably the proportion of infants and young children, amongst whom the mortality is always very large.

1060. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during 1865 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, will be found in the following table:—

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1897.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	17·11	16·49	21·42	14·30	...	13·40	15·13
1870 ...	14·61	13·38	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1875 ...	19·42	18·42	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1880 ...	13·70	15·47	13·59	14·85	13·24	16·12	11·46
1885 ...	15·01	16·48	20·19	12·73	17·61	15·89	10·74
1890 ...	16·10	12·90	14·61	12·40	12·00	14·74	9·66
1894 ...	13·14	12·30	12·08	11·60	14·54	12·43	10·19
1895 ...	13·25	11·79	11·38	11·25	17·72	11·38	9·91
1896 ...	13·35	12·30	12·10	11·41	16·53	11·63	9·10
1897 ...	12·90	10·88	11·33	11·14	16·96	11·53	9·13
Means ...	15·27	14·86	16·51	13·96	16·12	14·81	11·25

1061. According to the average of a series of years, the death rate of Queensland was much higher, and that of New Zealand much lower, than that of any of the other colonies; next to Queensland in point of mortality stood Western Australia, and then followed—with death rates

Death rate
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
death rates.

which differed but slightly from one another—Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania; whilst the average death rate in South Australia was lower than that in any except New Zealand. In the four years ended with 1897 the death rates were, as compared with 1890 and former years, extremely low in all the colonies, except Western Australia—owing probably to such causes as have already been alluded to*; and in 1897, the relative positions of the colonies were somewhat changed—Queensland falling from the head of the list to a position below Tasmania and New South Wales from the fourth to the sixth place. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates in 1897, and over a series of years, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1897.

1. Western Australia.
2. Victoria.
3. Tasmania.
4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.
6. New South Wales.
7. New Zealand.

Order over a Series of Years.

1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.
3. Victoria.
4. New South Wales.
5. Tasmania.
6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.

Death rate
in Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

1062. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, and the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table for the 25 years ended with 1897:—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1897.

Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
Year.	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	Year.	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873 ...	14·43	14·20	1887 ...	14·43	13·78
1874 ...	15·73	15·36	1888 ...	14·49	13·64
1875 ...	19·08	18·63	1889 ...	15·39	14·37
1876 ...	17·12	16·37	1890 ...	14·25	13·51
1877 ...	15·23	14·77	1891 ...	14·75	14·04
1878 ...	15·72	14·94	1892 ...	12·77	12·36
1879 ...	14·06	13·84	1893 ...	13·62	13·06
1880 ...	14·47	14·01	1894 ...	12·54	12·15
1881 ...	14·62	14·01	1895 ...	12·35	11·91
1882 ...	15·82	15·01	1896 ...	12·69	12·06
1883 ...	15·05	14·50	1897 ...	11·93	11·45
1884 ...	16·35	15·30	Mean of 25 years }	14·73	14·11
1885 ...	15·98	15·02			
1886 ...	15·27	14·44			

* See paragraph 1069 ante.

1063. It will be noticed that in 1875 and 1876 the mortality on the Australian continent exceeded 17 per 1,000, but in no other years; also that it exceeded that rate upon the continent combined with the colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand only in 1875. It will further be noticed that the rate for the continent, as well as that for the whole of Australasia, shows an unusual fall from over 14 per 1,000 in 1891, to less than 12 per 1,000 in 1897.

1064. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group:—

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Gibraltar	1897	20·6
Malta	1894	26·7
British India	1880-88*	24·9
Ceylon	1897	23·2
Straits Settlements	1894	32·2
Hong Kong	1897	18·8
Mauritius	1897	29·5
Seychelles	1894	14·8
St Helena	1894	18·7
Gambia	1882	51·5
Sierra Leone	1893	17·3
Nova Scotia	1871-5	12·1
Bermudas	1897	24·1
British Guiana	1896	26·3
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1897	22·6
Jamaica	1897	22·0
St. Lucia	1897	24·6
St. Vincent	1896	23·3†
Barbados	1897	26·1
Grenada	1897	22·8†
Leeward Islands ‡	1897	23·3
Trinidad and Tobago	1897	25·3

1065. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Sweden and Norway, the mean annual death rates are higher than in Queensland, and much higher than in any of the other Australasian Colonies. Moreover, in all, with the exception of Sweden and Norway, the mean rate is above 17 per 1,000, and, with the exception of those countries and England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Denmark, in not one of them did the rate during any of the

* In 1897 the rates varied from 20·6 to 49·3 in different provinces. The returns, however, are known to be defective.

† Inclusive, it is believed, of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.

‡ Consisting of the following Presidencies:—Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, and Montserrat.

years named ever fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary, on the other hand, the average rate amounts to nearly 30 per 1,000. In the following table the countries are arranged in the order of their mean death rates, as shown in the last column:—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN* COUNTRIES, 1893 TO 1897.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Mean of Five Years.
Hungary ...	31·1	30·4	29·6	28·8	28·5	29·7
Austria ...	27·2	27·8	27·7	26·4	25·6	26·9
Italy...	25·3	25·1	25·2	24·2	22·2	24·4
German Empire ...	24·6	22·3	22·1	20·8	21·3	22·2
Prussia ...	24·2	21·7	21·8	20·8	21·2	21·9
France ...	22·8	21·4	22·3	20·2	19·9	21·3
Japan ...	22·7	20·1	20·2	21·4	20·3	20·9
Switzerland ...	20·5	20·5	19·7	18·4	18·3	19·5
Belgium ...	20·3	18·6	19·5	17·5	17·2	18·6
Scotland ...	19·4	17·2	19·7	16·9	18·7	18·4
Holland ...	19·2	18·5	18·6	17·2	16·9	18·1
United Kingdom ...	19·1	16·8	18·8	17·1	17·7	17·9
Ireland ...	17·9	18·2	18·4	16·6	18·4	17·9
England and Wales ...	19·2	16·6	18·7	17·1	17·4	17·8
Denmark ...	18·9	17·5	16·9	15·7	16·6	17·1
Sweden ...	16·8	16·4	15·2	15·6	...	16·0†
Norway ...	16·4	16·9	15·7	15·2	15·4	15·9

Death rates
in town and
country,
1896.

1066. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in extra-urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. Of recent years the death rate has been much lower in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, which is contrary to the experience in the ten years 1881-90, whilst in the former it has been nearly twice as high and in the latter nearly two and a half times as high as in the country districts. In 1898, the rates in Melbourne and the country towns were considerably above, and the rate for rural districts was also slightly above, the average of the five years ended with 1895. The following are the figures for the last

* Japan is also included.

† Mean of four years.

three years, and the means for the periods 1881-90 and 1891-5 respectively :—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population. 1898.	Deaths.					
		Total Number. 1898.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.				
			1898.	1897.	1896.	Annual Mean.	
						1891-95.	1881-90.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	464,690	8,523	18·34	15·02	15·76	16·74	20·65
Extra-metropolitan Towns	196,930	4,968	25·23	20·12	20·84	20·63	19·90
Country districts ...	511,330	5,204	10·18	8·31	8·45	9·02	8·90
Total ...	1,172,950	18,695	15·94	12·90	13·35	14·06	15·20

1067. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of the metropolis and suburbs (Greater Melbourne), the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria is given in the following table for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also for each of the five years ended with 1898 :—

Death rates in town and country, 1875 to 1898.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1898.*

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.†	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1875 ...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1880 ...	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70
1885 ...	20·15	18·88	9·03	15·01
1890 ...	19·63	21·58	10·09	16·10
1894 ...	15·55	19·72	8·55	13·14
1895 ...	15·88	20·13	8·46	13·25
1896 ...	15·76	20·84	8·45	13·35
1897 ...	15·02	20·12	8·31	12·90
1898 ...	18·34	25·23	10·18	15·94

1068. In thirteen of the seventeen years ended with 1889,* the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was higher than that in the other town districts; but in every year since 1889, and the other four years

Normal death rate in town and country.

* For the death rates in urban and country districts during each of the nineteen years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 426.

† The death rate in Greater Melbourne would be considerably reduced if the deaths which occurred in the metropolitan hospitals, asylums, &c., the patients in which come from all parts of the colony, should be eliminated from the total. In 1891, it would be reduced to 15·75, in 1892 to 13·13, in 1893 to 14·21, in 1894 to 12·46, in 1895 to 12·46, in 1896 to 12·25, in 1897 to 11·49, and in 1898 to 13·63 per 1,000 persons living.

the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. A greater mortality in proportion to population prevailed in the urban than in the country districts in all the years. In the former the mortality was frequently as high as 19 or 20 per 1,000—although in Melbourne and suburbs since 1893 it usually fluctuated between 15 and 16 per 1,000, whilst in country districts it was usually below 10, and in recent years below $8\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000. In 1898, the death rate in both town and country districts was considerably above the average of the four preceding years.

Death rates
in town and
country
districts of
England.

1069. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1881-90, the death rate in urban districts was 20·3 per 1,000, and in country districts 17·3 per 1,000; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria.*

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

1070. The following table shows the mean population, and the number of deaths in 1898, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of five years ended with 1895 and for the year 1898, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne). In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable, as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have been eliminated from the districts in which they occurred, and are shown separately near the foot of the table:—

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1898.	Deaths.		
		Total Number, 1898.	Per 1,000 of the Population.†	
			1898.	Annual Mean, 1891 to 1898.
Melbourne City	69,304	989	14·27	13·47
North Melbourne Town	17,202	268	15·58	13·40
Fitzroy City	29,616	478	16·14	14·17
Collingwood City	32,326	571	17·66	14·98
Richmond City	33,744	608	18·02	16·25
Brunswick Town	22,430	316	14·09	14·88
Northcote Town	7,493	146	19·48	12·94
Prahran City	36,228	554	15·29	13·66
South Melbourne City	37,315	549	14·71	14·31
Port Melbourne Town	10,920	148	13·55	14·77
St. Kilda City	19,490	232	11·90	12·63
Brighton Town	9,631	137	14·22	13·81
Essendon Town	15,112	199	13·17	12·08
Flemington and Kensington Borough	10,403	140	13·46	13·42
Hawthorn City	20,033	257	12·83	12·24
Kew Borough	7,573	77	10·17	10·47
Footscray City	16,722	268	16·03	15·01

* See 53rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page li.

† In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see table following paragraph 101 ante.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE—*continued.*

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1893.	Deaths.			
		Total Number, 1898.	Per 1,000 of the Population.*		
			1898.	Annual Mean, 1891 to 1895.	
Williamstown Town ...	13,269	169	12·74	13·67	
Oakleigh Borough ...	1,305	21	16·09	17·09	
Caulfield Shire ...	9,123	70	7·67	7·22§	
Malvern Shire ...	9,860	80	8·11	10·30§	
Boroondara Shire ...	7,350	77	10·48	8·58§	
Preston Shire ...	3,000	45	15·00	11·40§	
Coburg Shire ...	6,100	81	13·28	11·11§	
Remainder of district ...	12,780	193	15·49	13·91§	
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	3	1·53	4·68	
Total ...	460,294	6,681	14·51	13·55	
<i>Hospitals, Asylums, &c.†</i> ...	4,396	1,842	3·97‡	3·20‡	
Grand Total ...	464,690	8,523	18·35	16·75	

1071. It will be observed that in 1898 the death rates were above the average of the quinquennial period in all the sub-districts, except Brunswick, Port Melbourne, St. Kilda, Kew, Williamstown, Oakleigh, and Malvern. In the majority of these a low rate of mortality prevailed, more especially in the shires of Caulfield, Boroondara, Malvern, and Coburg, the cities of Hawthorn and St. Kilda, and the borough of Kew.

Death rates
in 1898 and
series of
years.

1072. The only sub-districts which, according to the average of five years, had a higher death rate than 15 per 1,000|| are Oakleigh, Richmond, and Footscray; the next highest death rate prevailed in the densely populated suburbs of Collingwood and Brunswick and in Port Melbourne, and the next in South Melbourne and Fitzroy. In 1898 the highest death rate was in Northcote, which, with Richmond and Collingwood Cities, were the only districts with a rate exceeding 17 per 1,000; then followed Oakleigh, Footscray, and Fitzroy with over 16 per 1,000. Of the other sub-districts only North Melbourne, Prahran, Preston, and the "Remainder of District" had as high a mortality as 15 per 1,000.

Places in
which
death rate
was highest.

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, St. Vincent's, Women's, and Children's Hospitals, and the Immigrants' Home (partly also in South Melbourne), all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between North Melbourne and Melbourne City; the Homoeopathic Hospital, which is in South Melbourne; the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which is in Northcote; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."

‡ Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and suburbs.

§ Average of 4 years.

|| It should be remembered that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, &c., have been eliminated from the various sub-districts. If this had not been done, the death rates of several sub-districts would have been much higher than those shown in the table.

Death rate
in Greater
Melbourne,
excluding
hospitals,
&c.

1073. The death rate of Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was $18\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 persons living in 1898, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 higher than the average during the period of five years. It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, &c., are excluded from the returns of the individual districts; if such deaths should also be excluded from the total, the deaths in Greater Melbourne would give a proportion of only 14.51 per 1,000 living, a similar proportion for the five years ended with 1895 being 13.55.

Deaths in
Australasian
capitals,
1891-99.

1074. In 1891, the year of the last census, when the population was accurately ascertained, the death rate was as high as 27 per 1,000 in Perth, and 24 per 1,000 in Hobart, and as low as 14, or thereabouts, in Brisbane and Wellington; whilst in Melbourne it was 19 per 1,000, as against 17 in Adelaide and $16\frac{1}{2}$ in Sydney. Since 1891, however, there has, according to the statistics based on estimates of population, been a most remarkable fall in the rates in all the capital cities, which it is difficult to believe could have actually occurred, although some diminution was to be expected from the fall in the birth rates, and hence one is forced to the conclusion that there must be some error in the estimates of population, which of course cannot be decided until after the taking of the next census. Thus in 1899 the former excessive rates of Perth and Hobart fell to the moderate ones of 17 and 14 per 1,000 respectively, the rates in Melbourne and Adelaide to a little over 15, that in Sydney to below 13, that in Brisbane to 12, and that in Wellington to less than 11. The following are the actual rates in 1891, and the estimated rates in each of the six years ended with 1899. It will also be noticed that in Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and Brisbane the mortality in 1898 was exceptionally high as compared with the averages for recent years:—

DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891
AND 1894 TO 1899.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1899.	Total Number, 1899.	Deaths.						
			Number per 1,000 of the Population.						
			1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1891 (Census).
Perth	36,000†	607	16.9	18.6	21.7	..	26.1	21.8	27.0
Melbourne	475,380	7,317	15.4	18.3	15.0	15.8	15.9	15.5	19.0
Adelaide	148,644	2,290	15.2	17.3	14.9	14.7	14.9	13.8	17.0
Hobart	41,040	576	14.0	14.8	16.4	15.7	16.1	18.0	24.1
Sydney	432,625	8,511	12.7	15.1	12.6	13.7	13.2	14.1	16.4
Brisbane	109,396†	1,313	12.0	15.3	11.8	12.2	11.6	10.9	14.0
Wellington.. ..	47,535	516	10.9	11.9	11.2	11.0	12.5	11.4	14.4

Death rates
in towns of
United
Kingdom.

1075. According to the following figures, showing the death rates in the principal towns in the United Kingdom, and those showing the death rates in Australasian capital cities, in 1891 (the census year), the death rate was lower in Wellington, Brisbane, and Sydney

* With Suburbs.

† Estimated.

than in any of the British towns named, in Adelaide than in any except two, and in Melbourne than in any except eight of such towns. On the other hand, the death rate of Perth was higher than that in any of the towns named except Dublin and Liverpool, and that of Hobart higher than in any except Dublin, Liverpool, Preston, and Manchester :—

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH TOWNS*.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Dublin	...	27·8	Bradford	...	19·8
Liverpool	...	27·3	Brighton	...	19·8
Preston	...	24·5	Plymouth	...	19·6
Manchester	...	24·3	London	...	19·5
Glasgow	...	24·1	Birmingham	...	19·4
Bolton	...	23·6	Halifax	...	19·1
Salford	...	23·5	Norwich	...	19·1
Wolverhampton	...	23·5	Nottingham	...	18·7
Sunderland	...	22·6	Birkenhead	...	18·5
Blackburn	...	21·7	Portsmouth	...	18·3
Oldham	...	21·6	Bristol	...	18·0
Edinburgh	...	21·4	Cardiff	...	17·7
Leeds	...	20·8	Huddersfield	...	17·4
Hull	...	20·6	Derby	...	17·0
Newcastle	...	20·2	Leicester	...	16·8
Sheffield	...	20·1			

1076. It will be noticed that the death rate is higher in Dublin than in any other large town in the United Kingdom. In this respect it contrasts very unfavorably with London, which is one of the towns in which the death rate is lowest. Manchester is one in which the death rate has always been one of the highest; and Liverpool, which some years previously stood seventh on the list, has now only one town above it, viz., Dublin. In Birmingham the mortality is comparatively low, and approximates closely to that of London.

1077. The death rates in all the Australasian capitals in 1891, with the exception of Perth and Hobart, will be found to have been considerably lower than the average death rates of most of the 26 foreign cities named in the subjoined list:—

DEATH RATE IN 26 FOREIGN TOWNS, 1895.*

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Calcutta	...	38·8	Paris	...	21·1
Madras	...	38·4	Rome	...	20·8
Moscow	...	35·9	Dresden	...	20·6
Bombay	...	30·8	Brooklyn	...	20·5
Trieste	...	30·1	Philadelphia	...	20·5
New Orleans	...	30·0	Brussels	...	20·2
Breslau	...	27·4	Rotterdam	...	19·7
St. Petersburg	...	27·2	Berlin	...	19·0
Buda-Pest	...	25·7	The Hague	...	18·8
Prague	...	25·5	Stockholm	...	18·6
Munich	...	25·4	Copenhagen	...	18·3
Vienna	...	23·1	Amsterdam	...	17·6
New York	...	22·4	Christiania	...	17·6

* The figures are taken from Whitaker's Almanack, 1896.

Death rates
in Victorian
towns.

1078. Of the six principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, all had a higher death rate than that city. This will be seen by the following figures:—

DEATH RATES IN SEVEN VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1898.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
1. Stawell ...	...	33·64	5. Geelong ...	...	22·07
2. Bendigo ...	...	26·07	6. Warrnambool ...	...	20·15
4. Ballarat ...	...	23·97	7. Melbourne ...	...	18·35
3. Castlemaine ...	...	23·75			

Deaths in
each
month.

1079. The mortality of Victoria is usually highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. In the decennium ended with 1890, the months in which most deaths occurred were January, March, and December, and then April, February, May, in the order named; whereas in the succeeding quinquennium the order was January, March, October, December, April, and February. In the year under review the largest number of deaths occurred in January and March, and the lowest in September and October. The number of deaths in each month of 1898, and their proportion to the total number in the year, also the proportion of the deaths in each month of 1896, 1897, and the periods 1881-90 and 1891-5 to the total number of deaths during the same periods, will be found in the following table:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1898.		Percentage in—			
	Number of Deaths.	Per- centage.	1897.	1896.	Five Years: 1891 to 1895.	Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.
January ...	1,984	10·60	8·71	10·44	9·31	10·05
February ...	1,647	8·81	7·74	8·78	8·34	8·69
March ...	1,813	9·70	7·83	8·61	8·96	9·46
April ...	1,782	9·53	7·81	8·15	8·44	8·77
May ...	1,600	8·56	8·34	7·50	7·74	8·52
June ...	1,391	7·44	8·54	8·20	7·44	7·51
July ...	1,522	8·14	8·08	8·22	8·07	7·78
August ...	1,405	7·52	7·91	8·58	8·09	7·93
September ...	1,217	6·51	7·56	6·90	7·84	7·17
October ...	1,283	6·86	7·38	6·84	8·96	7·04
November ...	1,392	7·45	7·74	7·90	7·87	7·62
December ...	1,659	8·88	12·36	9·88	8·94	9·46
Total ...	18,695	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Deaths at
different
seasons.

1080. In Victoria the summer is the most trying portion of the year, especially to invalids and young children. It is not astonishing therefore that most deaths usually occur during that period. Next to the summer, the autumn quarter is usually the most fatal, then the spring, and lastly the winter. In the United Kingdom the greatest mortality

occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and the two periods 1881-90, and 1891-5; in England and Wales, according to the experience of 31 years; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table:—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Percentage of Deaths at each Season.					
			Victoria.			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Year 1898.	Average of Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.	Average of Five Years, 1891 to 1895.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer	65°·2	60°·5	29·12	28·20	26·61	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn	53·8	44·3	25·53	24·80	23·62	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter	50·2	40·0	22·17	22·90	23·99	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring	60·3	52·8	23·18	24·10	25·78	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

1081. The Chinese who died in 1898 numbered 232, of whom only 1 was a female, as against 160 in 1897, 181 in 1896, 153 in 1895, and 185 in 1894; and the Aborigines who died in 1898 numbered 10, of whom 6 were females, as against 7 in 1897, 8 in 1896, 8 in 1895, and 13 in 1894. Supposing the Chinese living in the colony to number 9,000, and the Aborigines 700; it follows that there were 26 deaths per 1,000 Chinese living in 1898, as against an average of 19 in the preceding four years; and 14 deaths per 1,000 Aborigines living in 1898, as compared with an average of 13 in the previous four years. In the same periods the proportions of deaths of all races to every 1,000 living were 15·94 and 13·16 respectively.

Deaths of
Chinese and
Aborigines.

1082. Of the Chinese who died in 1898, only 1 was under 25 years of age, only 16 between 25 and 55, but as many as 215 were over 55—of whom 74 were stated to have been upwards of 70, and 13 over 80 years of age; whilst out of 679 deaths in the preceding four years, only 6 were under 25 years of age, of whom 1 was under 12 months, 3 between 5 and 15, 102 (including 45 between 50 and 55) between 25 and 55, and the remainder over 55 years of age. Of the Aborigines who died in 1898, none were under 5, and only 3 were under 15 years of age; whilst out of 36 deaths in the preceding period of four

Ages at
death of
Chinese and
Aborigines.

* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.

years, 8 were under 2 years, and 12 in all were under 15, and 9 were stated to have been over 70—of whom 4 were entered as having passed their 80th year.

Deaths at
each age,
1898 and
1891-96.

1083. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1898, and during the quinquennial period 1891-95; also the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages:—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1898 AND 1891-95.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
YEAR 1898.						
Under 5 years ...	3,283	2,805	6,088	31·17	34·37	32·57
5 years to 10 years ...	322	315	637	3·04	3·86	3·41
10 " 15 " ...	162	162	324	1·54	1·98	1·73
15 " 20 " ...	222	241	463	2·11	2·95	2·48
20 " 25 " ...	300	279	579	2·85	3·42	3·10
25 " 35 " ...	688	749	1,437	6·53	9·18	7·69
35 " 45 " ...	709	660	1,369	6·73	8·09	7·32
45 " 55 " ...	645	490	1,135	6·12	6·00	6·07
55 " 65 " ...	1,105	729	1,834	10·49	8·93	9·81
65 " 75 " ...	1,768	913	2,681	16·79	11·19	14·34
75 years and upwards ...	1,329	819	2,148	12·63	10·03	11·48
Total ...	10,533	8,162	18,695	100·00	100·00	100·00
FIVE YEARS, 1891-95.						
Under 5 years ...	14,996	12,752	27,748	31·84	36·47	33·82
5 years to 10 years ...	1,151	971	2,122	2·45	2·78	2·59
10 " 15 " ...	676	612	1,288	1·44	1·75	1·57
15 " 20 " ...	957	992	1,949	2·03	2·84	2·38
20 " 25 " ...	1,499	1,553	3,052	3·18	4·44	3·72
25 " 35 " ...	3,570	3,386	6,956	7·58	9·68	8·48
35 " 45 " ...	2,964	2,454	5,418	6·30	7·02	6·60
45 " 55 " ...	3,617	2,450	6,067	7·68	7·01	7·39
55 " 65 " ...	6,588	3,409	9,997	13·99	9·75	12·18
65 " 75 " ...	6,600	3,464	10,064	14·01	9·91	12·26
75 years and upwards ...	4,475	2,920	7,395	9·50	8·35	9·01
Total ...	47,093	34,963	82,056	100·00	100·00	100·00

Proportion
of deaths at
different
ages.

1084. It will be noticed that in the period of five years, nearly one-third of the males and nearly two-fifths of the females who died had not reached the age of 5 years; that nearly a fourth of the males and not quite a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age; that nearly a fourth of the males, but only a sixth of the females, were between 45 and 65 years of age; and that nearly a fourth of the males and between a fifth and a sixth of the females were over 65 years of age. In 1898, the principal age groups where there was a marked deviation from the average were 5 to 10, and 65 and upwards, in which the proportion was much above the average; and 45 to 65, in which the proportion was much below it.

1085. Amongst the influences which tend to impair the efficacy of the ordinary death rate as a standard for comparing the hygienic conditions of one country with those of another, or those of the same country at different periods, the most important is the variation in the age constitution of the living population, a disturbing influence which can only be eliminated by ascertaining the death rates at various age-periods. The exact ages of the population of Victoria having been ascertained at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, accurate results for comparisons are obtainable for this colony. These are shown in the following table by taking into account at successive age-periods the numbers of the population and the deaths for the year 1898, and for the ten years 1881 to 1890:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO POPULATION AT EACH AGE,
1881-90 AND 1898.

Ages.	Mean Population.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 living at each age.	
	Ten years, 1881 to 1891. *	Year 1898.	Mean of ten years, 1881 to 1890.	Year 1898.	Mean of ten years, 1881 to 1890.	Year 1898.
MALES.						
Under 5 years ...	66,730	70,052	2,989	3,283	44.79	46.87
5 to 10 " ...	60,082	73,894	244	322	4.06	4.36
10 to 15 " ...	56,580	65,048	150	162	2.65	2.49
15 to 20 " ...	53,303	51,715	215	222	4.03	4.29
20 to 25 " ...	52,124	38,705	331	300	6.35	7.75
25 to 35 " ...	80,591	99,124	622	688	7.72	6.94
35 to 45 " ...	52,622	82,883	591	709	11.23	8.56
45 to 55 " ...	49,844	41,101	961	645	19.28	15.69
55 to 65 " ...	35,220	36,885	1,171	1,105	33.25	29.96
65 to 75 " ...	14,100	25,968	862	1,768	61.13	68.09
75 and upwards	4,053	6,650	556	1,329	137.18	199.90
All Ages ...	525,249	592,025	8,692	10,533	16.55	17.79
FEMALES.						
Under 5 years ...	65,082	68,011	2,568	2,805	39.46	41.25
5 to 10 " ...	58,977	72,562	231	315	3.92	4.34
10 to 15 " ...	55,848	64,799	143	162	2.56	2.50
15 to 20 " ...	54,483	53,421	227	241	4.17	4.51
20 to 25 " ...	52,870	46,522	307	279	5.81	6.00
25 to 35 " ...	71,983	109,126	569	749	7.90	6.86
35 to 45 " ...	45,362	71,625	496	660	10.93	9.22
45 to 55 " ...	36,867	38,574	547	490	14.84	12.70
55 to 65 " ...	22,606	32,656	531	729	23.49	22.32
65 to 75 " ...	9,142	18,504	460	913	50.32	49.34
75 and upwards	2,907	5,125	375	819	129.00	159.80
All Ages ...	476,127	580,925	6,454	8,162	13.56	14.05

* The figures in the first of these columns, being derived from the numbers returned at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, both of which were taken at the beginning of April, represent the mean of a decennial period commencing and ending three months later than that for which the deaths are given in the next column but one, viz. that ended with the 31st December, 1890; those in the second column are based on the census figures 1891, together with the births and deaths at each age, and the recorded and estimated unrecorded immigration which has since taken place.

Death rates
at each age,
1898, com-
pared with
average.

1086. It appears from the figures shown in the last two columns that the death rate in 1898 was above the average in the age-periods under 10 years, and between 15 and 25, in the case of both sexes; also in those over 65 in the case of males, and over 75 in the case of females; but that at all other periods—except the groups 10-15 and 65-75 in the case of females, where the mortality was nearly equal at both periods—the rates in 1898 were much below the average.

Death rates
at each age,
1894 to 1898.

1087. The mortality of 1898 was, however, exceptionally high, as compared with the years immediately preceding, at all periods of life, in consequence of the prevalence of epidemics of measles and influenza, and an excessive mortality from typhoid fever, diarrheal diseases, and enteritis. Thus the computed rates of mortality amongst males were higher in 1898 than in any of the preceding four years at all age-groups under 35 and over 65, especially at the age-periods under 10, between 20 and 35, and over 65; whilst they were above the average in all cases. The rates amongst females were also above the average at all periods of life, and higher than in any of the previous four years at all periods except 20 to 25, and 55 to 75—the excess being especially marked at the age-groups under 10 and 75 and upwards. The following are the rates in each of the last five years, based on the estimated population at various ages, which, although carefully and independently computed for each year from the best sources of information available, cannot be implicitly relied on, owing to some uncertainty as to the migration returns, and the correction applied to them to cover unrecorded emigration:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO POPULATION AT EACH AGE,
1894 TO 1898.

Ages.	Deaths per 1,000 living at each Age.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
MALES.					
Under 5 years ...	34·6	32·8	34·1	32·4	46·9
5 to 10 „ ...	3·4	2·7	2·7	3·4	4·4
10 to 15 „ ...	2·3	2·0	2·2	2·2	2·5
15 to 20 „ ...	3·4	3·3	3·9	3·4	4·3
20 to 25 „ ...	5·9	5·5	5·4	5·2	7·8
25 to 35 „ ...	5·9	5·8	5·9	5·9	6·9
35 to 45 „ ...	8·6	8·7	8·3	8·0	8·6
45 to 55 „ ...	14·5	16·2	14·5	15·3	15·7
55 to 65 „ ...	29·2	30·2	31·0	27·4	30·0
65 to 75 „ ...	64·1	60·6	60·1	57·1	68·1
75 and upwards ...	143·9	158·9	157·8	156·7	199·9
All ages ...	14·68	14·7	14·7	14·39	17·79

PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO POPULATION AT EACH AGE,
1894 TO 1898—*continued.*

Ages.	Deaths per 1,000 living at each Age.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
FEMALES.					
Under 5 years ...	29·2	28·0	29·3	28·6	41·3
5 to 10 „ ...	2·8	2·6	2·6	3·1	4·3
10 to 15 „ ...	1·9	1·9	1·8	2·3	2·5
15 to 20 „ ...	3·7	3·4	4·2	3·6	4·5
20 to 25 „ ...	5·5	6·0	5·3	5·5	6·0
25 to 35 „ ...	6·2	6·4	6·2	5·9	6·9
35 to 45 „ ...	8·4	8·3	8·7	7·6	9·2
45 to 55 „ ...	12·1	11·7	11·9	11·6	12·7
55 to 65 „ ...	20·0	22·4	22·2	20·4	22·3
65 to 75 „ ...	45·3	51·0	46·7	45·8	49·3
75 and upwards ...	136·2	143·8	137·2	134·6	159·8
All Ages ...	11·49	11·76	11·78	11·37	14·05

1088. In the next table the death rates of males and females at different ages in Victoria, England and Wales, Germany, and France are compared—the observations being in all cases for periods of ten years :—

Death rates
in Victoria,
England,
Germany,
and France.

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY,
AND FRANCE.

Ages.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.							
	Victoria.		England and Wales.		Germany.		France.	
	1881 to 1890.		1881 to 1890.		1871 to 1881.		Average of 10 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	16·55	13·56	20·3	18·0	28·45	25·29	23·80	23·19
Under 5 years	44·79	39·46	58·7	49·7	81·4	73·2	84·55	75·45
5 to 10 „	4·06	3·92	5·2	5·2	8·8	8·7	10·49	11·04
10 to 15 „	2·65	2·56	3·0	3·2	3·9	4·2	5·36	6·41
15 to 20 „	4·03	4·17	4·4	4·5	5·3	4·9	10·34	8·41
20 to 25 „	6·35	5·81	5·8	5·7	8·2	7·0		
25 to 35 „	7·72	7·90	7·9	7·5	9·3	9·6	10·02	9·69
35 to 45 „	11·23	10·93	12·5	10·7	13·5	12·0	10·96	11·03
45 to 55 „	19·28	14·84	19·7	15·2	21·4	16·0	14·76	14·88
55 to 65 „	33·25	23·49	34·0	28·2	38·7	32·9	29·19	27·27
65 to 75 „	61·13	50·32	71·2	62·0	83·4	77·3	60·69	63·49
75 to 85 „	125·19	110·75	146·5	133·0	186·9	180·0	160·22	153·76

Death rate
in Victoria
and other
countries
compared.

1089. It will be noticed that the mortality of males at the age-period 20 to 25, and that of females at the age-periods 25 to 45, is higher in Victoria than in England; it is higher than in France in the case of males at from 35 to 75, but lower in the case of females at all age-periods, although the excess at the age-period 45 to 55 is very slight; and it is much lower than in Germany, in the case of both males and females, at all periods of life.

Death rate
of children
less in Vic-
toria than
elsewhere.

1090. It is very commonly believed that the conditions of life in Victoria are more fatal to children than those conditions in older countries; but the figures in the table prove the fallacy of this opinion so far as England, France, and Germany are concerned—the low mortality in Victoria, as compared with that obtaining in any of those countries, being especially marked at the age-periods under ten years.

Death rate
of males
and females
in Victoria
and other
countries.

1091. According to the table, the death rate during a term of ten years of females exceeds that of males at from 15 to 20 and from 25 to 35 in Victoria; at from 10 to 20 in England and Wales; at from 10 to 15 and from 25 to 35 in Germany; and at from 5 to 15, from 35 to 55, and from 65 to 75 in France; moreover, in England and Wales, at from 5 to 10, the death rates of males and females are equal. At every other period of life the death rate of males exceeds that of females in the countries named.

"Ordinary"
and
"Adjusted"
death rates.

1092. For the two decades ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively, the quinquennium 1891-95, and for the years 1892 to 1898, the "Adjusted death rates"* of males and females are, in the following table, placed side by side with the "Ordinary death rates," or those obtained by comparing the deaths with every 1,000 of the population of the same sex irrespective of age variations:—

"ORDINARY" AND "ADJUSTED" DEATH RATES, 1871 TO 1898.

Period.	Death Rates.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Ordinary.†	Adjusted.‡	Ordinary.†	Adjusted‡
1871 to 1880 ...	16·45	16·48	14·15	14·64
1881 to 1890 ...	16·55	15·97	13·56	13·85
1891 to 1895 ...	15·55	13·48	12·45	11·52
1892 ...	14·99	14·07	12·15	12·06
1893 ...	15·72	14·48	12·36	12·12
1894 ...	14·68	13·24	11·49	11·00
1895 ...	14·66	13·41	11·76	11·58
1896 ...	14·72	13·01	11·78	11·22
1897 ...	14·39	12·52	11·37	10·83
1898 ...	17·79	15·72	14·05	13·55

* For the method of calculating the "Adjusted death rate" see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 655 *et seq.*

† Per 1,000 of the actual population.

‡ Per 1,000 of the standard population.

1093. Comparing the death rates in 1881-90 with those in the previous decade, it is found that, according to the "Ordinary" and less reliable method of computation, there was an apparent increase in the mortality of males, amounting to 10 per 1,000, but a decrease in that of females, amounting to 59 per 1,000; whereas according to the "Adjusted," or more correct method, there was a decrease in the case of both sexes, viz., of 51 per 1,000 in the case of the males, and of 79 per 1,000 in the case of females.

1094. On comparing the rates for males from 1892 onwards, it would appear by the "Ordinary" method as if there were considerable uniformity in the mortality of the different years from 1892 to 1897 (1893 being an exception), whereas in reality, according to the "Adjusted" rates, there has been a steady fall (with the exception of 1893) from 14 in 1892 to 12½ per 1,000 in 1897, and a still greater fall as compared with an average of over 16½ which prevailed in the period of twenty years ended with 1890. In the case of females, the discrepancy between the two methods was not so marked; neither was the fall in the mortality, as indicated by the "Adjusted" rates, viz., from 12 in 1893 to 10½ in 1897, so great as in the case of males, although it was quite as considerable when compared with the average of the twenty years 1871-90, when it was 14½ per 1,000. The sudden rise in the mortality in 1898 is also shown by the "Adjusted" rates, although—contrary to what is indicated by the "Ordinary" rates—it was below the average of the period of twenty years.

1095. The average mortality of both males and females at all ages is much lower in Victoria than in England, Germany, or France, but the difference is not so great when the new method of comparison is used ("Adjusted" death rate) as it is when the old one is used ("Ordinary" death rate). Thus, according to the old method, deaths of males per 100,000 living are, in England 375, in Germany 1,190, and in France 725, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 265 more in England, 775 more in Germany, and 718 more in France. And, according to the old method, deaths of females per 100,000 living are, in England, 440, in Germany, 1,173, and in France, 963, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 226 more in England, 749 more in Germany, and 782 more in France. The following are the figures:—

ORDINARY AND ADJUSTED DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

Country.	Period.	Ordinary Death Rate.		Adjusted Death Rate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ...	1881-90	16.55	13.56	15.97	13.85
England ...	"	20.30	18.00	18.62	16.11
Germany ...	1871-81	28.45	25.29	23.72	21.34
France ...	10 years	23.80	23.19	23.15	21.67

Results of the two methods in 1881-90 and 1871-80.

Results by the two methods 1892 and subsequent years.

Death rates by the two methods in Victoria, England, Germany, and France.

Infantile
mortality,
1896.

1096. The mortality of infants in 1898, in proportion to the number born, was much above the average. The total number under 1 year of age who died in 1898 was 4,047, and as the births numbered 30,172, it follows that 1 infant died to every 7·5 births, or 13·41 infants to every 100 births. In the 32 years 1866 to 1897, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·15 to every 100 births.*

Mortality of
male and
female
infants.

1097. It has already been stated that more boys are born than girls, but the balance of the sexes is to a certain extent maintained by more male than female infants dying. This is shown in the following table, which contains a statement, for two recent decades, for the quinquennium 1891-5, and for each of the last seven years, of the number of births of boys and girls, and of the deaths of each before completing their first year, together with the proportion of deaths of infants of either sex to the births of the same sex:—

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1898.†

Period.	Annual Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Annual Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871-80 ...	13,728	13,144	1,782	1,482	12·98	11·28
1881-90 ...	16,006	15,251	2,158	1,805	13·48	11·83
1891-95 ...	18,540	17,626	2,198	1,846	11·85	10·47
1892 ...	19,405	18,426	2,196	1,845	11·32	10·01
1893 ...	18,823	17,729	2,338	1,964	12·42	11·08
1894 ...	17,501	16,757	1,960	1,607	11·20	9·59
1895 ...	17,372	16,334	1,919	1,531	11·05	9·37
1896 ...	16,460	15,718	1,950	1,590	11·85	10·12
1897 ...	16,013	15,297	1,753	1,482	10·95	9·69
1898 ...	15,435	14,737	2,228	1,819	14·43	12·34

Mortality
of male
greater
than of
female
infants.

1098. According to a previous paragraph,‡ the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about 105 to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one of the years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal (the excess, if any, being slightly in favour of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

Proportion
of infants
dying to
births.

1099. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 110 in 1895 and 1897 to 151 in 1875 and 1882, and 160 in 1889, and that of female infants dying from 97 in 1897 to 134 in 1875, and 145 in 1889—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the ten years ended with 1880 being 130 of the former and 113 of the latter; in the ten years ended with 1890, 135 and 118 respectively;

* See table following paragraph 1104 *post*.

† For detailed particulars relating to each year, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1890-91, Vol. I, paragraph 579.

‡ See paragraph 1067 *ante*.

and in the five years ended with 1895, 118 and 105 respectively. In 1898, deaths of male infants occurred in the proportion of 144, and deaths of female infants in the proportion of 123, to every 1,000 of either sex born.

1100. In classifying the deaths of infants, those are distinguished which occur at under the age of one month, at from 1 to 3 months, at from 3 to 6 months, and at from 6 to 12 months. The numbers of these during 1898, and the ten years ended with 1890, are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1898 the mortality of male infants under 1 month and of female infants under 3 months was below, but that of those at all other age-periods was above, the average of the ten years ended with 1890 :—

Deaths of infants at different ages.

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Ages.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
	Year 1898.			Average of 10 Years, 1881-90.*	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
Boys.					
Under 1 month ...	638	28·64	4·13	30·99	4·20
1 to 3 months ...	376	16·87	2·44	17·92	2·37
3 to 6 months ...	477	21·41	3·09	22·26	3·01
6 to 12 months ...	737	33·08	4·77	28·83	3·90
Total ...	2,228	100·00	14·43	100·00	13·48
GIRLS.					
Under 1 month ...	433	23·80	2·94	27·41	3·24
1 to 3 months ...	302	16·60	2·05	18·68	2·21
3 to 6 months ...	443	24·35	3·01	23·01	2·73
6 to 12 months ...	641	35·25	4·35	30·90	3·66
Total ...	1,819	100·00	12·35	100·00	11·84

1101. During the period of ten years, the mortality of male infants in proportion to the number born exceeded that of female infants at each of the age-periods. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of the former was nearly a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fourteenth, in the next three months to about a tenth, and in the next six months to about a fifteenth.

More deaths of male than female infants at all ages.

1102. In the same period of ten years, nearly a third of the male and nearly two-sevenths of the female infants who died before they were a year old died in the first month after birth; about two-elevenths of both males and females in the next two months; between a fourth and

Periods at which infants die.

* For corresponding average for 1871-81, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., table following paragraph 636.

fifth of both males and females in the next three months; between a third and a fourth of the males, and not quite a third of the females, in the next six months.

Probable
mortality
of infants.

1103. According to the experience of the ten years 1881-90, it appears that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 420 of the former and 324 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old; 237 more boys and 221 more girls may be expected to die between one and three months of age; 301 more boys and 273 more girls between three and six months; 390 more boys and 366 more girls between six and twelve months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,348 of the boys and 1,184 of the girls will have died, and 8,652 of the former and 8,816 of the latter, or 17,468 of mixed sexes, will be still living. In more recent years, however, there appears to have taken place a very marked improvement in the expectation of infantile life, for, according to the experience of the five years 1891-5, the probability of surviving their first year was 8,814 (out of 10,000) for males, and 9,212 for females—which shows a saving of 558 lives in every 20,000 infants of both sexes.

Infantile
mortality
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1104. The following table shows the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under the age of one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the colonies of the group, for each year from 1891 to 1897, also for one quinquennial and two successive decennial periods (except in regard to Western Australia, for which the information is given at the foot of the table for the twelve years ended with 1897). All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Period.*	Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.
	VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
1866-70	26,210	3,383	12·91	18,529	1,945	10·50	4,524	575	12·71
1871-80	26,871	3,265	12·15	23,411	2,566	10·96	6,681	866	12·96
1881-90	31,257	3,963	12·68	34,718	4,130	11·90	11,913	1,506	12·64
1891 ...	38,505	4,861	12·62	39,458	4,691	11·89	14,715	1,489	10·12
1892 ...	37,831	4,041	10·68	40,041	4,245	10·60	14,903	1,591	10·68
1893 ...	36,552	4,302	11·77	40,342	4,640	11·50	14,394	1,691	11·75
1894 ...	34,258	3,567	10·41	38,951	4,248	10·91	13,977	1,369	9·79
1895 ...	33,706	3,450	10·23	38,774	4,106	10·59	14,874	1,356	9·12
1896 ...	32,178	3,540	11·00	36,506	4,435	12·15	14,017	1,486	10·60
1897 ...	31,310	3,235	10·33	37,247	3,801	10·20	14,313	1,354	9·46
Mean of 32 Years.	29,896	3,631	12·15	29,539	3,339	11·30	9,680	1,154	11·92

* For information relating to individual years prior to 1891, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. I. table following paragraph 686.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Period.*	Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866-70	7,013	1,092	15·57†	2,936	294	10·01	9,354	907	9·70
1871-80	8,270	1,227	14·84†	3,248	339	10·44	14,810	1,481	10·00
1881-90	10,682	1,319	12·01†	4,515	477	10·56	19,055	1,666	8·74
1891 ...	10,737	976	9·09	4,971	470	9·45	18,273	1,667	9·12
1892 ...	10,570	1,022	9·67	4,965	492	9·91	17,876	1,594	8·92
1893 ...	10,683	1,245	11·66	5,216	546	10·47	18,187	1,600	8·80
1894 ...	10,476	984	9·39	4,852	438	9·03	18,528	1,507	8·13
1895 ...	10,537	1,000	9·49	4,790	391	8·16	18,546	1,637	8·83
1896 ...	10,012	1,015	10·14	4,603	410	8·91	18,612	1,439	7·73
1897 ...	9,535	1,040	10·91	4,684	411	8·77	18,737	1,354	7·23
Mean of 33 Years.	9,094	1,194	13·13	3,949	400	10·13	16,068	1,463	9·10

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportions for the last twelve years were as follow :—1886, 15·48; 1887, 15·68; 1888, 12·38; 1889, 8·79; 1890, 8·97; 1891, 11·96; 1892, 14·07; 1893, 11·84; 1894, 12·62; 1895, 14·33; 1896, 18·44; and in 1897, 18·35; or an average of 13·58 for the twelve years.

1105. In the following lists the colonies are placed in order according to their respective rates of infantile mortality, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and the rest in succession. The rate in 1897 was highest in Western Australia, South Australia standing second, and Victoria third. Over a series of years the order of the colonies was the same as in 1897, except that New South Wales and Queensland changed places :—

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Order in 1897.

1. Western Australia.
2. South Australia.
3. Victoria.
4. New South Wales.
5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.

Order over a Series of Years.

1. Western Australia.†
2. South Australia.
3. Victoria.
4. Queensland.
5. New South Wales.
6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.

1106. Of all the countries respecting which information is available, infantile mortality is highest in Russia, Austria, and some of the German States—where at least one out of every four infants born die

Infantile mortality in various countries.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† Overstated, in consequence of some children over one year having been erroneously included. See issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 640.

According to an average of twelve years only.

within twelve months—whilst it is lowest in Sweden, Ireland, and the Australasian Colonies. The following table shows the various rates :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.	
Russia ...	30·0	Italy ...	19·0	New South Wales	11·1
Bavaria ...	27·0	Belgium ...	17·0	Queensland ...	10·3
Austria ...	25·0	France ...	17·0	Sweden ...	10·0
Wurtemberg ...	25·0	Great Britain ...	15·0	Ireland ...	10·0
Prussia ...	21·0	Greece ...	15·0	South Australia	9·9
Holland ...	20·0	Denmark ...	14·0	Tasmania ...	9·4
Roumania ...	20·0	Western Australia	13·0*	New Zealand ...	8·8
Switzerland ...	19·0	Victoria ...	11·1		

NOTE.—The information respecting all the countries except the Australasian Colonies is for the year 1895, and was obtained from *Mutbill* (page 685). That respecting the Australasian Colonies is based on the average of the five years ended with 1895.

Infantile
mortality
in Mel-
bourne and
country.

1107. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always above that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under the age of one year in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) during the 26 years ended with 1898 averaged nearly 16 per 100 births, whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged less than 10 per 100 births. In Greater Melbourne the rate in 1897 was exceptionally low, but that in 1898 was far higher than in any previous year since 1891; whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts the rate in 1898 was exceptionally high. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the other districts of the colony during the eight years 1873 to 1880 and in the two subsequent quinquennial periods, also in each year from 1891 to 1898 :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1898.

Period.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
GREATER MELBOURNE.				VICTORIA, OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.		
1873 to 1880	66,787	11,252	16·85	147,138	14,946	10·16
1881 to 1885	51,883	8,847	17·05	88,375	8,196	9·16
1886 to 1890	77,962	13,411	17·20	94,345	9,171	9·72
1891 ...	18,018	2,862	15·88	20,487	1,999	9·76
1892 ...	17,399	2,237	12·86	20,432	1,805	8·83
1893 ...	15,338	2,210	14·41	21,214	2,092	9·86
1894 ...	13,672	1,675	12·25	20,586	1,892	9·20
1895 ...	13,208	1,644	12·44	20,498	1,806	8·81
1896 ...	12,769	1,672	13·09	19,409	1,868	9·62
1897 ...	12,303	1,464	11·90	19,007	1,771	9·32
1898 ...	12,016	1,919	15·97	18,156	2,128	11·72
Sums and means }	311,355	49,192	15·80	489,647	47,674	9·74

* The rate in this colony has since apparently risen to 18.

1108. In Brisbane and Adelaide the rate of infantile mortality is higher, and in Hobart and Wellington lower, than in Melbourne and Sydney—the rate in these two being nearly identical. In the four last-named cities the rate of infantile mortality compares favorably with that in the majority of the following towns, which are arranged in order according to the extent to which infantile mortality prevails in each:—

Infantile mortality in English and Australasian towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRALASIA, 1877 TO 1886.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Preston	...	21·8	Sheffield	...	16·3
Leicester	...	20·1	Bradford	...	16·2
Blackburn	...	18·7	Hull	...	16·1
Liverpool	...	18·3	Twenty-eight English		
Salford	...	17·8	Towns	...	16·1
Bolton	...	17·7	Newcastle	...	16·0
Nottingham	...	17·5	Wolverhampton	...	15·9
Manchester	...	17·4	Halifax	...	15·9
Brisbane (1883 to 1887)	...	17·4	Sunderland	...	15·7
Norwich	...	17·3	Plymouth	...	15·7
Adelaide (1884 to 1887)	...	17·2	London	...	15·2
Leeds	...	17·2	Brighton	...	14·8
Cardiff	...	16·9	Bristol	...	14·5
Huddersfield	...	16·9	Hobart (1883 to 1887)	...	14·5
Oldham	...	16·9	Derby	...	14·3
Melbourne (1878 to 1888)	...	16·9	Wellington (1883 to 1887)	...	14·2
Sydney (1878 to 1888)	...	16·8	Portsmouth	...	13·8
Birmingham	...	16·4	Birkenhead	...	13·7

1109. In, or in connexion with, the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 1,068 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1898, and of these 46, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., died whilst under the care of the institution. In the previous year, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1895–6, 4 per cent.; in 1894–5 and 1893–4, 5 per cent.; in 1892–3, 1891–2, and 1890–91, 3 per cent.; an average of about 4 per cent. in the five years ended with 1889–90; and in the $4\frac{1}{2}$ years ended with 1884–5 an average of nearly 9 per cent. of the infants born in the Women's Hospital, or outside under the supervision of its medical officers and committee, died before the mother had been discharged. The high proportion last referred to was fortunately most exceptional.

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

1110. In the year 1898 deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 3,283, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 2,805—the former being in the proportion of about 31 per cent., and the latter of about 34 per cent., to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are much above the average of recent years. Comparing the average of the last decade with that of the previous one, a marked falling-off took place in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages, which is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of children to the total population has been diminishing from year to year, and is now very much lower than it was in the earlier period referred to; and a further sudden fall from 40 to 30 per cent. has taken place since 1893, probably owing to a similar cause. The

Deaths of children under 5.

following table shows the annual number of such deaths at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages, in each of the last eight years and during the two decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively:—

**DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE,
1871 TO 1898.**

Period.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 deaths at all ages.
MALES.							
1871-80 ...	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39.41
1881-90 ...	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34.28
1891 ...	2,575	498	145	122	103	3,443	32.33
1892 ...	2,196	438	142	99	71	2,946	32.38
1893 ...	2,338	613	211	117	81	3,360	35.18
1894 ...	1,960	421	152	91	68	2,692	30.26
1895 ...	1,919	363	122	91	60	2,555	28.77
1896 ...	1,950	365	127	71	65	2,578	28.96
1897 ...	1,753	307	124	93	94	2,371	27.78
1898 ...	2,228	627	204	119	105	3,283	31.16
FEMALES.							
1871-80 ...	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46.06
1881-90 ...	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39.61
1891 ...	2,286	463	146	103	77	3,075	38.57
1892 ...	1,845	392	151	81	66	2,535	37.55
1893 ...	1,964	517	166	92	70	2,809	40.38
1894 ...	1,607	343	116	77	71	2,214	33.90
1895 ...	1,531	318	113	83	72	2,119	31.37
1896 ...	1,590	329	115	76	47	2,157	31.67
1897 ...	1,482	277	103	86	76	2,024	30.70
1898 ...	1,819	623	178	94	91	2,805	34.37

More boys
die than
girls.

1111. During the ten years ended with 1890, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 29,884, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 25,679, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 4,205, or by 16 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a much smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. During the same period the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to over 34 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to nearly 40 per cent. of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years to which the table relates did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 53 per cent., of that mortality.

1112. The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of ten years ended with 1890, are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period:—

Number of children under 5 and their deaths.

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, 1881 TO 1890.

Age last Birthday.	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number Living, 1881 and 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths, 1881 to 1890.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.	Mean Number Living, 1881 and 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths, 1881 to 1890.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.
0 ...	14,229	2,158	72·20	151·66*	13,891	1,805	70·29	129·94*
1 ...	13,123	464	15·52	35·36	12,778	423	16·47	33·10
2 ...	13,453	161	5·39	11·97	12,938	151	5·68	11·67
3 ...	13,005	114	3·81	8·77	12,818	105	4·09	8·19
4 ...	12,727	92	3·08	7·23	12,506	84	3·27	6·72
Total...	66,537	2,989	100·00	44·92	64,931	2,568	100·00	39·55

1113. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 131,468, and the mean number of deaths of such children was 5,557, whence it results that 42 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 24, died annually, as compared with 44 per 1,000 in the previous 11 years. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 45, or 1 in 22, whilst in every 1,000 girls it was 40, or 1 in 25, whereas in the previous eleven years the proportion per 1,000 was 47 for males and 41 for females.

Proportion of children dying annually.

1114. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 152, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 130, died annually in the decade under notice; the corresponding proportions for the previous ten years being 146 and 125 respectively. These proportions are naturally higher than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 135 deaths of male infants and 118 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively during the recent decade, and 130 and 113 respectively during the previous one.†

Proportion of infants dying annually.

1115. In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living being as much as 22 at under 1,† but only about 2 at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

More boys died than girls.

* These results, being based upon infants living at any one time instead of the total number of annual births, are naturally in excess of those given for the corresponding period in the last two columns of table following paragraph 1100 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 1097 *ante*; also footnote (*).

‡ See also paragraph 1112 *ante*.

Boys and
girls dying
under 1.

1116. According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Proportion
of deaths
of children
at each age.

1117. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly three-fourths, viz., 72 per cent. of the boys, and 70 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a sixth of the boys and about a sixth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about 1 in 18 of the boys and about 1 in 17 of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 26 of the boys and 1 in 24 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 32 of the boys and 1 in 30 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

Probable
mortality
of children
under 5.

1118. It results from actuarial calculations, based upon the figures for the decade 1881-90 in the last and a previous table,* that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,348 boys and 1,184 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 301 more boys and 287 more girls before they complete 2 years, 99 more boys and 99 more girls before they complete 3 years, 72 more boys and 69 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 59 more boys and 56 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,879 of the boys and 1,695 of the girls will have died; and 8,121 of the boys and 8,305 of the girls will be still living. This result is more favorable than that deduced from the mortality of the decade 1871-80, which showed the number of survivors at the end of the first five years of life to be 8,015 for boys and 8,195 for girls, or 16,210 for children of mixed sexes. There is also evidence of a further improvement having taken place since 1890.

Probable
mortality
of children
in England
and Victoria.

1119. The results thus obtained for Victoria from the experience of the decennial period 1881-90 compare most favorably with those for England and Wales during the same period. Thus, according to the latest English life table (contained in the supplement to the Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General), of 10,000 males and 10,000 females born, 1,610 males and 1,311 females will die before attaining their first year of age; 481 males and 458 females will die between the ages 1 and 2; 188 males and 189 females between ages 2 and 3; 119 males and 122 females between ages 3 and 4; and 87 males and 87 females between ages 4 and 5. So that of the 10,000 infants of each sex born 7,515 males and 7,833 females will survive their fifth birthday. In Victoria the corresponding numbers are 8,121 and 8,305 respectively.

Deaths of
octogenarians.

1120. The year 1898 was especially fatal to old people, as many as 1,073 having died at the age of 80 or upwards in that year, as against 850 in 1897, 860 in 1896, 838 in 1895, and 708 in 1894. Those in 1898 consisted of 643 males and 430 females. Eighty-four of the males and 57 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 4 males and 3 females had passed the age of 100—one of the latter being

* See table following paragraph 1100, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been deduced; also paragraph 1103 *ante*. Probability of death at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

recorded as having attained the age of 116. The following are the exact registered ages of such persons in the last 18 years :—

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1881 TO 1898.

Years of Age.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		Eight Years, 1891 to 1898.		Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
80 ..	67	46	91	57	81	48	84	43	100	65	681	394	503	833
81 ..	35	28	61	33	71	47	49	82	69	26	439	264	288	212
82 ..	48	33	61	37	55	29	65	61	83	61	481	321	481	211
83 ..	24	32	67	36	36	32	40	25	55	40	346	248	271	175
84 ..	55	37	54	27	49	36	56	32	62	48	390	256	324	217
85 ..	48	23	37	31	41	41	41	29	62	32	325	228	228	170
86 ..	29	24	33	26	46	21	37	31	42	31	268	185	170	164
87 ..	19	14	23	21	26	20	32	30	31	23	202	167	148	131
88 ..	15	13	16	12	15	19	16	21	86	30	153	129	109	111
89 ..	14	6	15	12	12	12	14	15	19	17	111	106	74	71
90 ..	16	5	8	16	15	23	16	14	25	13	124	108	82	74
91 ..	4	6	10	9	10	4	7	7	14	9	73	65	43	40
92 ..	9	5	8	5	12	10	5	8	13	8	79	64	87	40
93 ..	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	10	47	46	28	33
94 ..	8	9	7	6	5	2	4	4	1	1	36	35	24	21
95 ..	3	4	3	5	4	5	4	2	4	..	30	21	20	19
96 ..	1	3	3	2	4	6	4	4	7	4	25	22	14	7
97 ..	2	1	4	2	..	2	5	6	1	6	18	21	9	8
98 ..	..	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	6	8	12	12	10	8
99 ..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	5	..	12	4	10	10
100 ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	6	5	12	7
101 ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	3	4	3	4
102 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	5	4	6	3
103 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	3
104 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
105 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
106 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	1
107 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
108 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
109 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
110 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
111 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
114 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	410	298	491	347	494	366	487	363	643	430	3,825	2,712	2,772	2,076

1121. In the 10 years ended with 1890, 2,772 males and 2,076 females died in Victoria at the age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 86,915 and 64,544 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 31 males who died, and 1 female in every 31 females who died, had lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 311 of the males, or 1 in 279, and 286 of the females, or 1 in 226, had lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 34 of the males, or 1 in 2,556, and 26 of the females, or 1 in 2,482, had lived to be upwards of 100 years of age. Owing to the rapidly increasing proportion of old people in the population, these proportions (except in regard to centenarians, who apparently are not so numerous as formerly) are much lower than those prevailing in the succeeding period of 8 years ended with 1898, when 1 male in every 20 males and 1 female in every 21 females who died were upwards of 80 years of age; 1 male in 157, and 1 female in 137, were upwards of 90 years; and only 1 male in 3,263, and only 1 female in 3,533 were

Deaths of octogenarians, 1881 to 1898.

upwards of 100 years. In fact, the proportion, relatively to population, of persons dying over 80 years of age increased by over 50 per cent. in the last 8 as compared with the previous 10 years.

Average age
at death.

1122. The average age at death in 1898 was nearly 35½ years. For males the average was 37·71 years, or about 37 years and 9 months, and for females it was 32·52 years, or about 32 years and 6 months; the females being thus on the average about 5½ years younger than the males. The following figures show the average age at death according to the means of the 23 years 1852-74, the mean of each of the three succeeding quinquennial periods, and each of the nine years ended with 1898:—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

			Males. Years.		Females. Years.
23 years—1852 to 1874	...	...	21·70	...	15·01
5 years—1875 to 1879	...	...	27·98	...	22·22
„ 1880 to 1884	...	...	32·15	...	26·59
„ 1885 to 1889	...	...	32·59	...	27·10
1890	...	...	33·57	...	27·57
1891	...	...	35·86	...	29·98
1892	...	...	35·45	...	30·19
1893	...	...	34·34	...	28·78
1894	...	...	37·21	...	32·31
1895	...	...	38·86	...	34·42
1896	...	...	38·83	...	34·21
1897	...	...	39·38	...	38·77
1898	...	...	37·71	...	32·52

Expectation
of life in
Victoria
and
England.

1123. The gradually increasing average age at death is mainly due to the increasing proportion of elderly persons in the population—already referred to*—and also of recent years to the smaller proportion of children. It should, however, be explained that the average age of death, as given above, would not give a correct idea of the average duration of life, even if the ages of the population were in a normal condition. In an increasing population the former must be always considerably below the latter, in consequence of the undue proportion of children, which tends to lower the average age. A knowledge of the average duration of life can only be accurately obtained from a life table. According to a life table constructed by Mr. A. F. BurrIDGE, F.I.A., of London, based upon the mortality experienced in the ten years 1870-81, the average duration of life (technically called “expectation of life” or “mean after lifetime”) of males in Victoria is 46·37 years. Mr. BurrIDGE did not publish a table for females in Victoria separately, but he gave a table for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland combined, according to which the “expectation of life” in the three colonies is 46·47 years for males and 49·64 years for females.† In England and Wales, according to the most recent life table, the “expectation of life” is 43·7 years for males and 47·2 years for females, so that, if the figures relating to the two countries hold

* See last paragraph but one.

† See *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, Vol. XXIV., page 351. Prior to this (Vol. XXIII., page 335), Mr. BurrIDGE published a life table for both sexes, based, however, upon the results of only one year (1875). According to this table the “expectation of life” in Victoria would be—males 46·20, females 47·25 years.

good, an Australian male may expect to live nearly 3 years longer than an Englishman, and an Australian female nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ years longer than an Englishwoman.

1124. The system of classifying the causes of death in Victoria was changed in 1886 in accordance with a system which had been adopted in England a few years previously. This new mode of classification was based upon one devised by a committee composed of members of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and was published by them, first in 1869, and afterwards, in a revised form, in 1885. This system of classification superseded that of the late Dr. Farr, which, until the present system was introduced, had been the mode used for classifying the causes of death both in England and Wales and in the Australasian Colonies. A full account of the difference between the two systems was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7.* Owing to more recent discoveries as to the causation of disease, due to bacteriological investigations, even the last classification is in many respects unsatisfactory, and another system has been framed by M. le Dr. Bertillon (chief of the Municipal Statistical Office of Paris), and suggested for general adoption, which has received wide commendation, but up to the present it has been adopted only by the city of Paris, and by a few American states. No doubt the matter of an improved method of classification will receive universal attention at an early date.

Classification
of diseases
in Victoria.

1125. The following table shows the causes of death in classified arrangement; the total number who died from each cause during each of the last five years, also the total number who died from each cause during the ten-year period ended with 1890:—

Causes of
death
classified.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.

(10 Years: 1881 to 1890; and Years 1894 to 1898.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.†	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.	Year.				
				1881-90.	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		All Causes	151,459	15,430	15,636	15,714	15,126	18,695
		CLASSES.						
I. ...		SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZY- MOTIC DISEASES:—Zy- motici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases of the whole body, dependent on morbid poisons.	23,270	1,846	1,733	1,511	1,537	2,780
II. ...		PARASITIC DISEASES:—Pa- rasitici (παράσιτος, pa- rasite). Diseases dependent on animal or vegetable parasites.	764	60	55	70	69	66

* Paragraph 636 et seq.

† The definitions given in this column are chiefly those of the late Dr. Farr.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1881 to 1890; and Years 1894 to 1898.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.	Year.				
				1881-90.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
III.	...	CLASSES—continued. DIETIC DISEASES:—Dietici (<i>diata</i> , way of life; diet). Diseases produced by errors of diet.	2,163	159	150	158	171	215
IV.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES:—Cachectici (<i>kaxētia</i> , bad habit of body).† This class, according to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, is designated "Diseases of the whole body — not classed." The term used by Dr. Farr in the old classification, however, is retained; Dr. Farr's definition being as follows:—"Sporadic diseases affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary."	24,011	2,841	2,911	2,821	2,761	3,076
V.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:—Metamorphici (<i>μεταμόρφωσις</i> , change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative and nutritive processes.	10,617	1,243	1,239	1,275	1,365	1,565
VI.	...	LOCAL DISEASES:—Monorganic (<i>μόνος</i> , alone, without others; <i>ὄργανον</i> , organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation.	69,213	7,451	7,776	8,096	7,517	9,132
VII.	..	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS:—Thanatici (<i>θάνατοι</i> , violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally.	9,678	1,042	956	984	930	941
VIII.	...	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES. This group includes several diseases which were formerly classed under specific heads, such as dropsy, debility, tumor, abscess, &c.	11,743	788	816	799	776	900

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† The principal disease in this class—Phthisis—would now more properly be classed as a Zymotic disease.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued*.

(10 Years : 1881 to 1890 ; and Years 1894 to 1898.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.	Year.				
			1881-90.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
SUB-CLASSES.								
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ...	10,949	1,114	996	769	806	1,814
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases ...	10,375	546	503	538	486	746
	3	Malarial diseases ...	72	2	5	3	1	2
	4	Zoogenous diseases ...	8	1	3	...	1	...
	5	Venereal diseases ...	425	60	61	55	50	70
	6	Septic diseases ...	1,441	123	165	146	193	148
II.	...	Parasitic diseases ...	764	60	55	70	69	66
III.	...	Dietic diseases ...	2,163	159	150	158	171	215
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	24,011	2,841	2,911	2,821	2,761	3,076
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	10,617	1,243	1,239	1,275	1,365	1,565
VI.	1	Diseases of the nervous system	15,999	1,537	1,483	1,482	1,432	1,567
	2	Diseases of the organs of special sense	80	13	17	20	19	27
	3	Diseases of the circulatory system	10,651	1,465	1,544	1,519	1,521	1,705
	4	Diseases of the respiratory system	21,285	1,811	2,038	2,050	1,897	2,431
	5	Diseases of the digestive system	14,949	1,786	1,783	2,063	1,751	2,480
	6	Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands	105	22	12	27	20	23
	7	Diseases of the urinary system	3,767	580	602	637	601	653
	8	Diseases of the organs of generation	339	45	59	54	41	35
	9	Diseases of parturition ...	1,213	115	138	121	125	118
	10	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	375	38	55	67	55	56
	11	Diseases of the integumentary system	450	39	50	56	55	57
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ...	8,274	875	790	826	777	789
	2	Homicide ...	290	46	37	41	34	22
	3	Suicide ...	1,101	116	127	116	118	129
	4	Execution ...	13	5	2	1	1	1
VIII.	...	Ill-defined causes, or unspecified	11,743	788	816	799	776	900
DISEASES, ETC.								
I.	1	Small-pox ...	7	...	...	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox ...	14	2	1	...	...	2
		Measles ...	534	32	...	3	7	671
		Epidemic rose rash ...	8	...	...	1	2	6
		Scarlet fever ...	430	67	32	44	87	42
		Influenza ...	398	201	422	205	166	261
		Whooping-cough ...	1,392	262	125	77	11	61
		Mumps ...	7	...	...	...	1	...

* See footnote (†) on page 701.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 years: 1881 to 1890; and Years 1894 to 1898.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.	Year.				
				1881-90.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
I.	1	Diphtheria† ...	2,566	169	133	121	263	212
		Cerebro-spinal fever ...	7	1	...	...	...	...
		Simple continued fever ...						
		Typhoid (or enteric) fever } ...	5,585	380	283	318	269	557
		Others ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Cholera (simple) ...	834	59	52	35	34	47
		Diarrhœa ...	8,304	392	359	430	372	537
		Dysentery ...	1,237	95	92	73	80	162
	3	Remittent fever ...	42	1	2	1	...	1
		Ague ...	27	1	3	1	1	1
		Beri-beri ...	3	...	...	1	...	...
	4	Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination ...	8†	1	3	...	1	...
	5	Syphilis ...	332	51	56	50	44	62
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra ...	93	9	5	5	6	8
	6	Phagedœna ...	5†	1	1	...	1	...
		Erysipelas ...	426	18	44	36	41	35
		Pyæmia, septicæmia § ...	370	37	67	42	74	61
		Puerperal fever || ...	640	67	53	68	77	52
II.	...	Thrush ...	220	8	6	12	5	12
		Others from vegetable parasites ...	1†	...	1	...	...	...
		Hydatids ...	537	51	48	58	64	53
		Others from animal parasites ...	6	1	...	...	...	1
III.	...	Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,192	104	102	114	121	160
		Scurvy ¶ ...	6†	...	1	1	3	1
		Intemperance ...	950	51	44	41	45	48
		Other dietetic diseases ...	15	4	3	2	2	6
IV.	...	Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of heart ...	799	25	27	16	35	33
		Rheumatism ...		46	53	66	68	64
		Gout ...	197	36	36	38	25	35
		Rickets ...	16	11	8	3	5	12
		Cancer, malignant disease** ...	4,864	744	760	789	774	864
		Tabes mesenterica ...	1,192	35	38	37	23	29

* See footnote (†) on page 701.

† Exclusive of diphtheritic croup, classed with croup, prior to 1897. Such cases numbered 15 in 1894, 12 in 1895, and 16 in 1896. See also Croup (VI., 4).

‡ For five years only.

§ A few cases of mumps and other miasmatic diseases probably included under this head prior to 1888.

¶ See also accidents of childbirth (Class VI., Sub-class 9), post.

** Included with purpura (IV.) prior to 1886.

*** Including lupus prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1881 to 1890 ; and Years 1894 to 1898.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.	Year.				
			1881-90.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
		Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,714	195	200	201	204	209
		Phthisis ...	14,090	1,548	1,567	1,428	1,375	1,520
		Other forms of tuberculosis. scrofula, &c.	594	92	112	119	137	170
		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis †	114	11	24	11	14	17
		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ‡	136||	26	33	44	50	38
		Diabetes mellitus §	268	72	53	68	50	85
		Other constitutional diseases	27||	...	...	1	1	...
V.	...	Premature birth ...	3,860	463	446	441	430	448
		Atelectasis ¶ ...	191||	47	48	52	68	72
		Cyanosis ...	275	19	33	50	45	55
		Spina bifida ...	105	17	9	11	15	7
		Imperforate anus	...	6	3	1	...	4
		Cleft palate, harelip	334	8	4	6	3	11
		Other congenital defects	...	34	27	30	23	35
		Old age ...	5,852	649	669	684	781	933
VI.	1	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,265	105	113	103	121	128
		Apoplexy ...	3,520	419	384	402	363	390
		Softening of brain ...	393||	52	67	59	54	61
		Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	...	44	66	55	44	59
		Paralysis, undefined	2,661	167	167	166	169	179
		Insanity (general paralysis of insane)	...	175	176	190	164	213
		Chorea ...	21	...	2	1	2	3
		Epilepsy ...	851	71	68	75	66	72
		Convulsions ...	3,471	304	256	244	213	201
		Laryngismus stridulus ...	15||	...	1	4	6	5
		Idiopathic tetanus	...	16	13	7	5	8
		Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord	2,802	56	47	46	65	66
		Other diseases of nervous system	...	128	123	130	160	182
	2	Otitis, otorrhœa **	61||	9	5	13	14	15
		Epistaxis and diseases of nose **	14||	...	5	3	2	4

* See footnote (†) on page 701.

† Including scurvy prior to 1886.

‡ Distributed over other heads prior to 1886, viz., anæmia, with dropsy (VIII), chlorosis with disorders of menstruation (VI., 8), and leucocythæmia with other diseases of the circulatory system (VI., 3) prior to 1886.

§ Includes diabetes insipidus prior to 1886, and diabetes undefined.

¶ For five years only.

|| Included with debility (VIII.) prior to 1886.

** Included with other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1881 to 1890; and Years 1894 to 1898.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years. 1881-90.	Year.				
				1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
		Ophthalmia and diseases of eye †	5†	4	7	4	3	8
	3	Endocarditis, valvular disease	1,405	289	293	341	368	444
		Pericarditis ...		134	113	124	123	128
		Hypertrophy of heart § ...	90†	11	7	14	12	13
		Angina pectoris § ...	51†	11	13	15	16	19
		Syncope § ...	619†	272	216	189	163	196
		Aneurism ...	670	71	70	58	56	56
		Senile gangrene || ...	69	20	22	14	18	13
		Embolism, thrombosis		48	35	37	37	28
		Phlebitis ...		5	5	5	5	2
		Varicose veins ...	7,747	1	3	...	6	4
		Other diseases of the circulatory system		603	767	722	717	802
	4	Laryngitis ...	518	20	39	26	46	42
		Croup ¶ ...	2,004	56	53	53	56	35
		Other diseases of larynx and trachea	26†	2	2	2	2	1
		Asthma, emphysema ...	635	70	77	85	68	69
		Bronchitis ...	6,574	589	610	598	568	640
		Pneumonia ...	7,875	801	940	1,013	898	1,314
		Congestion of the lungs ...	1,955	92	105	101	94	102
		Pleurisy ...	1,127	145	161	134	106	153
		Others ...	571	36	46	38	59	75
	5	Stomatitis ** ...	64	6	12	8	6	11
		Dentition ...	1,273	144	122	89	80	104
		Sore throat, quinsy ...	130	8	12	10	25	14
VI.	5	Dyspepsia ...		16	13	13	9	15
		Hæmatemesis ...		7	9	10	5	8
		Melæna ...	3,861	7	10	9	8	7
		Diseases of stomach		113	127	103	133	188
		Enteritis ...	2,838	839	817	1,124	846	1,467
		Ulceration of intestines ...	231	44	84	83	73	93
		Ileus, obstruction of intestine	621	93	81	96	76	82
		Stricture or strangulation of intestine	83	10	14	19	14	16
		Intussusception of intestine	139	13	15	10	11	15
		Hernia ...	304	31	33	39	32	31
		Fistula ...	22	3	3	4	2	3
		Peritonitis ...	1,014	103	106	109	137	127
		Ascites ...	113	8	4	5	9	15

* See footnote (†) on page 701.

† For five years only.

‡ Included with other diseases of the nervous system prior to 1886.

§ Included with other diseases of the circulatory system prior to 1886.

|| Included with mortification (VIII.) prior to 1886.

¶ Including diphtheritic croup prior to 1897. Such cases numbered 15 in 1894, 12 in 1895, and 16 in 1896.

** The great majority of cases of stomatitis for years prior to 1886 are included with diseases of stomach.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1881 to 1890 ; and Years 1894 to 1898.

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Years.						
			Ten Years.	Year.					
				1881-90.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
VI.	5	DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>							
		Gallstones ...	4,176	{	17	25	18	8	14
		Cirrhosis of liver			114	91	116	107	114
		Other diseases of liver			168	186	171	142	137
		Other diseases of the diges- tive system	80		42	19	27	28	17
		Diseases of lymphatic system	36†	14	7	13	12	6	
		Disease of spleen ...	39	1	...	4	4	3	
		Bronchocele ...	15	1	...	3	...	1	
		Addison's disease‡	15†	6	5	7	4	13	
		Nephritis ...	536	158	159	177	162	195	
		Bright's disease ...	1,837	222	249	268	258	227	
		Uræmia‡	156†	30	40	36	37	48	
		Suppression of urine ...	76	6	6	8	12	10	
		Calculus ...	104	17	13	18	8	11	
		Hæmaturia‡	15†	3	6	2	1	2	
		Diseases of bladder and prostate	520	118	102	97	93	115	
		Other diseases of the urinary system	523	26	27	31	30	45	
		Ovarian disease ...	125	24	23	18	17	13	
		Diseases of the uterus and vagina	132	15	30	27	20	19	
		Disorders of menstruation	47	2	1	4	...	...
		Pelvic abscess§	13†	3	4	3	...	2	
		Perineal abscess§	8†	...	...	2	4	...
		Diseases of the testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	14	1	1	...	...	1
		Abortion, miscarriage	1,213	{	20	35	28	27	19
		Puerperal mania			3	2	2	2	1
		Puerperal convulsions			8	15	2	4	2
		Placenta prævia, flooding			21	31	37	22	20
		Phlegmasia dolens			1	2	...	2	1
		Other accidents of child- birth			62	53	52	68	75
		Caries, necrosis || ...	123†	19	28	38	29	18	
		Arthritis, osteitis, periostitis	132	10	15	21	19	24	
		Other diseases of the organs of locomotion	120	9	12	8	7	14	

* See footnote (f) on page 701.

† For 5 years only.

‡ Included with other diseases of urinary system prior to 1886.

§ Included with abscess (VIII.) prior to 1886.

|| Included with "Other diseases," in same sub-class prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years ; 1881 to 1890 ; and Years 1894 to 1898.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.						
			Ten Years.	Year.					
				1881-90.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
VI.	11	Carbuncle ...	53	7	3	14	6	8	
		Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	61	10	10	15	17	17	
		Lupus† ...	11†	1	4	3	1	1	
		Ulcer, bed sore ...	107	5	10	10	8	9	
		Eczema ...		10	15	10	13	12	
		Pemphigus ...		1	2	1	5	6	
		Other diseases of the integumentary system }	218	5	6	3	5	4	
VII.	1	Fractures, contusions ...	3,564	401	336	369	327	322	
		Wounds ...	274	21	22	25	16	24	
		Burn, scald ...	941	86	124	128	110	107	
		Sunstroke ...	233	29	12	32	66	98	
		Lightning ...	26	2	1	1	1	2	
		Poison ...	204	14	24	22	19	17	
		Bite of snake or insect§ ...	38	2	5	6	3	5	
		Drowning ...	2,064	223	172	161	169	140	
		Suffocation ...	648	81	83	71	47	61	
		Otherwise ...	282	16	11	11	19	13	
	2	Murder and Manslaughter ...	290	46	37	41	34	22	
	3	Gunshot wounds ...	203	24	33	27	19	24	
		Cut, stab ...	181	16	21	20	24	16	
		Poison ...	183	16	15	22	19	16	
		Drowning ...	206	17	23	21	18	25	
		Hanging ...	278	34	28	22	35	39	
		Suicide by other means ...	50	9	7	4	3	9	
	4	Judicial hanging ...	13	5	2	1	1	1	
	VIII.	...	Dropsy | ...	457	23	24	14	19	13
			Debility, atrophy, inanition¶ ...	10,309	702	671	623	582	717
		Mortification ...	92	7	4	10	8	10	
		Tumour ...	325	13	24	14	22	24	
		Abscess ...	95	6	16	15	11	13	
		Hæmorrhage ...		4	13	8	7	13	
		Sudden (causes unascertained) }	465	13	7	8	8	10	
		Causes not specified }		20	57	107	119	100	

* See footnote (†) on page 701.

† For five years only.

‡ Included with cancer (IV.) prior to 1886.

§ At least five of the deaths in the ten years 1881-90 were cases of insect-bite, but in most of those years such cases were not distinguished; one of the deaths in 1894, 2 in 1897, and 2 in 1898 were due to insect-bite.

¶ Including anæmia (IV.) prior to 1886.

¶ Including atelectasis (V.) prior to 1886.

1126. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1898, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the decennial periods ended with 1890 and 1880, and the quinquennial period 1891-5; also the order of fatality of the different causes during those periods:—

Causes of death in order of fatality.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(10 Years: 1871-80, and 1881-90; 5 Years, 1891-5; and Year 1898.)

Order of Fatality.				Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Five Years: 1891-5.	Year 1898.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Five Years: 1891-5.	Year 1898.
1	1	1	1	Phthisis	10,155	14,090	7,751	1,520
19	15	4	2	Enteritis	2,134	2,838	4,335	1,467
5	5	3	3	Pneumonia	5,077	7,875	4,781	1,314
4	2	2	4	Heart disease, &c., ex- clusive of aneurism, pericarditis, endocardi- tis, and valvular disease	5,642	8,576	5,044	1,077
16	7	8	5	Old age	2,727	5,852	3,307	933
12	9	6	6	Cancer, malignant disease	2,957	4,864	3,621	864
3	4	5	7	Accidents	7,447	8,274	4,262	789
20	46	25	8	Measles	2,080	534	696	671
6	6	7	9	Bronchitis	4,588	6,574	3,602	640
48	25	13	10	Endocarditis and valvular disease and pericarditis	377	1,405	1,952	572
8	8	17	11	Typhoid (or enteric) and simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	1,579	557
2	3	9	12	Diarrhœa	7,667	8,304	2,450	537
26	17	14	13	Hemiplegia, paralysis, in- sanity	1,596	2,661	1,864	451
17	12	10	14	Premature birth	2,715	3,860	2,394	448
15	13	11	15	Apoplexy	2,750	3,520	1,996	390
9	10	15	16	Liver disease not classed	3,623	4,176	1,655	265
52	52	12	17	Influenza	276	398	1,975	261
14	16	21	18	Diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system	2,805	2,787	963	248
36	23	19	19	Bright's disease	749	1,837	1,071	227
22	11	23	20	Dyspepsia, and other disea- ses of the stomach	1,971	3,861	864	218
11	18	20	21	Diphtheria	3,040	2,566	994	212
28	24	18	22	Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	1,072	209
10	14	16	23	Convulsions	3,390	3,471	1,646	201
54	45	28	24	Nephritis	218	536	644	195
41	34	27	25	Malformation	600	905	662	184
25	22	22	26	Childbirth, and puerperal fever	1,728	1,853	919	170
34	42	34		Forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, &c., not classed	789	594	485	170

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued*.

(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; 5 Years, 1891-5; and Year 1898.)

Order of Fatality.				Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Five Years: 1891-5.	Year 1898.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Five Years: 1891-5.	Year 1898.
13	26	36	27	Dysentery ...	2,846	1,237	468	162
29	29	37	28	Starvation, want of breast - milk	1,322	1,192	466	160
32	30	31	29	Pleurisy ...	811	1,127	623	153
30	31	30	30	Suicide ...	951	1,101	630	129
18	19	32	31	Inflammation of brain and its membranes	2,383	2,265	616	128
35	32	33	32	Peritonitis ...	771	1,014	595	127
55	48	35	33	Diseases of bladder and prostate	203	520	478	115
27	27	26	34	Dentition ...	1,469	1,273	683	104
24	21	29	35	Congestion of the lungs ...	1,812	1,955	640	102
31	38	38	36	Rheumatic fever and rheu- matism	817	799	465	97
62	59	49	37	Ulceration of intestines ...	160	231	248	93
64	58	48	38	Diabetes mellitus ...	146	268	267	85
45	41	40	39	Ileus, obstruction of intes- tine	424	621	417	82
42	43	54	40	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	571	178	75
43	36	44	41	Epilepsy ...	588	851	366	72
46	40	41	42	Asthma, emphysema ...	392	635	414	69
51	55	50	43	Syphilis ...	286	332	223	62
...	53	46	...	Softening of brain * ...	?	393†	319	61
21	26	24	44	Whooping-cough ...	1,974	1,392	851	61
53	54	52	...	Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	264	370	191	61
33	39	43	45	Aneurism ...	785	670	369	56
47	44	47	46	Hydatids ...	379	537	285	53
38	33	46	...	Intemperance ...	646	950	319	48
...	63	53	47	Uræmia ...	?	156†	190	48
44	37	42	48	Cholera (simple) ...	523	834	372	47
39	47	63	49	Diseases of the urinary system not classed	628	523	119	45
7	50	55	50	Scarlet fever ...	4,101	430	172	42
49	49	57	...	Laryngitis ...	359	518	165	42
...	65	61	51	Anæmia, chlorosis, leuco- cythæmia	?	136†	135	38
23	20	39	...	Croup (including diphthe- ritic croup)	1,897	2,004	458	35
65	62	58	52	Gout ...	133	197	154	35
40	51	60	...	Erysipelas ...	619	426	139	35
56	56	56	53	Hernia ...	191	304	168	31
37	29	45	54	Tabes mesenterica ...	723	1,192	325	29

* Included with diseases of spinal-cord and other diseases of nervous system prior to 1898.

† For 5 years only.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued*.

(Ten Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90 ; 5 Years, 1891-5 ; and Year 1898.)

Order of Fatality.				Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Five Years : 1891-5.	Year 1898.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Five Years : 1891-5.	Year 1898.
...	77	67	55	Diseases of the eye and ear (and nose ?)	?	80*	85	27
69	66	74	56	Arthritis, osteitis, periostitis	87	132	54	24
57	57	51	57	Murder and manslaughter	190	290	213	22
58	61	65		Eczema ...	185	218	106	12
				Pemphigus ...				6
				Integumentary diseases not classed				4
60	66	64	58	Diseases of the uterus and vagina	170	132	107	19
...	69	62	59	Caries, necrosis ...	?	123*	134	18
73	76	78		Stricture or strangulation of intestine	44	83	45	18
83	77	59	60	Diseases of the digestive system not classed	3	80	152	17
66	71	68		Pupura, hæmorrhagic dia- thesis	100	114	79	17
77	80	75	61	Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	20	61	52	17
67	64	69		Intussusception of intestine	93	139	70	15
59	72	78	62	Ascites ...	184	113	45	15
55	70	72		Diseases of the organs of locomotion not classed	203	120	63	14
63	67	70	63	Sore throat, quinsy ...	153	130	69	14
73	68	66		Ovarian disease... ..	44	125	94	13
...	91	81	64	Addison's disease ...	?	15*	24	13
...	90	80		Rickets	?	16*	27	12
50	60	72	65	Thrush	327	220	63	12
72	74	71		Calculus	48	104	66	11
83	79	76	66	Stomatitis	3	64	48	11
75	78	79		Suppression of urine ...	29	76	40	10
70	73	81	67	Ulcer, bed sore	86	107	24	9
...	91	73		Idiopathic tetanus	?	15*	62	8
...	95	96	68	Epidemic rose rash	?	8*	1	8
74	81	80		Carbuncle	37	53	27	8
68	75	77	69	Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra	91	93	46	8
...	85	79		Diseases of the lymphatic system	?	36*	40	6
81	91	83	70	Dietetic diseases not classed	11	15	17	6
...	91	88		Laryngismus stridulus ...	?	15*	10	5
79	88	87	71	Fistula	17	22	11	3
73	84	87		Disease of spleen	44	59	11	3
77	89	88	72	Chorea	20	21	10	3
...	91	88		Hæmaturia	?	15*	10	2
...	93	82	72	Pelvic abscess	?	13	22	2
80	92	88		Chicken-pox	13	14	10	2

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*

(Ten Years: 1871-80, and 1881-90; 5 Years, 1891-5; and Year 1898.)

Order of Fatality.				Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Five Years: 1891-5.	Year 1898.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Five Years: 1891-5.	Year 1898.	
78	93	84	73	Judicial hanging ...	19	13	16	?	
...	87	89		Diseases of the larynx and trachea not classed	?	26*	9	1	
76	96	94		Parasitic diseases not classed	28	7*	3	1	
...	91	90		Bronchocele ...	?	15*	8	1	
...	94	86		Lupus ...	?	11*	12	1	
75	92	92		Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	29	14	5	1	
61	83	90		Remittent fever ...	169	42	8	1	
73	86	85		Ague ...	44	27	13	1	
...	97	92		Scurvy ...	?	6*	5	1	
71	82	90		Disorders of menstruation	52	47	8	...	
...	98	92	...	Phagedæna ...	?	5*	5	...	
...	96	95		Cerebro-spinal fever ..	?	7*	2	...	
...	95	91		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	8*	6	...	
...	100	96		Miasmatic diseases not classed	...	1	1	...	
84	96	...		Small-pox ...	2	7	...	...
...	99	93		Beri-beri ...	?	3*	4	...	
...	95	95		Perineal abscess ...	?	8*	2	...	
...	96	91		Mumps ...	?	7*	6	...	
...	86	92		Constitutional diseases not classed	...	27*	5	...	
85	...	...		Glanders ...	1	...	...	...
Deaths from well-defined causes					114,206	139,716	77,147	17,795	
Deaths from "atrophy and debility" and other ill-defined and un-specified causes					8,364	11,743	4,909	900	
Deaths from all causes ...					122,570	151,459	82,056	18,695	

Death rate from various causes in Victoria and England.

1127. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The total of each class and order is given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the years 1894 to 1898, and

* For 5 years only.

the decennial period ended with 1890, and the results for England and Wales to the five years ended with 1895:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.						England and Wales.
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Average of 10 Years: 1881-90.	Average of 5 Years: 1891-5.
All causes ...	1,313·5	1,325·0	1,334·6	1,289·7	1,593·7	1,512·5	1,873·8
CLASSES.							
I.—Specific febrile or zymotic	157·1	146·9	128·3	131·1	237·0	232·4	274·7
II.—Parasitic ...	5·1	4·7	5·9	5·9	5·6	7·6	1·9
III.—Dietic... ..	13·5	12·7	13·4	14·6	18·3	21·6	8·0
IV.—Constitutional ...	241·8	246·7	239·8	235·4	262·2	239·8	318·1
V.—Developmental...	105·8	105·0	108·3	116·4	133·4	106·0	160·9
VI.—Local... ..	634·3	659·0	687·6	641·0	780·2	691·2	960·0
VII.—Violent deaths...	88·6	81·0	83·5	79·3	80·1	96·6	66·3
VIII.—Ill-defined and not specified causes	67·3	69·0	67·8	66·0	76·9	117·3	83·9
SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.							
<i>Of Class I.</i>							
1. Miasmatic diseases ...	94·8	84·4	65·3	68·7	154·6	109·3	187·2
Measles	2·7	...	·3	·6	57·2	5·3	40·8
Scarlet fever ...	5·7	2·7	3·7	7·4	3·6	4·3	18·2
Influenza	17·1	35·8	17·4	14·2	22·2	4·0	41·4
Diphtheria * ...	14·4	11·3	10·3	22·4	18·1	25·6	25·3
Whooping-cough ...	22·3	10·6	6·5	·9	5·2	13·9	39·8
Typhoid (enteric) fever	32·3	24·0	27·0	22·9	47·5	55·8	18·5
2. Diarrhoeal diseases ...	46·5	42·6	45·7	41·4	63·6	103·6	65·2
Diarrhoea	33·4	30·4	36·5	31·7	45·8	82·9	} 63·0
Dysentery	8·1	7·8	6·2	6·8	13·8	12·3	
3. Malarial	·2	·4	·3	·1	·2	·7	·4
4. Zoogenous	·1	·2	...	·1	...	·1	·2
5. Venereal	5·1	5·2	4·7	4·3	6·0	4·2	8·0
6. Septic	10·5	14·0	12·4	16·5	12·6	14·4	13·8
Puerperal fever (see also Childbirth and Puerperal fever <i>infra</i>)	5·7	4·5	5·8	6·6	4·4	6·4	7·7

* Deaths from diphtheritic croup are not included with those from diphtheria prior to 1897, but under the head of croup, which is classed as a disease of the respiratory system, Class VI., Sub-Class 4. In 1897 and subsequent years they have been included with diphtheria.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.

Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.						England and Wales.
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Average of 10 Years: 1881-90.	Average of 5 Years: 1891-5.
<i>Of Class IV.</i>							
Constitutional diseases—							
Rheumatism, rheumatic fever, and gout	9·1	9·8	10·2	10·9	11·2	10·0	12·0
Cancer, malignant disease	63·3	64·4	67·0	66·0	73·7	48·6	71·2
Phthisis	131·8	132·8	121·3	117·2	129·6	140·7	146·4
Other tubercular and scrofulous diseases	27·4	29·7	30·3	31·0	34·8	35·0	66·0
<i>Of Class V.</i>							
Developmental diseases—							
Of children (premature birth or malformation)	50·6	48·3	50·2	49·8	53·9	47·6	64·7
Of old age	55·2	56·7	58·1	66·6	79·5	58·4	92·9
<i>Of Class VI.</i>							
Diseases of the systems—							
1. Nervous (brain diseases, &c.)	130·8	125·7	125·8	122·1	133·6	159·8	225·8
2. Organs of special sense (nose, ear, and eye diseases)	1·1	1·4	1·7	1·6	2·3	?	2·8
3. Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	124·7	130·8	129·0	129·7	145·4	106·4	167·7
4. Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.)*	154·2	172·3	174·1	161·7	207·2	212·6	374·7
5. Digestive (stomach, bowel, liver diseases, &c.)	152·0	151·2	175·2	149·3	211·4	149·3	111·6
6. Lymphatic, and ductless glands	2·0	1·0	2·3	1·8	2·0	1·0	2·3
7. Urinary (kidney, bladder diseases, &c.)	49·4	51·0	54·1	51·2	55·7	37·6	45·3
8. Generative (diseases of ovary, uterus, and vagina, &c.)	3·8	5·0	4·6	3·5	3·0	3·4	4·9
9. Childbirth (see also Childbirth and puerperal fever <i>infra</i>)	9·8	11·7	10·3	10·7	10·0	12·1	9·1

* There is some difficulty in making comparisons in the case of diphtheria, as diphtheritic croup, which was formerly classed with croup, is now classed with diphtheria. See footnote on previous page.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.						England and Wales.
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Average of 10 Years: 1881-90.	Average of 5 Years: 1891-5.
10. Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	3·2	4·7	5·7	4·7	4·8	3·7	6·2
11. Integumentary (carbuncle, phlegmon, ulcer, &c.)	3·3	4·2	4·8	4·7	4·8	4·5	6·4
<i>Of Class VII.</i>							
1. Accident or negligence	74·4	67·0	70·2	66·3	67·3	82·6	56·4
2. Homicide ...	3·9	3·1	3·5	2·9	2·2	2·9	1·0
3. Suicide ...	9·9	10·8	9·9	10·1	11·0	11·0	8·9
4. Execution ...	·4	·2	·1	·1	·1	·1	·04
<i>Of Class I. (6), and Class VI. (9).</i>							
Childbirth and puerperal fever }	15·5	16·2	16·1	17·3	14·4	18·5	16·8

NOTE.—See notes to table following paragraph 1125, *ante*.

1128. By means of this table, it is found that, over a series of years, the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales:—Diphtheria* (slightly), typhoid fever, diarrhoeal diseases, malarial diseases, dietic diseases (including want of breast milk and alcoholism), parasitic diseases (including thrush, hydatids, &c.); diseases of the stomach, bowels, and liver; violent deaths of all kinds; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other specified cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is, on the average, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Diseases more fatal in Victoria than in England.

1129. It should be explained that under the existing nosological classification, which has now been in force for thirteen years, the increased number of distinct diseases specified, and the numerous changes made in the grouping of diseases, have rendered it difficult in some instances to compare correctly the number of deaths resulting from many diseases now stated separately, with the deaths which resulted from the same diseases before the change took place, when they were grouped with other complaints in such a way as to be now indistinguishable. Such discrepancies have, as far as possible, been pointed out in the footnotes to a previous table, by means of which it will generally be found possible to institute a fair comparison.

New nosology prevents returns from being strictly comparable.

* See footnote (*) on page 713, *ante*.

Specific
febrile or
zymotic
diseases.

1130. Per 100,000 of the population, 237 deaths in 1898 were set down to specific febrile or zymotic diseases. The proportion was slightly above the average of the decade 1881-90, but 68 per cent. higher than the average of the preceding four years. Of the 237 deaths per 100,000 persons referred to, 155 were set down to miasmatic, 64 to diarrhoeal, 12 to septic, 6 to venereal diseases, and only a small fraction to malarial and zoonogenous diseases. Measles, which caused only 7 deaths in 1897, caused as many as 671 deaths, or 57 per 100,000 persons living, in 1898. Influenza, which caused about 14 deaths per 100,000 persons living in 1897, caused 22 such deaths in 1898; typhoid fever caused 47 such deaths, as against 23 in 1897, 27 in 1896, 24 in 1895, and 53 according to the average of twenty years. This disease is always much more prevalent in the colony than in England. The mortality from diphtheria in 1898 was 18 per 100,000, as compared with 22 in 1897, 10 in 1896, and 17 for the period 1891-5; the average during the ten years 1881-90 was only 26, and that of the previous decade 38. The mortality from diarrhoeal diseases in 1898 (64 per 100,000) was greater than that of any year since 1892, but was a little less than two-thirds of that in the decade 1881-90, and less than half of that in the decade 1871-80. It is certain, however, that the mortality from diarrhoeal diseases is understated, in consequence of many deaths being set down to gastro-enteritis, which are of an epidemic character, and should have been described as diarrhoea. The mortality from most of the other zymotic diseases, except venereal diseases, was below the average.

Zymotic
diseases,
&c., in Aus-
tralasian
Colonies.

1131. The following is a statement of the number of deaths from zymotic diseases under the old classification, which now corresponds as nearly as possible with the zymotic, parasitic, and dietetic classes of diseases together, and of the proportion of such deaths to the total mortality and to the population over a series of years in all the Australasian Colonies. The colonies are placed in order according to the death rate from diseases of this class prevailing in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC,
PARASITIC, AND DIETIC DISEASES, 1878-87.

Colony.	Deaths from Zymotic, Parasitic, and Dietic Diseases, 1878-87.		
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Annual Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland ...	13,190	28·11	49·5
2. Western Australia ...	1,099	20·34	34·2
3. South Australia ...	8,425	20·53	29·3
4. New South Wales ...	22,909	18·13	27·7
5. Victoria ...	23,776	17·71	26·2
6. Tasmania ...	2,793	14·59	22·7
7. New Zealand ...	11,544	20·25	22·3

1132. It will be observed that in Victoria, during the 10 years 1878 to 1887, the mortality from zymotic, parasitic, and dietic diseases was less in proportion to the mortality from all causes than it was in any of the other Australasian Colonies except Tasmania, and less in proportion to population than in any of them except Tasmania and New Zealand. Queensland was much above the other colonies in these respects, and was the only one of the colonies in which the death rate from this class of complaints was higher than that in England. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the proportion was only slightly higher than in Victoria.

Results compared in different colonies.

1133. Small-pox has never prevailed as an epidemic amongst the people of Victoria. On several occasions persons sickening from or affected by that complaint have arrived in vessels, and before the nature of the malady was discovered it has been caught by others; but in every case the patients have been promptly isolated by order of the Government, and the disease has soon disappeared. No death from small-pox has occurred in the last thirteen years, and since the registration system was first introduced, in 1853, only 26 deaths from it have been recorded, five of which occurred in 1884. Material for giving some statistics of deaths from small-pox in other countries is at hand in the valuable paper contributed by Dr. E. Raseri to the International Statistical Institute at its session held at Rome in the month of April, 1886. The following are the figures referred to, which relate generally to the mean of the four years 1881 to 1884:—

Small-pox in various countries.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SMALL-POX IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES*

Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 Persons Living.	
Spain (principal towns) ...	13·07	Holland ...	·57
Spain ...	8·46	Sweden ...	·41
Austria (principal towns)...	8·43	Switzerland ...	·33
Austria ...	7·05	Prussia ...	·29
Belgium ...	4·09	Germany (principal towns)	·23
Belgium (principal towns)	3·15	Ireland ...	·20
Russia ...	2·96	Massachusetts ...	·18
Italy ...	1·63	Denmark (towns) ...	·08
Switzerland (principal towns)	·80	Scotland (eight towns) ...	·05
Sweden (principal towns)...	·69	Scotland ...	·03
England and Wales ...	·67		

1134. Although cases of small-pox have rarely occurred in Victoria, parents are required by law to cause their children to be vaccinated.† In 1898 the number of cases of successful vaccination performed in Victoria was 14,665; and, as the number of births was 30,172, it appears that 49 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated, which is by far the lowest proportion recorded in the last 23 years. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—2,669, or 9 per cent., of

Vaccinations.

* For an account of the mortality from small-pox amongst the Australian aborigines, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 228.

† An interesting report on the efficacy of vaccination was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 615.

those born having died before they were six months old. The average proportions of vaccinations to infants born is 73 per cent., as is seen by reference to the following figures, which indicate the proportions during each of the 23 years ended with 1898 :—

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS, 1876 TO 1898.

			Vaccinations per 100 Births.				Vaccinations per 100 Births.
1876	...	...	80	1889	...	...	70
1877	...	...	87	1890	...	...	68
1878	...	...	82	1891	...	...	66
1879	...	...	82	1892	...	...	71
1880	...	...	73	1893	...	...	70
1881	...	...	100*	1894	...	...	74
1882	...	...	75	1895	...	...	70
1883	...	...	67	1896	...	...	76
1884	...	...	74	1897	...	...	69
1885	...	...	69	1898	...	...	49
1886	...	...	70				
1887	...	...	78				
1888	...	...	67				
				Mean of 23 years			73

Vaccina-
tions in
various
countries

1135. Dr. Raseri† gives the following as the proportions of successful vaccinations to births in different countries, generally during the years 1880 to 1884. To these have been added the proportions in such of the Australasian Colonies as the information is available for :—

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

			Vaccinations per 100 Births.				Vaccinations per 100 Births.
Ireland	...	...	89	Poland (1887)	...	...	77
Scotland	...	...	88	Italy	...	...	73
Norway	...	...	87	Germany	...	...	71
England and Wales...	...	...	86,	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	...	...	69
Hungary	...	...	86	New Zealand (1886 to 1887)	...	...	68
Holland	...	...	82	France	...	...	64
Sweden	...	...	80	Russia in Europe (1887)	...	...	59
Austria	...	...	78	Tasmania (1878 to 1887)	...	...	55
Victoria (1878 to 1887)	...	...	77	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	...	...	25

Vaccina-
tions in
Australasia
and
elsewhere.

1136. It appears by the figures that the proportion of infants vaccinated is larger in Ireland than in any other country, and next so in Scotland; and that whilst in Victoria more than three-fourths of the children born during the period named were vaccinated, in South Australia and New Zealand little more than two-thirds, in Tasmania little more than half, and in New South Wales only one-fourth of the infants were vaccinated.

*Cost of vac-
cination.

1137. The number of public vaccinators in Victoria is 213, and the amount paid in 1898 for vaccinations, including fees to deputy registrars and travelling allowances of vaccinators, was £2,551.

* In this year, owing to an alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, the vaccinations exceeded the births by 100.
† *Bulletin*, &c., page 189.

1138. The five zymotic diseases which chiefly affect children are measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and diarrhoea, to which may be added croup, which is classed as a complaint of the respiratory system. The following table shows the number of deaths from such diseases which occurred during the years 1891 to 1898 inclusive; the annual means of the seven years 1864-70, of the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90, and of the quinquennium 1891-5, being also given :—

**DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1898.***

Year or Period.	Annual Number of Deaths from—						
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1864-70 ...	161	326	410	148	185	801	2,031
1871-80 ...	208	410	304	190	197	767	2,076
1881-90 ...	54	43	257	200	139	830	1,523
1891-5 ...	139	34	199	92	170	490	1,124
1891 ...	4	25	326	170	168	655	1,348
1892 ...	1	26	246	117	179	549	1,118
1893 ...	659	21	120	62	117	495	1,474
1894 ...	32	67	169	56	262	392	978
1895 ...	...	32	133	53	125	359	702
1896 ...	3	44	121	53	77	430	728
1897 ...	7	87	263	56	11	372	796
1898 ...	671	42	212	35	61	537	1,558

NOTE.—Croup is included in this table, although not now classed as a zymotic disease, since a large number of deaths are set down to diphtheria and croup conjointly. Since 1896 cases of diphtheritic croup have been classed as diphtheria.

1139. As compared with the previous year, a decrease took place in 1898 in the mortality from scarlet fever, diphtheria, and croup, but a large increase in that from measles, diarrhoea, and whooping-cough. Taken as a whole, these diseases caused 762 more deaths than in 1897, or an increase of more than 95 per cent. It will be observed that an epidemic of measles took place in 1898.

1140. This epidemic, it will be noticed, caused 671 deaths. The latest previous visitations of measles in an epidemic form had been in 1893, and 1884-5, which resulted in 659 and 302 deaths respectively, or 12 and 369 respectively less than the number in 1898. Epidemics of this complaint also occurred in 1880-81, 1874-5, and

* For the numbers in each year, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I, paragraph 618.

1866-7, when the deaths resulting therefrom numbered 314, 1,797, and 1,057 respectively. Between the epidemic periods the deaths from measles are but few, only 153, or an average of 22 per annum having been reported in the seven years ended with 1892; and only 42 in the period between 1893 and 1898, an average of 10 per annum. Per 10,000 of the population, the proportion of deaths from measles was .82 in the ten years ended with 1887, that proportion being lower than in any of the following European countries, but very slightly higher than that in the other Australasian Colonies, except South Australia, as is shown by the following figures:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 to 1884.

	Deaths from Measles per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Measles per 10,000 Persons Living.
Spain (principal towns) ...	11.44	Switzerland (principal towns) ...	2.46
Spain	8.84	Sweden	2.40
Italy	7.04	Austria (principal towns) ...	2.32
Scotland (eight towns) ...	5.34	Ireland	1.81
Belgium	5.24	Massachusetts	1.16
Austria	4.60	Russia in Europe	1.09
England and Wales	4.01	South Australia (1878 to 1887) ...	1.00
Denmark (towns)	3.66	Switzerland ... ..	.88
Scotland	3.58	Victoria (1878 to 1887) ...	.82
Prussia	3.51	New Zealand ... ..	.64
Sweden (principal towns) ...	3.27	New South Wales ... ..	.63
Germany (principal towns)...	3.15	Tasmania ... ..	.54
Holland	2.88	Queensland ... ..	.27
Belgium (principal towns) ...	2.80		

NOTE.—A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of measles, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 661.

Scarlet
fever.

1141. On the occasion of the earlier visitations of measles in 1866-7 and 1874-5, the epidemic was accompanied or followed by one of scarlet fever, which proved to be even more fatal than the former complaint; but no such calamity has attended the last four outbreaks of measles, during the whole of which, especially the last, the mortality from scarlet fever was exceedingly low. The fatality attending this complaint has very much diminished of late years, the deaths from it—notwithstanding the increased population—having numbered only 430 in the ten years 1881-90, or an average of 43 per annum; as against 4,101, or an average of 410 per annum, in the preceding ten years; and 2,284, or an average of 326 per annum, in the seven years ended with 1870. In 1898, scarlet fever caused 42 deaths, or .36 per 10,000 of the population, as against .74 in 1897, .37 in 1896, .27 in 1895, .57 in 1894, .43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 5.15 in the ten years ended with 1880. Whilst the death rate from this complaint in the ten years 1881-90 was lower than the average prevailing in any of the following countries except Queensland,

that in the decade preceding those years was higher than in most of the countries named :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 Persons Living.			Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 Persons Living.		
Sweden (principal towns)	...	6.10	Spain	...	2.00
Austria	...	5.86	Russia in Europe	...	1.79
Prussia	...	5.30	Belgium (principal towns)	...	1.58
England and Wales	...	5.29	Switzerland (principal towns)	...	1.49
Germany (principal towns)	...	5.09	Spain (principal towns)	...	1.46
Sweden	...	4.85	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	...	1.27
Scotland (8 towns)	...	4.77	Holland	...	1.15
Austria (principal towns)	...	4.45	Switzerland	...	1.01
Scotland	...	4.44	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	...	.89
Ireland	...	3.00	New Zealand	...	.75
Italy	...	2.94	Victoria	...	.58
Belgium	...	2.90	Tasmania	...	.49
Denmark (towns)	...	2.64	Queensland	...	.13
Massachusetts	...	2.54			

NOTE.—A useful circular on scarlet fever, issued by the Central Board of Health, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1898-9, Vol. II., paragraph 238.

1142. In consequence of the similarity of the complaints, and the number of deaths set down to a combination of both, it is misleading to consider the deaths caused by diphtheria apart from those caused by croup. Taking the two affections together, they were to every 10,000 of the population in the proportion of 2.11 in 1898, 2.74 in 1897, 1.48 in 1896, 1.57 in 1895, 1.92 in 1894, 1.56 in 1893, 4.54 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 6.19 in the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion, over a series of recent years, is lower than that for any of the foreign countries of which information is at hand, except Ireland, England, Holland, and Belgium, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 Persons Living.			Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 Persons Living.		
Austria	...	16.63	Sweden (principal towns)	...	9.74
Prussia	...	15.45	Italy	...	9.18
Spain (principal towns)	...	11.83	Switzerland (principal towns)	...	8.49
Germany (principal towns)	...	11.54	Belgium	...	7.72
Massachusetts	...	11.13	Spain	...	6.85
Austria (principal towns)	...	10.36	Denmark (towns)	...	6.28
Sweden	...	9.79	Switzerland	...	6.09
South Australia (1878 to 1887)	...	5.93	Victoria (1878 to 1887)	...	4.17
Scotland (8 towns)	...	4.99	Belgium (principal towns)	...	3.79
New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	...	4.77	Holland	...	3.76
Queensland	...	4.75	England and Wales	...	3.05
Russia in Europe	...	4.67	Ireland	...	2.70
Scotland	...	4.55	New Zealand (1878 to 1887)	...	2.42
Tasmania (1878 to 1887)	...	4.46			

NOTE.—A circular giving the symptoms of diphtheria and directions for its management in the absence of medical assistance, was issued by the Central Board of Health during the early part of 1888, and was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 664.

* These proportions, except those for the Australasian Colonies, have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Escher's paper already alluded to, page 193.

Whooping-cough.

1143. Deaths from whooping-cough in 1898 were in the proportion of .52, in 1897 of .09, in 1896 of .65, in 1895 of 1.06, in 1894 of 2.23, in 1893 of 1.00, in the ten years ended with 1890 of 1.39, and in the ten years ended with 1880 of 2.48 per 10,000 persons living. All these proportions, as well as those in the other Australasian Colonies, are lower than those generally prevailing in most of the foreign countries named in the following table:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM WHOOPING-COUGH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

			Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 Persons Living.				Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 Persons Living.
Austria	...	...	10.63	Austria (principal towns)	...	...	3.74
Scotland (8 towns)	...	...	9.64	Spain (principal towns)	...	...	2.68
Belgium	...	...	7.18	Italy	...	...	2.45
Denmark	...	...	6.62	New Zealand (1878 to 1887)	...	...	2.42
Scotland	...	...	6.23	Switzerland	...	...	2.31
Prussia	...	...	5.40	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	...	...	2.19
England and Wales	...	...	4.67	New South Wales	..	..	1.93
Holland	...	...	3.82	Sweden	...	...	1.80
Germany (principal towns)	...	...	3.48	Victoria (1878 to 1887)	...	...	1.79
Belgium (principal towns)	...	...	3.37	Queensland	..	..	1.51
Ireland	...	...	3.18	Tasmania	..	..	1.44
Spain	...	...	3.14	Massachusetts	...	...	1.16
Sweden (principal towns)	...	...	2.98	Russia in Europe	...	...	2.3
Switzerland (principal towns)...	...	...	2.74				

NOTE.—A circular on whooping-cough and its treatment, issued by the Central Board of Health, was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 665.

Typhoid fever.

1144. Typhoid fever caused as many as 557 deaths in 1898, which was more than twice as many as in the previous year, and were far more numerous than in any year since 1890. During the last 33 years the death rate from typhoid fever has fluctuated considerably, but nevertheless, there were four well-marked maximum periods, viz., 1866-7, 1877-8, 1883, and 1889, when the rates rose to over 6½ per 10,000 persons living. The minimum periods are not so well marked; but the principal ones appear to be 1871-3, 1880-81, and 1891-7. —average rate being below 4 per 10,000 at the two former periods, and below 3 at the latter period; and 1885, when it was 4½. Typhoid fever caused in 1898 nearly 3 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and over 17 per cent. of those occurring at between 10 and 25 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths from

* Except those for the Australasian Colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Rascri's paper, page 193.

typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past 33 years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1898.*

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.		Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1866 ...	528	8.39	1883 ...	661	7.26
1867 ...	455	7.06	1884 ...	456	4.89
1868 ...	295	4.45	1885 ...	424	4.43
1869 ...	360	5.24	1886 ...	530	5.38
1870 ...	416	5.83	1887 ...	631	6.21
1871 ...	269	3.65	1888 ...	541	5.13
1872 ...	323	4.29	1889 ...	910	8.35
1873 ...	282	3.68	1890 ...	611	5.46
1874 ...	470	6.04	1891 ...	356	3.10
1875 ...	455	5.78	1892 ...	301	2.59
1876 ...	375	4.71	1893 ...	259	2.21
1877 ...	532	6.58	1894 ...	379	3.23
1878 ...	532	6.48	1885 ...	283	2.40
1879 ...	438	5.25	1896 ...	318	2.70
1880 ...	297	3.49	1897 ...	269	2.29
1881 ...	351	4.04	1898 ...	557	4.75
1882 ...	472	5.30	Mean ...	434	4.87

NOTE.—A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of typhoid fever, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 242.

1145. According to the average of the ten years ended with 1890, the death rate from typhoid fever ranged from 2.5 per 10,000 persons living in New Zealand to 5.7 in Victoria and 9.6 in Queensland. The following table shows the mortality from that complaint in the Australasian Colonies during the periods 1873-80 and 1881-90, also for

Typhoid fever in Australasian Colonies.

* In the new classification, simple continued fever is entered as a separate complaint from typhoid fever, but as no such distinction was observed in former years, cases occurring in 1886 and subsequent years, which might possibly have been placed under the former head, have, for the sake of comparison, been still placed under the latter.

each of the six years ended with 1897, except in the case of Western Australia, for which the information is given for the last six years only:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 to 1897.

Period.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever Annually.							
	Number	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.		SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
1873 to 1880	423	5·25	337†	4·12†	108	5·79	88	3·89
1881 to 1890	559	5·69	448	4·77	301	9·61	128	4·18
1892 ...	301	2·59	332	2·81	127	3·05	88	2·70
1893 ...	259	2·21	221	1·83	109	2·55	62	1·84
1894 ...	379	3·23	329	2·66	102	2·32	85	2·47
1895 ...	283	2·40	286	2·26	72	1·59	73	2·08
1896 ...	318	2·70	609	3·95	130	2·79	96	2·71
1897 ...	269	2·29	327	2·49	183	3·82	110	3·08

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880	38	3·53	184	4·74
1881 to 1890	62	4·76	140	2·48
1892	46	3·01	141	2·20
1893	23	1·60	97	1·47
1894	33	2·12	115	1·69
1895	46	2·89	94	1·36
1896	45	2·75	124	1·75
1897	47	2·78	106	1·47

Deaths from
typhoid
fever in the
colonies,
1897 and
previous
years
compared.

1146. In 1897 the death rate from typhoid fever was much below the average in all the colonies except Western Australia, in which as in the two preceding years, it was very much above it. In Western Australia in 1895 the mortality per 10,000 living suddenly rose to the extremely high proportion of 36; and although it has since somewhat declined, it is still very much higher than in any other colony.

Typhoid
fever in
England
and Wales.

1147. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid or enteric fever† has been considerably reduced of late years, and it is now lower than in any of the Australasian Colonies, except New Zealand. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4·30, in the ten years ended with 1890 only 2·23, but in the ten

* Including simple continued and ill-defined fever. It is possible that in some of the colonies a few cases of remittent fever may be returned under one or other of these heads. For mortality in each year since 1872, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I, paragraph 623.

† Years 1875 to 1880.

‡ The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with the fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria.

years ended with 1896 only 1·75 per 10,000 persons living, the latter being lower than even the minimum rate (2·21) recorded in Victoria during the last 33 years.*

1148. In the returns of most European countries deaths from typhoid fever are not distinguished from those caused by typhus, the latter being a complaint which it is said does not exist in the Australasian Colonies. In England and Wales these fevers have been returned separately since 1869, and it is probable the following figures, so far as they relate to that country, apply to typhoid only, whilst those for most of the other countries, it is believed, refer to the two descriptions of fever combined :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TYPHOID AND TYPHUS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy ...	9·37	Sweden (principal towns) ...	3·95
Spain (towns) ...	8·35	Denmark (towns) ...	3·85
Austria ...	7·31	Scotland ...	3·77
Belgium ...	6·17	Scotland (8 towns) ...	3·62
Spain ...	5·63	Ireland ...	3·57
Massachusetts ...	5·30	Germany (principal towns) ...	3·56
Prussia ...	5·14	Sweden ...	2·87
Belgium (principal towns) ...	4·69	England and Wales ...	2·70
Austria (15 towns) ...	4·49	Switzerland ...	2·30
Switzerland (17 towns) ...	4·31	Russia in Europe ...	2·07
Holland ...	4·24		

1149. Influenza has been more or less prevalent in Victoria, as well as in most other countries, since 1890. In this colony, whilst it proved fatal to persons of all ages, it pressed most hardly upon the old and the very young. The following is a statement of the deaths at various ages set down to this complaint in the nine years ended with 1898 :—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1898.

Ages.	1890 to 1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total in Nine Years.	
							Number.	Percentage.
Under 5 Years...	243	39	59	36	33	35	445	16·06
5 to 15 " ...	57	11	19	10	5	5	107	3·86
15 to 25 " ...	92	10	22	14	11	7	156	5·63
25 to 35 " ...	137	12	32	16	13	24	234	8·44
35 to 45 " ...	124	14	29	15	9	22	213	7·69
45 to 55 " ...	153	14	36	16	11	19	249	8·99
55 to 65 " ...	294	33	63	28	25	33	476	17·18
65 to 75 " ...	256	37	89	38	36	59	515	18·58
75 and upwards	160	31	73	32	23	57	376	13·57
Total ...	1,516	201	422	205	166	261	2,771	100·00

* See paragraph 1144, ante.

† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The fevers referred to are there termed "Febbre tifoidale e tifo exantematico."

Complaints
supervening
on
influenza.

1150. It may be remarked that, besides the deaths set down to influenza, many deaths were registered as from bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system which originated in attacks of influenza, and were complications of that complaint.

Venereal
diseases.

1151. Deaths from venereal diseases averaged annually 38 in the ten years ended with 1880, and 43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and numbered 70 in 1898, being in the ratio per 10,000 of the population of .47 during the first period, of .42 during the second period, and of .60 in the last year. If deaths from syphilis be considered apart from those caused by other venereal diseases, the annual numbers at the same periods would be 29, 33, and 62, and the proportions .36, .33, and .51, which contrast favorably with those in six of the ten following countries. It should be mentioned that in a considerable proportion of cases occurring in Victoria the disease was congenital:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SYPHILIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 TO 1884.*

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy	1.65
Sweden (towns)	1.16
Scotland (eight towns)	1.01
Denmark (towns) ... ..	.94
England and Wales ... ..	.84
Scotland ... ..	.63
Massachusetts ... ..	.52
Switzerland ... ..	.24
Ireland ... ..	.16
Holland ... ..	.11

Venereal
disease
amongst
the Aborigines.

1152. Venereal disease has long prevailed amongst the Australian Aborigines, and was no doubt first communicated to them by Europeans. The late Mr. Curr† gave it as his opinion that "it was first introduced into Australia by the whites many years ago, and has never since ceased to commit terrible ravages among our tribes. Probably this disease alone would suffice to exterminate them."

Parasitic
diseases.

1153. In 1898, parasitic diseases, chief amongst which are thrush and hydatids, caused about $5\frac{1}{2}$ deaths per 100,000 of the population, which was 2 below the average of the ten years ended with 1890, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ below the average of the ten years 1871 to 1880. These diseases are far more prevalent in Victoria than in England.

Hydatids.

1154. Hydatid disease, which is said to be communicated to man by reason of the ova of the tape-worm in dogs (*Tænia Echinococcus*) being taken into the stomach, generally in water, and to prove fatal to 25 per cent. of the human victims it attacks, during the 26 years ended with 1898 has caused 1,332 deaths, or an average of 51 per annum. Per 100,000 of the population, deaths from this disease ranged from 3.79 in 1873 to 7.19 in 1879, the average for the first eight years being 5.18, for the ten succeeding years 5.50, for the last eight 4.92, and for the whole period 5.22. There does not thus appear to be any appreciable reduction in the mortality from this

* See Dr. Raser's paper, page 193.
† *The Australian Race*, Vol. I., page 227.

preventable disease. The following are the figures for the last 26 years :—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1898.

Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.		Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.	
	Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.		Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.
1873	29	3.79	1887	51	5.02
1874	41	5.27	1888	53	5.03
1875	47	5.97	1889	61	5.61
1876	36	4.52	1890	53	4.75
1877	37	4.57	1891	58	5.06
1878	37	4.50	1892	63	5.42
1879	60	7.19	1893	65	5.55
1880	48	5.64	1894	51	4.34
1881	48	5.50	1895	48	4.07
1882	58	6.52	1896	58	4.93
1883	56	6.16	1897	64	5.46
1884	59	6.33	1898	53	4.52
1885	47	4.92			
1886	51	5.18	Mean	51	5.22

1155. According to the returns of the sixteen years ended with 1897, as embodied in the following table, hydatids in a fatal form appear to be much more common in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian Colonies. It should be mentioned, however, that medical men sometimes enter the cause of death simply as "disease of the liver, lungs, kidney, &c.," and, of course, in such cases, the real cause escapes notice :—

Hydatids in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1897.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1882	58	6.52	12	1.50	3	1.26
1883	56	6.16	10	1.19	4	1.50
1884	59	6.33	20	2.26	8	2.71
1885	47	4.92	28	3.02	3	.97
1886	51	5.18	23	2.37	Nil	...
1887	51	5.02	27	2.69	1	.29
1888	53	5.03	22	2.12	Nil	...
1889	61	5.61	24	2.25	3	.80
1890	53	4.75	35	3.18	2	.52
1891	58	5.06	33	2.89	3	.74
1892	63	5.42	33	2.79	Nil	...
1893	65	5.55	49	4.05	8	1.21
1894	51	4.34	44	3.56	6	1.37
1895	48	4.07	47	3.72	7	1.55
1896	58	4.93	36	4.35	6	1.29
1897	64	5.46	48	3.66	8	.63
Means	56.0	5.27	31.9	2.85	3.6	.93

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1897

—continued.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatida.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1882 ...	12	4·14	4	3·35	7	1·37
1883 ...	6	2·01	4	3·35	1	·19
1884 ...	13	4·21	6	4·79	3	·55
1885 ...	5	1·60	2	1·56	3	·53
1886 ...	18	5·78	2	1·53	4	·68
1887 ...	9	2·89	3	2·24	3	·50
1888 ...	13	4·16	2	1·46	5	·83
1889 ...	11	3·51	5	3·56	2	·33
1890 ...	8	2·58	Nil	...	3	·48
1891 ...	12	3·78	3	2·01	3	·48
1892 ...	12	3·68	8	5·23	13	2·02
1893 ...	11	3·27	5	3·25	8	1·21
1894 ...	11	3·20	7	4·49	9	1·32
1895 ...	15	4·29	9	5·66	13	1·88
1896 ...	10	2·83	7	4·28	7	0·99
1897 ...	11	3·08	3	1·78	8	1·11
Means ...	11·1	3·43	4·4	3·03	5·7	·90

NOTE.—In Western Australia only 1 death in 1888, and 1 in 1893, were set down to this disease.

Hydatids in
England.

1156. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in all the Australasian Colonies than it is in England and Wales, where there were only 71 deaths from it in 1897, or a proportion of ·24 per 100,000 persons living, as compared with a mean of ·20 in the five years 1881 to 1885.*

Dietic
diseases.

1157. Dietic diseases, consisting principally of want of breast milk and alcoholism, caused in 1898 about 18 deaths per 100,000 persons living, the proportion being nearly 4 more than in 1897, and 3 below the average of the ten years ended with 1890. Over a series of years these diseases have been nearly three times as fatal in Victoria as in England.

Intemper-
ance.

1158. In 1898, 48 deaths were set down to intemperance—of which 11 ended with delirium tremens—as against 45 in 1897, 41 in 1896, 44 in 1895, 51 in 1894, and an average of 95 during the ten years 1881-90, and of 65 in the ten years preceding that period. These figures furnish annual proportions per million persons living of 41 for 1898, 38 for 1897, 35 for 1896, 37 for 1895, 43 for 1894, 95 for the decennium 1881 to 1890, and 81 for the decennium 1871 to 1880, and would appear to indicate that the mortality from this cause has fallen considerably in recent years. As a matter of fact, however, returns of the mortality from intemperance are of doubtful value, as comparatively few deaths are set down to alcoholism pure and simple, although a large number of complaints are no doubt brought on or aggravated, and many lives are doubtless shortened, from that cause,

* For further information respecting hydatid disease, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1898-9, Vol. II., paragraphs 263 and 264.

which, however, is not mentioned in the returns. By the following figures, taken from Dr. Raseri's paper*—which must only be accepted for what they may be worth—the mortality from alcoholism would appear to be as high in Victoria as that prevailing in most of the countries and towns named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM ALCOHOLISM IN VARIOUS TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 Persons Living			
Denmark (towns)	274
Sweden (principal towns)	99
Paris	95
Switzerland	88
Scotland (8 towns)	83
Connecticut	80
Belgium	76
London	74
Russia in Europe	70
Massachusetts	65
Scotland	61
Italy	47
England and Wales	46
Berlin	40
Vienna	36
Sweden	34
Ireland	30
Holland	21

1159. Of complaints classed under the head of "Constitutional Diseases," the most prominent are phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and cancer; also rheumatism, gout, and diabetes mellitus. It is now known that tubercular diseases should be classified as Zymotic—being caused by rod-shaped micro-organisms termed bacilli; and, when the nosological classification is again revised, this will be one of the principal alterations. Under this class there were, in 1898, 262 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 27 more than in 1897, 22 more than in 1896, 15 more than in 1895, 20 more than in 1894, 16 more than in 1893, 22 above the average of the decade 1881–90, and 42 above the average of the decade 1871–90. Of the 262 deaths per 100,000 referred to, 129 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; 74 were set down to cancer; 35 to tabes mesenterica, acute hydrocephalus, and other tubercular or scrofulous diseases; and 24 to other constitutional diseases.

1160. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1898, 864 of the former, and 656 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 14·59, but the females of only 11·29, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

1161. The following tables give the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in each of the last five years; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in those years, also

in the decennial period 1881-90, and in the quinquennial period 1891-5:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1894 TO 1898—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages in Years.	Number who died from Phtthisis.									
	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 ...	10	15	3	5	8	3	...	5	3	7
5 to 10 ...	4	2	4	7	5	3	4	2	6	6
10 " 15 ...	12	12	3	14	3	8	1	23	3	11
15 " 20 ...	36	67	37	65	29	67	30	66	46	68
20 " 25 ...	104	119	86	133	84	92	72	85	89	79
25 " 35 ...	263	195	225	229	204	213	209	184	213	226
35 " 45 ...	147	106	150	111	131	97	160	102	151	138
45 " 55 ...	108	45	107	44	98	58	92	61	113	61
55 " 65 ...	163	38	165	39	166	41	121	37	128	43
65 " 75 ...	73	14	94	23	78	20	83	20	98	13
75 and over ...	10	5	18	5	18	2	17	1	14	4
Total ...	930	618	892	675	824	604	789	586	864	656

Ages in Years.	Percentage of Deaths from Phtthisis to those from all Causes.						
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Ten years: 1881-90.	Five years: 1891-5.
Under 5 ...	·51	·17	·23	·11	·16	·40	·34
5 to 10 ...	1·41	3·00	2·10	1·27	1·88	2·40	2·54
10 " 15 ...	9·52	7·27	4·44	8·48	4·32	7·91	7·76
15 " 20 ...	26·61	28·57	22·70	26·37	24·62	21·96	24·83
20 " 25 ...	36·14	37·31	34·92	33·40	29·01	31·91	35·58
25 " 35 ...	33·73	32·85	31·02	30·87	30·55	31·42	33·15
35 " 45 ...	24·54	23·81	19·77	23·21	21·11	22·16	23·49
45 " 55 ...	14·19	13·51	14·87	14·37	15·33	15·33	14·25
55 " 65 ...	11·07	10·63	10·83	9·29	9·32	9·06	9·97
65 " 75 ...	4·21	5·31	4·39	4·58	4·14	3·32	4·23
75 and over ...	1·00	1·35	1·15	1·04	·84	·74	·92
Total ...	10·03	10·02	9·09	9·09	8·13	9·30	9·44

Phtthisis
most fatal
to adults.

1162. From a comparison of the figures in the last two columns, it will be observed that, in proportion to the total deaths, the mortality from phtthisis in 1891-5 at all age-periods—except under 5, 10 to 15, and 45 to 55—was above the average of 1881-90. In the quinquennial period about one-third of all deaths between the ages of 20 and 35, about one-fourth of those between 15 and 20 and between 35 and 45, and about

a seventh of those between 45 and 55, were caused by phthisis. All these proportions except the last, were appreciably higher than those during the previous decade.

1163. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,520 deaths in Phthisis 1898, or 145 more than in the previous year, when the mortality from this disease was exceptionally low. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the cause of more deaths in Victoria than any other disease;* next to phthisis, diarrhœa† is usually the most fatal disease on the list (although in the quinquennial period 1891-5 seven, and in 1898 ten, causes of death stood before it); but the latter complaint usually causes barely three-fifths—but in the last five years less than two-sevenths—of the number of deaths set down to phthisis. It should, moreover, be borne in mind, as showing the baneful effects of phthisis as compared with those of the other diseases named, that the deaths ascribed to diarrhœa are for the most part those of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, and their proportion to the total population, in 1860 and each subsequent fifth year to 1890, also in each of the last eight years.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1898.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.			
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡		
1860	...	772	14·46	1893	...	1,572	13·43
1865	...	741	12·12	1894	...	1,548	13·18
1870	...	888	12·45	1895	...	1,567	13·28
1875	...	1,027	13·04	1896	...	1,428	12·13
1880	...	1,175	13·82	1897	...	1,375	11·72
1885	...	1,384	14·46	1898	...	1,520	12·96
1890	...	1,631	14·58	Total in 39 years	44,025	13·32	
1891	...	1,483	12·93				
1892	...	1,581	13·60				

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

1164. During the whole period of thirty-nine years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of 13·32 to every 10,000 persons living; during the first ten of those years that proportion was about 12·68, in the second ten it was 12·64, in the third ten it was 14·25, and in the last nine it was 13·09. In regard to the increased rate between 1870 and 1890, it will be borne in mind that the proportions living at the ages at which phthisis is most fatal, viz., between 15 and 45, increased during that period, but there is reason to believe that the proportions have since 1890 again fallen off.§ It will be observed that

Death rate from phthisis.

* See table following paragraph 1126, ante.

† During recent years heart diseases (undefined) caused more deaths than diarrhœa.

‡ For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production," post.

§ In 1871, the proportion of persons living between the ages referred to was 45 per cent., and in 1891 49½ per cent., and in 1898 (it is estimated) about 47 per cent., of the whole population.

the death rate from phthisis in 1898 (12·96 per 10,000) was higher than in the two previous years, but was lower than in any other years since 1891.

Death rate from phthisis by age-groups 1881 to 1891.

1165. To ascertain with any degree of certainty whether the mortality from phthisis is increasing in Victoria, it is necessary to compute the rates at different age-groups for various periods, which has been done in the following table for the last four decennial census periods, at which alone the population at each age-group is accurately known :—

DEATH RATES FROM PHTHISIS AT DIFFERENT AGES AT FOUR CENSUS PERIODS.

Agea. (Years.)	Enume- rated Population 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths from Phthisis 1890-2.	Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of the Population.				
			1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	
<i>Males.</i>							
0 to 15	...	199,599	18	2·55	1·22	1·74	·90
15 " 20	...	57,264	31	7·72	5·71	6·88	5·41
20 " 25	...	63,413	116	12·23	18·75	21·19	18·29
25 " 35	...	110,944	263	16·53	22·21	30·33	23·70
35 " 45	...	55,858	158	21·63	21·83	25·11	28·28
45 " 55	...	44,915	140	23·14	22·24	28·65	31·17
55 " 65	...	42,477	155	25·63	27·86	31·41	36·48
65 and upwards	...	23,619	60	23·20	19·56	18·08	25·40
Total	...	598,029	941	13·33	12·89	15·33	15·73
<i>Females.</i>							
0 to 15	...	195,315	28	3·70	·98	1·78	1·43
15 " 20	...	57,859	55	14·07	12·37	12·50	9·51
20 " 25	...	61,655	114	14·95	19·28	21·00	18·49
25 " 35	...	95,060	207	24·76	22·02	26·56	21·77
35 " 45	...	47,938	108	25·62	21·65	24·06	22·53
45 " 55	...	39,037	63	25·01	19·60	20·72	16·13
55 " 65	...	29,135	36	22·59	10·51	14·26	12·35
65 and upwards	...	15,752	13	18·03	12·61	13·12	8·25
Total	...	541,751	624	14·46	10·62	12·75	11·51

Rise or fall in adjusted death rate from phthisis.

1166. It will be noticed—in the case of males—that in the age-groups under 20 the rate was highest at the first period, and lowest at the last period, especially in the age-group under 15; but at higher age-groups it was, as a rule, lowest at the first period, and highest at the last period. In the age-group 20-25, however, it was higher at the second and third periods, and in that from 25 to 35 it was higher at the third period than at the fourth. In the case of females, the death rate at nearly all age-groups was highest at the first, and lowest at the fourth period; and was generally higher at the third than at the second period. By applying the rates to a normal population—as has already been done for the mortality from all

causes*—a single ratio may be obtained, termed the "Adjusted Death Rate," by which the growth of this disease may be better indicated. The following are the computed ratios for each sex, which show that the rate of mortality for males has steadily increased from period to period, the increase in the last two periods being especially noticeable; but the rate for females has, on the whole, shown a decline since 1861, although it was much higher in 1881 than in 1871:—

**"ADJUSTED DEATH RATE" FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 LIVING,
1861 TO 1891.**

Period.		Males.		Females.
1860-2 ...	...	12·15	...	15·22
1870-2 ...	...	12·83	...	11·84
1880-2 ...	...	15·59	...	13·57
1890-2 ...	...	16·10	...	11·31

1167. Of the 1,520 deaths from phthisis in 1898, 801 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 719 in other parts of the colony. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in the metropolis than in the remainder of the colony, as is shown by the following figures, which are the results for 1861, 1865, and each subsequent fifth year to 1890, also for each of the nine years ended with 1898:—

**DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1898.**

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1861 ...	23·44	10·63
1865 ...	22·11	8·57
1870 ...	22·49	8·56
1875 ...	21·46	9·25
1880 ...	23·95	8·92
1885 ...	23·92	9·12
1890 ...	20·02	10·59
1891 ...	17·27	9·68
1892 ...	19·21	9·63
1893 ...	18·50	10·18
1894 ...	17·61	10·51
1895 ...	18·27	10·25
1896 ...	15·98	9·73
1897 ...	16·25	8·86
1898 ...	17·24	10·15
Mean of 38 years	21·19	9·27

1168. In England and Wales, in the 30 years ended with 1896, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons living, ranged from 24·10 in 1870 to 13·07 in 1896, the mean of the first five years of the period having been as high as 23·42, whilst that of the last five years was as low as 13·80.† The latter proportion, though considerably lower

Death rate
from
phthisis in
England.

* See paragraph 1092, ante.

† In the 53rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xl., it was stated that nearly one-third of the apparent decrease in the death rate from phthisis was due to a large number of deaths formerly classed as resulting from that complaint being then set down to bronchitis, which disease consequently appears to have become more fatal than formerly. Thus the death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (except croup) rose from 33·94 in 1886-70 to 36·39 in 1886-90 per 10,000 living.

than that of Greater Melbourne, is still somewhat higher than that of Victoria taken as a whole. It may be remarked that there is no doubt the death rate from phthisis in the metropolis has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, and who were induced to take the voyage under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there.

Phthisis
among
Chinese.

1169. Of the 232 Chinese who died in Victoria in 1898, 16, or about 7 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. In the ten years ended with 1890 16 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis.

Phthisis
among
Aborigines.

1170. Five of the 10 deaths of Aborigines in 1898 were set down to phthisis. It is stated on good authority that phthisis is the chief cause of the death of the Australian Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover.

Phthisis
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1171. The rate of mortality from phthisis is generally higher in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian Colonies. In Queensland, however, during the seven years ended with 1889, the rate in Queensland was much higher than that in Victoria, which was owing to the high mortality from phthisis which prevailed amongst the Polynesian labourers resident in the former.* Since 1889 the rate in Queensland has fallen, and has been below that in Victoria, although above that in any other colony except on two occasions (*viz.*, in 1894 and 1895), when the rate was higher in South Australia :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1897.

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.*	
1873 to 1880 ...	1,055	13.10	671	8.22	233	12.52
1885 ...	1,384	14.46	1,078	11.58	593	19.20
1890 ...	1,631	14.58	1,029	9.34	515	13.35
1891 ...	1,483	12.93	1,053	9.21	501	12.38
1892 ...	1,581	13.60	1,018	8.62	423	10.17
1893 ...	1,572	13.43	1,069	8.83	476	11.15
1894 ...	1,548	13.18	1,042	8.42	446	10.17
1895 ...	1,567	13.28	1,016	8.04	420	9.27
1896 ...	1,428	12.13	1,027	7.98	444	9.52
1897 ...	1,375	11.72	964	7.36	418	8.74

* It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in his Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis as well as from other complaints in that colony is considerably swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians. Nearly half the deaths from phthisis in 1884 and 1885, nearly two-fifths in 1886 and 1887, nearly one-third in 1888, nearly one-fourth in 1890, more than one-third in 1891, nearly one-third in 1892, and in each subsequent year up to 1897 about one-fourth were of Polynesians, although they form a very small section (about 1.4-5 per cent.) of the total population. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1886 was only 9.2, in 1887 only 10.2, in 1888 only 8.75, in 1889 only 8.37, in 1890 only 10.47, in 1891 only 7.94, in 1892 only 7.24, in 1893 only 8.41, in 1894 only 7.50, in 1895 only 7.17, in 1896 only 7.26, and in 1897 only 6.94 per 10,000. The general death rate of Polynesians in Queensland during 1880 was 48, during 1881 it was 62, during 1882 it was 43, during 1883 it was 52.5, during 1884 it was 43.9, during 1885 it was 36.0, during 1886 it was 36.5, and during 1887 it was 33.9 per 1,000.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873
TO 1897—*continued.*

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.							
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.		WEST AUSTRALIA.	
1873 to 1880	223	9·84	110	10·25	328	8·44	...	...
1885	307	9·80	145	10·97	514	9·08	29	8·51
1890	294	9·29	138	9·60	520	8·38	43	8·97
1891	329	10·36	134	9·00	495	7·86	49	9·56
1892	307	9·41	129	8·44	524	8·16	47	8·40
1893	340	10·11	137	8·91	545	8·24	44	7·04
1894	362	10·43	142	9·11	576	8·48	53	7·06
1895	339	9·60	113	7·10	553	7·99	57	6·30
1896	313	8·79	110	6·73	523	7·40	83	6·79
1897	311	8·69	135	7·99	596	8·26	87	5·59

1172. Deaths from tubercular diseases, viz., tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), phthisis, and "other forms of tuberculosis,"* taken as a whole, numbered 13,052 in the ten years 1871 to 1880, 17,590 in the ten years 1881 to 1890, 1,870 in 1894, 1,917 in 1895, 1,785 in 1896, 1,739 in 1897, and 1,928 in 1898. These numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 16·38 deaths annually at the first period, and 17·57 at the second, 15·92 in 1894, 16·25 in 1895, 15·16 in 1896, 14·83 in 1897, and 16·44 in 1898. These rates are all lower than the proportions relating to any of the subjoined countries except Spain:—

Tubercular diseases.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 Persons Living.	
Austria (principal towns) ...	72·20	Denmark (towns) ...	30·42
Austria ...	38·39	Spain (towns) ...	29·24
Belgium (towns) ...	35·11	Scotland ...	25·93
Germany (principal towns) ...	34·40	Italy ...	25·54
Massachusetts ...	34·25	Ireland ...	22·43
Switzerland (towns) ...	32·50	Switzerland ...	21·79
Sweden (towns) ...	31·61	England and Wales ...	21·09
Scotland (8 towns) ...	31·12	Holland ...	19·73
Prussia ...	30·88	Spain ...	12·32
Belgium ..	30·48		

* For an interesting report on the causes and methods of prevention of tuberculosis, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 647.

† See Dr. Easeri's paper, page 193. The diseases referred to are there termed "Tuberculosis diffusa, Tisi polmonare, Tuberculosis meningea, ed Idrocephalo."

Deaths from
cancer in
Victoria.

1173. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 864 deaths in 1898, or 90 more than in the previous year. Cancer in a fatal form has *apparently* been fast increasing of late years, for during the ten years ended with 1880 it caused only one death in every 41 from all causes, but in the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion had risen to 1 in 29; moreover since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to about 7 per 10,000 of the population. The following table shows the annual number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in the three decades ended with 1890, and in each of the last five years:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1898.

Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861 to 1870 ...	68	70	138	2·23
1871 to 1880 ...	158	138	296	3·73
1881 to 1890 ...	253	233	486	4·95
1894 ...	375	369	744	6·33
1895 ...	418	342	760	6·44
1896 ...	422	367	789	6·70
1897 ...	396	378	774	6·60
1898 ...	445	419	864	7·37
Total in 38 years ...	8,011	7,238	15,249	4·29

Proportions
of the sexes
who died of
cancer.

1174. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males.* In the thirty-eight years to which the table relates, 90½ of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.*, above 30 years of age) has over the whole period† been considerably below the proportion named. In the year 1898, 94 females died of cancer to every 100 males, females over the age of 30 in the total population being in the proportion of about 90 to every 100 males.

Proportion
of deaths
due to
cancer at
each age

1175. The number of males and females of different ages who died of cancer during the five years ended with 1898, and at each age the

* The difference may not really be so great as it appears to be from the figures. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

† At the age referred to, females in the population were in the proportion of 42 at the census of 1851, of 59 at the census of 1871, of 74 at the census of 1891, to every 100 males.

proportion of deaths from cancer to those from all causes were as follow :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER TO THOSE FROM ALL CAUSES. 1894 TO 1898.

Ages.	Deaths from Cancer.					Total.	
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Number.	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes.
<i>Males.</i>							
Under 5 years	3	3	1	3	2	12	·09
5 to 15 "	4	1	1	2	1	9	·47
15 to 25 "	4	1	1	4	6	16	·71
25 to 35 "	13	14	10	14	15	66	1·98
35 to 45 "	22	32	27	16	30	127	4·10
45 to 55 "	50	56	64	78	69	317	10·10
55 to 65 "	115	149	133	115	108	620	10·82
65 to 75 "	119	117	140	118	153	647	8·66
75 and upwards	45	45	45	46	61	242	4·55
All ages	375	418	422	396	445	2,056	4·54
<i>Females.</i>							
Under 5 years	4	...	2	1	4	11	·10
5 to 15 "	3	1	1	2	...	7	·40
15 to 25 "	2	3	1	4	3	13	·52
25 to 35 "	19	15	14	13	18	79	2·28
35 to 45 "	38	40	40	48	50	216	8·09
45 to 55 "	85	80	78	69	80	392	17·02
55 to 65 "	104	102	108	122	116	552	16·02
65 to 75 "	76	76	94	82	104	432	10·94
75 and upwards	38	25	29	37	44	173	4·99
All ages	369	342	367	378	419	1,875	5·38

1176. It will be seen that the proportion of deaths from cancer to deaths from all causes attains its maximum between the ages of 45 and 65 in the case of both males and females. At these age-periods between 10 and 11 per cent. of all deaths of males, and from 16 to 17 per cent. of those of females, are due to cancer. Under 25 years of age not 1 per cent. of the deaths of persons of either sex is so caused, and between 25 and 35 the proportion is only 2 per cent., after which it rapidly runs to the maximum, and then falls to $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 per cent. at the age of 75 and upwards, which is about the same as the average for all ages.

Percentage of deaths due to cancer greatest at ages 45 to 65.

1177. Although present, to some extent, at lower ages, cancer does not materially affect the mortality until after middle age is reached, or after the 35th year. Then the rate of mortality rapidly increases, with advancing age, from 4 to 59—which occurs after the 75th year—per 10,000, in the case of males, and from 7 to 54 per 10,000 at the age-period 65–75 in the case of females—the rate of mortality often doubling, and occasionally even trebling, at successive age-groups. The highest rate is not reached until the last age-period (75 and upwards) in the case of males, and at the age-group 65–75 in the case of females. Comparing the rates for the average of the three

Death rate from cancer at each age, 1881 and 1891.

years about the time of the last census with those for the corresponding period ten years previously, there has been apparently a large increase in the case of each sex at all age-periods over 45, and a slight increase at the age-period 35 to 45, but at some age-periods under 35—especially in the case of females between 25 and 35—there has been a falling-off. There is no doubt, however, that a large proportion, if not the whole, of the apparent increase in the mortality from this dreaded disease, is accounted for by more skilled diagnosis on the part of medical men. The mortality is very much greater amongst females than males at age-periods between 25 and 55, and also higher on the average at the age-period 55 to 65 (although in 1890-2 it was slightly lower); it is about the same for both sexes at the age-period 65 to 75; but it is very much greater amongst males than females at the age of 75 and upwards, and also greater at the two age-periods under 15. These results are derived from the following table:—

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER AT EACH AGE AT LAST TWO CENSUS PERIODS.

Ages.	Estimated Population.		Mean Annual Deaths from Cancer for Three Years.		Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Population at Each Age.	
	1881.	1891.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.
Males.						
Under 5 years ...	57,846	75,185	1·67	1·33	2·9	1·8
5 to 15 " ...	109,173	124,414	2·33	1·33	2·1	1·1
15 " 25 " ...	90,038	120,677	1·33	3·00	1·5	2·5
25 " 35 " ...	50,115	110,944	4·00	9·00	8·0	8·1
35 " 45 " ...	49,382	55,858	20·33	24·00	41·2	43·0
45 " 55 " ...	54,793	44,915	55·67	66·67	101·6	148·4
55 " 65 " ...	28,013	42,477	61·33	135·67	218·9	319·4
65 " 75 " ...	9,842	18,384	34·00	97·00	345·5	527·6
75 and upwards ...	2,881	5,235	13·00	30·67	451·2	585·9
All ages ...	452,083	598,089	193·67	368·67	42·8	61·6
Females.						
Under 5 years ...	56,359	73,471	·67	·67	1·2	·9
5 to 15 " ...	108,384	121,844	1·00	1·00	·6	·8
15 " 25 " ...	94,515	119,514	3·00	2·00	3·2	1·7
25 " 35 " ...	48,946	95,060	13·00	16·00	26·5	16·8
35 " 45 " ...	42,816	47,938	31·33	35·67	73·2	74·4
45 " 55 " ...	34,735	39,037	52·00	70·33	149·7	180·2
55 " 65 " ...	16,126	29,135	47·33	92·67	293·5	318·1
65 " 75 " ...	6,325	11,984	20·67	64·67	326·8	539·6
75 and upwards ...	2,057	3,768	5·67	18·67	275·6	495·5
All ages ...	410,263	541,751	174·67	301·67	42·6	55·7

1178. Judging from the following figures it would appear that, whilst formerly cancer was more prevalent in Tasmania than in any other Australasian Colony, it has of late years been more so in Victoria and New Zealand. In recent years, it was apparently lowest in Western Australia, and next lowest in Queensland; but it is questionable whether persons suffering from the disease are attended by skilled medical men to the same extent in those as in the other colonies,

and hence many cases of cancer may pass unrecognised. It will, moreover, be observed that in all the colonies except Western Australia (where the rate has fluctuated considerably) and Tasmania, the death rate from cancer has apparently increased:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1897.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.	
		Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882 to 1884	423	4.64
	1885	445	4.65
	1890	626	5.60
	1893	734	6.27
	1894	744	6.33
	1895	760	6.44
	1896	789	6.70
	1897	774	6.60
	1882 to 1884	221	2.65
New South Wales ...	1885	267	2.87
	1890	392	3.56
	1893	489	4.04
	1894	516	4.17
	1895	556	4.39
	1896	621	4.82
	1897	686	5.23
	1882 to 1884	73	2.69
	1885	53	1.71
Queensland ...	1890	117	3.03
	1893	121	2.84
	1894	157	3.58
	1895	189	4.17
	1896	183	3.92
	1897	187	3.91
	1882 to 1884	95	3.16
	1885	100	3.19
	1890	129	4.08
South Australia ...	1893	171	5.08
	1894	163	4.73
	1895	167	4.79
	1896	187	5.25
	1897	186	5.20
	1882 to 1884	10	3.08
	1885	17	4.99
	1890	15	3.15
	1893	19	3.04
Western Australia ...	1894	22	2.95
	1895	25	2.77
	1896	30	2.27
	1897	51	3.27
	1882 to 1884	64	5.14
	1885	60	4.54
	1890	79	5.50
	1893	79	5.14
	1894	80	5.13
Tasmania ...	1895	75	4.71
	1896	95	5.81
	1897	81	4.79

**DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1897—continued.**

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.	
		Number.	Proportion per 10 000 Persons Living.
New Zealand	1882 to 1884	165	3·12
	1885	177	3·13
	1890	295	4·75
	1893	332	5·02
	1894	408	6·01
	1895	383	5·53
	1896	389	5·50
	1897	395	5·47

Deaths from
cancer in
England
and Wales.

1179. In England and Wales there has for years past been a progressive increase in the death rate from cancer. This rate, in the five years ended with 1895, was much higher than that prevailing in any Australasian Colony. The following figures are taken from the reports of the Registrar-General, who, however, indicated that he entertained doubts as to whether the increase shown by the figures was not partly due to improved diagnosis and more careful statement of the cause*—

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER PER 10,000 LIVING IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1861 to 1865	3·68	1886 to 1890	6·32
1866 to 1870	4·04	1891 to 1895	7·12
1871 to 1875	4·46	1896 to 1897	7·77
1876 to 1880	4·95		
1881 to 1885	5·48	Mean	5·43

Deaths from
cancer in
various
countries.

1180. According to the following figures, cancer would appear to be less fatal in Victoria and Tasmania than in any of the countries named except Prussia, Ireland, and Austria; as fatal in South Australia as in Prussia; and, apparently, less fatal in New Zealand, Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales than in any one of the countries referred to:—

**ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM CANCER PER 10,000 LIVING IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†**

Austria (15 principal towns)	11·20	Massachusetts	5·30
Denmark (towns)	10·98	Scotland (8 towns)	5·27
Sweden (towns)	8·71	Scotland	5·26
Switzerland	8·46	Austria	4·23
Italy	6·13	Ireland	3·69
Holland	5·82	Prussia	3·13
England and Wales	5·35		

Seat of
cancer.

1181. Any part of the body is liable to be affected by cancer. The affected part is seldom mentioned in the Victorian returns, but the Registrar-General of England‡ succeeded in obtaining information as to the seat of the complaint in 23,220 out of 24,443 fatal cases which occurred in England and Wales during 1897. The figures are

* See 46th and 60th Annual Reports of the Registrar-General of England, page xviii and xiv respectively. He also adds—"It is impossible to ascertain the exact proportion of the recent increase in cancer mortality that is justly attributable to improvement in medical diagnosis; but whatever this may be, it is evident that as regards the future there are limits to any possible effects of such improvement." See also *Victorian Year Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 692. —† See Dr. Easer's paper, page 123. —‡ See 60th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xxix.

re-arranged in the following table, the sexes being distinguished, and the number placed in the order of the frequency of their occurrence in different parts of the body:—

SEAT OF CANCER IN MALES AND FEMALES.

Parts affected.	Deaths from Cancer.		Parts affected.	Deaths from Cancer.	
	Number.	Proportions per cent.*		Number.	Proportions per cent.*
MALES.			FEMALES.		
Stomach ...	1,978	21·77	Uterus ...	3,495	24·73
Liver, Gall-bladder ...	1,358	14·94	Breast ...	2,303	16·30
Rectum ...	827	9·09	Stomach ...	1,983	14·04
Intestine ...	607	6·68	Liver, Gall-bladder ...	1,972	13·95
Œsophagus ...	546	6·01	Rectum ...	785	5·56
Tongue ...	477	5·25	Intestine ...	779	5·51
Bladder, Urethra ...	319	3·51	Abdomen ...	361	2·55
Jaw ...	287	3·16	Peritoneum ...	263	1·86
Neck ...	261	2·87	Ovary ...	256	1·81
Pharynx, Throat ...	221	2·43	Œsophagus ...	215	1·52
Face ...	188	2·07	Pancreas ...	133	·94
Larynx, Trachea ...	177	1·95	Arm, Leg ...	130	·92
Abdomen ...	173	1·91	Bladder, Urethra ...	121	·86
Lip ...	149	1·64	Brain ...	120	·85
Penis, Testis ...	146	1·61	Kidney ...	106	·75
Brain ...	138	1·52	Face ...	100	·71
Lungs ...	132	1·45	Neck ...	95	·67
Arm, Leg ...	132	1·45	Jaw ...	89	·63
Mouth ...	130	1·43	Lungs ...	82	·58
Pancreas ...	122	1·34	Larynx, Trachea ...	80	·57
Kidney ...	91	1·00	Pharynx, Throat ...	80	·57
Peritoneum ...	87	·96	Tongue ...	73	·52
Mediastinum ...	68	·75	Pelvis ...	50	·36
Prostate ...	65	·72	Mediastinum ...	46	·33
Pelvis ...	42	·46	Mesentery ...	33	·23
Eye ...	34	·37	Thyroid ...	33	·23
Groin ...	33	·36	Eye ...	30	·21
Mesentery ...	27	·30	Groin ...	28	·20
Spine ...	26	·29	Mouth ...	27	·19
Parotid ...	25	·28	Spleen ...	27	·19
Spleen ...	22	·24	Hip ...	27	·19
Thorax ...	21	·23	Heart ...	23	·16
Lymphatic glands ...	21	·23	Skin ...	23	·16
Hip ...	20	·22	Nose ...	21	·15
Shoulder ...	17	·19	Lip ...	19	·13
Nose ...	17	·19	Thorax ...	19	·13
Breast ...	16	·18	Lymphatic glands ...	17	·12
Skull ...	16	·18	Axilla ...	17	·12
Ear ...	13	·14	Shoulder ...	13	·09
Thyroid ...	12	·13	Parotid ...	12	·09
Axilla ...	11	·12	Rib, Sternum ...	12	·09
Scalp ...	8	·09	Scalp ...	10	·07
Pleura ...	7	·08	Ear ...	7	·05
Spinal cord ...	6	·06	Skin ...	6	·04
Heart ...	6	·06	Buttock ...	3	·02
Rib, Sternum ...	5	·05	Skull ...	3	·02
Skin ...	2	·02	Spinal cord ...	3	·02
Buttock ...	2	·02	Pleura ...	2	·01
Total specified	9,088	100·00	Total specified	14,132	100·00
Parts unspecified	485	...	Parts unspecified	738	...
Grand Total ...	9,573	...	Grand Total ...	14,870	...

* These calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

Chief seats
of cancer.

1182. It would appear from the above figures that among males the stomach is the part most liable to cancer, the liver and gall-bladder being next, and the rectum next. Amongst females the part most effected is the uterus, then the breast, the stomach, and the liver and gall-bladder. It will also be noticed that 43 per cent. of the cases amongst females occur in the generative and mammary organs, which more than accounts for the greater frequency of the disease amongst females than males.

Develop-
mental
diseases.

1183. Developmental diseases,* Class V., caused 133 deaths in 1898 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 53 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature births and malformations, and 80 to old age. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1898—viz., 133 per 100,000—appears to have been 27 above the average of the ten years 1881-90, and 57 above that of the ten years ended with 1880; the increase, as compared with the last-named period, being to a large extent confined to deaths from old age. The death rate from this class of complaints is always much higher in England than in Victoria.

Local
diseases.

1184. Local diseases, Class VI., or diseases of special organs or systems, usually cause a much higher mortality than any other class of complaints; thus, in 1898, 9,152 deaths, or 49 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, or the same proportion that existed in the ten years 1881 to 1890. The deaths from diseases placed in this class in 1898 were in the proportion of 780 to every 100,000 of the population, or 89 above the average of the decade. Nearly a sixth of these diseases was due to affections of the brain and nerves; between a sixth and a fifth to those of the circulatory system (including heart diseases, &c.); a little more than a fourth to lung and throat diseases—viz., croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, &c.; a similar proportion to diseases of the digestive organs; over 7 per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to accidents of childbirth; and the remainder to diseases of the generative, locomotive, and integumentary systems, of the organs of special sense, and of the lymphatic and ductless glands. In the year 1898 the death rates from complaints of the nervous and generative systems and from accidents of childbirth were lower, and from those of the circulatory, digestive, lymphatic, urinary, locomotive, and integumentary systems higher, than the average of either of the decennial periods named; whilst the rate from complaints of the respiratory system was higher than the average of the decade 1871-80, but lower than that of the decade 1881-90. In England the death rate from local diseases is, on the average, fully 40 per cent. higher than the death rate from that class of complaints in Victoria.

Diseases of
respiratory
system.

1185. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1898, although considerably higher than in any of the previous four years, was still below the average of the decennial period 1881-90. The proportion in 1898 was 207 deaths to every 100,000 persons living.

* This class of diseases differs from that under the old nomenclature; dentition, paramenia and childbirth, and atrophy and debility not being now classed as developmental diseases.

while it was 162 in 1897, 174 in 1896, 172 in 1895, 154 in 1894, 213 in the ten years 1881-90, and 195 during the ten years 1871-80. The diseases in this group cause, on the average, half as many deaths again as phthisis (which is not included amongst "lung diseases," being classed as a "constitutional disease" *). The victims are, for the most part, both young children and old people, the majority dying in the winter quarter (July to September). In the year under review the actual number of deaths from these causes was 2,431, being equal to nearly one-eighth of the total mortality; and of these pneumonia caused 1,314, bronchitis 640, pleurisy 153, congestion of the lungs 102, and croup 35. Of those who died from these complaints, 812 were under five years—432, or more than half of these, being under 1 year—and 1,080 were over 50 years of age. If deaths from phthisis be added to those from diseases of the respiratory system, it will be found that altogether 3,951 deaths in 1898 (or 679 more than in 1897) were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total mortality.

1186. Bronchitis and pneumonia, with congestion of the lungs, caused 11,477 deaths in the ten years ended with 1880, 16,404 in the ten years ended with 1890, 9,023 in the five years ended with 1895, 1,712 in 1896, 1,560 in 1897, and 2,056 in 1898, which numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 14·40 deaths annually for the first period, of 16·38 annually for the second period, of 15·45 annually for the third period, of 14·54 for 1896, of 13·30 for 1897, and of 17·53 for 1898. The complaints referred to are, according to the following figures, much less fatal here than in any of the countries named, it being assumed that congestion of the lungs is included with bronchitis and pneumonia in the returns of the various countries:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA PER 10,000 LIVING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

Spain (principal towns)	53·15
Italy	45·31
Scotland (eight towns)	38·06
Austria (principal towns)	37·95
Holland	36·32
Scotland	34·13
Belgium	32·87
England and Wales	32·25
Switzerland	31·52
Austria	28·09
Germany (principal towns)	27·87
Denmark (towns)	27·47
Belgium (principal towns)	27·06
Ireland	26·76
Switzerland (principal towns)	26·69
Spain	24·12
Sweden (principal towns)	24·10
Massachusetts	21·03
Prussia	16·63

See paragraph 1159, ante.

See Dr. Kæser's paper, page 193. The complaints referred to are there termed "Bronchite de Poitrine."

Deaths in
childbed.

1187. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of childbearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of childbirth, Class VI., Sub-class 9; but, if it should arise from puerperal fever, it is placed under that head, Class I., Sub-class 6. In 1898 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born was lower than that recorded in 1897 or 1896, or the decennial periods 1871-80 and 1881-90, but was higher than that in the septennial period 1864-70 or the quinquennial period 1891-5. The proportions which prevailed in each of those periods, and in the last five years, are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1898.*

Period.	Number of Mothers who died annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children born alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever (Metria).	Total.	
1864-70	108	20	128	49·06
1871-80	127	46	173	64·38
1881-90	121	64	185	59·19
1891-5	118	66	184	50·87
1894	115	67	182	53·13
1895	138	53	191	56·66
1896	121	68	189	58·74
1897	125	77	202	61·52
1898	118	52	170	56·34

Deaths in
childbed in
Victoria
and United
Kingdom.

1188. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the period of twenty-seven years ended with 1890 was 1 to 171 births of living children, and in 1898 the proportion was 1 to every 177 such births.

* For number in each year see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., table following paragraph 657.

In the quinquennial period ended with 1895, the proportion was 1 to every 197 births; in the decennial period ended with 1890, it was 1 to every 169 births; in that ended with 1880, it was as high as 1 in every 155 births; and in the septennial period 1864-70 it was as low as 1 to every 204 births. The average proportion for the latest period is somewhat lower than that in England and Wales, where, in the seven years ended with 1897, 189 births occurred to each recorded death of a mother.* In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 149 births in 1874, 1 to every 197 births during 1889, and 1 to every 224 births during 1896; and in Ireland, during the ten years 1869-78, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 151 births, in 1890, 1 to every 152, and in 1898, 1 to every 187.

1189. In the Midwifery Department of the Melbourne Women's Hospital, 1,106 women were confined, and 1,068† infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1898, as against 976 confinements and 927 children born alive during the year ended 30th June, 1897, 969 and 913 respectively for the year 1895-6, 941 and 900 respectively for 1894-5, and 963 and 926 respectively for 1893-4. In 1897-8 fourteen deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition, or 1 death of a mother to every 79 deliveries, or to every 76 births, as compared with 1 such death to 89 deliveries, or 84 births in 1896-7; to 81 deliveries, or 76 births, in 1895-6; to 134 deliveries, or 129 births, in 1894-5; and to 75 deliveries, or 71 births, in 1893-4. The average in the hospital during the five years referred to (viz., 1 to every 83 births) was more than twice that for the whole colony, where a proportion of 1 to every 173 births prevailed during the corresponding period; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population.

Deaths from
childbirth
in Women's
Hospital.

1190. In proportion to the number of confinements, deaths of lying-in women appear to be on the average more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian Colony.‡ During the five years ended with 1895, however, the mean annual proportion was higher in New South Wales and New Zealand than in Victoria. This was also the case in regard to New South Wales in later years, but in New Zealand the proportion has fallen off considerably. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and puerperal fever in the Australasian Colonies according to the average of three periods since 1872, and in each of the five years ended with

Deaths in
childbed in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

* There is reason to believe that the mortality from childbirth and metris in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and metris 10 per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be 1 death of a mother to as few as 186 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

† There were twelve cases of twins.

‡ It is certain that in most, if not all, countries many deaths occurring from circumstances connected with childbirth are not certified to by medical men as due to that cause. For remarks on this subject, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1899-90, Vol. I., paragraph 719.

1897, also the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony :—

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1897.

Period.	Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.							
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Births.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Births.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Births.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Births.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.		SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
1873 to 1880	186	69·50	128*	51·17*	39	55·91	42	49·33
1881 to 1890	185	59·28	148	42·70	64	54·14	48	44·09
1891 to 1895	184	50·87	217	55·01	71	48·99	51	47·70
1893	179	48·97	221	54·78	67	46·55	56	52·42
1894	182	53·13	267	68·55	65	46·51	42	40·10
1895	191	56·68	278	71·70	72	48·41	48	45·55
1896	189	58·74	249	68·20	56	40·00	78	77·91
1897	202	64·52	321	86·20	57	39·82	39	40·90
Mean of 25 yrs.	186	61·08	170‡	51·05‡	57	52·54	47	47·71

Period.	Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Births.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Births.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Births.
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880	...	...	21	63·60	76	48·06
1881 to 1890	3†	27·20†	15	33·89	106	55·73
1891 to 1895	7	36·56	20	40·02	98	53·37
1893	5	23·67	16	30·68	78	42·89
1894	8	37·69	27	55·64	111	59·90
1895	8	33·71	14	29·22	101	54·45
1896	15	53·91	27	58·65	87	46·74
1897	22	54·72	22	46·97	82	43·76
Mean of 25 yrs.	8§	36·38§	19	46·14	93	51·98

* Average of years 1875-80.

† Mean of twenty-three years.

‡ Average of years 1887-90.

§ Mean of eleven years.

1191. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1897 was below the average in Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, but above the average in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania. In New South Wales the rate was exceptionally high.

Low death rate from childbirth in colonies, 1897.

1192. Comparing the deaths of child-bearing women in Victoria with every 10,000 of the population, the proportions annually were 2·17 for the decennial period 1871 to 1880, 1·85 for the decennial period 1881 to 1890, 1·58 for the quinquennial period 1891-5, 1·55 for 1894, 1·62 for 1895, 1·61 for 1896, 1·72 for 1897, and 1·45 for 1898. These and the following figures show that in regard to the mortality of women in childbed as compared with many other countries Victoria stands below the average:—

Deaths from child-bearing in various countries.

DEATH RATE PER 10,000 OF POPULATION FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILD-BEARING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881-4.*

Spain† ...	...	3·77	Massachusetts ...	...	1·80
Spain ...	...	3·56	Denmark† ...	...	1·76
Belgium ...	...	2·32	Belgium† ...	...	1·72
Prussia ...	...	2·20	Ireland ...	...	1·65
Italy ...	...	2·13	England and Wales ...	...	1·60
Scotland† ...	...	2·10	Holland ...	...	1·43
Switzerland ...	...	2·06	Sweden ...	...	1·29
Switzerland† ...	...	2·02	Sweden† ...	...	1·27
Scotland ...	...	1·87	Germany† ...	...	1·23

1193. Deaths from external causes, Class VII., in proportion to population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales; but in recent years, as the number of individuals engaged in mining operations has decreased, and greater precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the ten years 1871-80 it was only 108, in the subsequent ten years it fell to 97, in the quinquennium 1891-5, it fell to 88, and in 1898 to as low as 80. The last-named rate is still higher—by nearly a third—than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 66. The greater frequency of violent deaths in Victoria than in England appears in all classes of such deaths, those from accidents being in proportion to population, half as numerous again, homicides thrice as numerous, suicides a fifth more numerous, and executions twice as numerous.

Violent deaths.

1194. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1898 was 941, of which 789, or 84 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 22, or 2 per cent., to homicide; and 129, or 14 per cent., to suicide. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, and more recently in excess of those from any specific disease except phthisis and diarrhoea.† Forty-one per cent. of the deaths from accidents in 1898 were due to fractures, 18 per cent.

Violent deaths, 1898 and previous years.

* See Dr. Rasari's paper, page 193; the complaints referred to are there termed "Malattie di gravidanza, parto e puerperio."

† Principal towns only.

‡ See table following paragraph 1126, ante. In 1896, the exceptions were enteritis, pneumonia, phthisis, cancer, and heart disease.

to drowning, 14 per cent. to burns and scalds, and 12 per cent. to sunstroke. Allowing for increase of population, homicides were 12 below, and suicides 2 below, the average of the ten years ended with 1890; and 21 below, and 2 above, respectively, the average of the five years ended with 1895. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1898, the five years ended with 1895, and the ten years ended with 1890, the sexes of those who died being distinguished :—

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1898.			Five Years : 1891-5.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Accidents—									
Fractures, contusions	276	46	322	1,583	214	1,797	3,175	389	3,564
Gunshot wounds ...	12	1	13	76	10	86	138	12	150
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	11	...	11	34	7	41	94	30	124
Burns and scalds	44	63	107	223	281	504	400	541	941
Sunstroke ...	59	39	98	51	28	79	161	72	233
Lightning ...	1	1	2	5	...	5	23	3	26
Poison ...	11	6	17	63	34	97	142	62	204
Snake, insect-bite	2	3	5	15	12	27	32	6	38
Drowning ...	118	22	140	901	158	1,059	1,691	373	2,064
Suffocation ...	39	22	61	272	180	452	402	246	648
Others ...	6	7	13	79	36	115	222	60	282
Total ...	579	210	789	3,302	960	4,262	6,480	1,794	8,274
Homicide ...	12	10	22	106	107	213	163	127	290
Suicide—									
Gunshot wounds ...	23	1	24	138	2	140	196	7	203
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	13	3	16	86	9	95	159	22	181
Poison ...	12	4	16	73	36	109	122	61	183
Drowning ...	19	6	25	66	29	95	153	53	206
Hanging ...	28	11	39	131	17	148	258	20	278
Otherwise ...	7	2	9	31	12	43	41	9	50
Total ...	102	27	129	525	105	630	929	172	1,101
Execution ...	1	...	1	13	3	16	13	...	13
Grand Total ...	694	247	941	3,946	1,175	5,121	7,585	2,093	9,678

Violent
deaths in
proportion
to total
deaths.

1195. During the ten years ended with 1890, 80,559 males and 59,157 females died of specified causes; and it results, from these figures and those in the foregoing table, that 1 in every 11 males died a violent death, 1 in every 13 died of an accident, 1 in every 494 was a victim to homicide, 1 in every 87 committed suicide, and 1 in every 6,197 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 28 died a violent death, 1 in every 33 died of an accident, 1 in every 466 died by the hand of another, 1 in every 344 committed suicide, but,

happily, not one was executed. During the five years ended with 1895, of the males who died, 1 in every 12 died a violent death, 1 in every 14 died of accident, 1 in every 444 was a victim to homicide, 1 in every 90 committed suicide, and 1 in every 3,623 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 30 died a violent death, 1 in every 36 died from accident, 1 in every 327 was a victim to homicide, 1 in every 333 committed suicide, and 1 in every 11,654 was executed.

1196. Males are, for obvious reasons, much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1898, 694, or 74 per cent., belonged to the male, and 247, or 26 per cent., to the female sex. These proportions correspond closely with those which prevailed during the ten years ended with 1890, and the five years ended with 1895.

Violent deaths of males and females.

1197. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so; and about one-third more males are murdered than females. Up to the end of 1898 only 4 women had been executed in the colony since its first settlement, and of these 2 were executed during 1894 and one in 1895; but in the 47½ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 148 males have been executed.

Violent deaths—proportion of males and females.

1198. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds.* All other circumstances which occasion such deaths, as a rule, bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Burns and scalds.

1199. Deaths from sunstroke, or heat apoplexy, were exceptionally numerous in 1898, no fewer than 98 cases having occurred as against 66 in 1897, 32 in 1896, 12 in 1895, 29 in 1894, an average of 16 in the five years 1891–5, and of 23 in the ten years 1881–90.

Sunstroke.

1200. One hundred and twenty-nine persons took their own lives in 1898, as compared with 118 in 1897, 116 in 1896, 127 in 1895, and 116 in 1894. During the ten years ended with 1890 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 110, and during the five years ended with 1895 the mean annual number was 126.

Suicidal deaths.

1201. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, shooting the next, cutting or stabbing and drowning, with almost equal frequency, the next, and taking poison the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning or by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, but only seven times in the 172 cases which occurred during the ten years ended with 1890 by shooting. In 1898, however, women most frequently committed suicide by hanging, next by drowning, and next by poisoning. It may be mentioned that suicide by shooting is much more common now than formerly, the cases in that decennial period being nearly three times as numerous as in the preceding one.

Modes of suicide in Victoria.

1202. The Registrar-General of England, in his 60th Report, gives a table, showing the different methods of effecting suicide in England and Wales during 1897. The relative frequency of each method

Modes of suicide in England.

* In 1893 more males than females died of burns or scalds, the numbers being 57 and 54. The circumstance was quite exceptional.

follows substantially the same order as that obtaining in Victoria, except that in England shooting is less frequent than stabbing, drowning, and taking poison, in the case of males; and hanging more frequent than stabbing in the case of females.

MODES OF COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Methods.	Number by each Method per 1,000 by all Methods.	
	Males.	Females.
Hanging or strangulation	299	185
Drowning	190	326
Cut or stab	183	83
Poison	138	306
Shooting	103	6
Railway train... ..	43	18
Jump from height	17	43
Otherwise	27	33
Total	1,000	1,000

Suicides of
Chinese.

1203. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Four men of this race committed that act in 1898, as against 2 in 1897, 1 in 1896, 3 in 1895, and 2 in 1894. Of the twelve referred to, six hanged themselves. The estimated number of Chinese males in the colony was about 9,000; so that those who committed suicide during the five years were in the proportion of 1 to 3,750 annually. In the general male population the proportion of persons committing self-destruction averages 1 in about 5,818.

Suicides in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1204. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide over a series of years is more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian Colony except Western Australia and Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the average annual suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the twenty-five years ended with 1897, divided into two periods

of eight and ten years, also during each of the last seven years, recorded in all the Australasian Colonies except Western Australia, for which the information is obtainable for only seventeen of those years:—

**DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1897.**

Period.	Deaths from Suicide.							
	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.		SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
1873-80	99	12·3	58	9·3	25	13·2	19	8·2
1881-90	110	11·2	95	10·1	47	15·0	28	9·2
1891	119	10·4	119	10·4	73	18·0	31	9·8
1892	134	11·5	127	10·7	65	15·6	27	8·3
1893	134	11·4	153	12·6	67	15·7	41	12·2
1894	116	9·9	151	12·2	76	17·4	34	9·7
1895	127	10·8	163	12·9	68	15·0	24	6·8
1896	116	9·9	182	14·1	70	15·0	31	8·7
1897	118	10·1	187	14·3	80	16·7	50	13·8
Mean of 25 years	110	11·4	100	10·5	47	14·8	27	9·1

Period.	Deaths from Suicide.					
	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873-80	...	...	7	6·4	32	8·4
1881-90	4	10·8	7	5·3	53	9·3
1891	6	11·7	9	6·0	56	8·9
1892	11	19·6	9	5·9	59	9·2
1893	13	20·8	17	11·1	70	10·6
1894	17	22·6	14	9·0	73	10·7
1895	26	28·8	14	8·8	81	11·7
1896	25	20·3	13	8·0	70	9·9
1897	35	22·5	14	8·3	55	7·6
Mean of 25 years	10*	14·9*	9	6·5	50	9·2

1205. It will be observed that, according to the records of the ten years 1881-1890, the suicides which take place annually in Queensland are on the average equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 10,000 persons living; those in Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia are somewhat

Proportion of suicides in different colonies.

* Mean of seventeen years.

above, and those in South Australia and New Zealand somewhat below, 1 per 10,000; whilst those in Tasmania averaged only one-half that proportion. In the last five years suicides were much above the average in nearly all the colonies except Victoria.

Suicides in
various
countries.

1206. By the following figures, which have been derived from various sources, it appears that suicide is more common in seven countries out of Australasia than in Queensland, in ten than in Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, or South Australia, whilst there are only ten out of the twenty-four countries named in which suicide is less common than it is in Tasmania:—

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Per 100,000 Persons Living.			Per 100,000 Persons Living.		
Saxony	...	31.1	Bavaria	...	9.1
Denmark	...	25.8	Sweden	...	8.1
Schleswig-Holstein	...	24.0	England and Wales	...	7.9
German Empire	...	20.8	Norway	...	7.5
France	...	20.5	Tasmania	...	5.3
Switzerland	...	20.2	Hungary	...	5.2
Austria	...	15.9	Italy	...	4.5
Queensland	...	15.0	Finland	...	4.5
Hanover	...	14.0	Scotland	...	4.0
Prussia	...	13.3	Netherlands	...	3.6
Belgium	...	13.0	United States...	...	3.5
Victoria	...	11.2	Russia in Europe*	...	2.8
Western Australia	...	10.8	Ireland	...	2.5
New South Wales	...	10.1	Poland	...	2.3
New Zealand	...	9.3	Spain	...	1.4
South Australia	...	9.2			

NOTE.—The figures for the Australasian Colonies refer to the ten years 1881-90.

Violent
deaths in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1207. According to the following figures, violent deaths in Victoria, during the ten years ended with 1890, as also in the seven years ended with 1897, occurred in a higher proportion to the population than in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but were less common than in any of the other Australasian Colonies—more especially Western Australia and Queensland, where the proportions were fully 50 per cent. higher:—

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1897.

Colony.	Period.	Violent Deaths.	
		Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria	1881 to 1890	968	9.86
	1891	1,079	9.41
	1892	1,047	9.00
	1893	997	8.52
	1894	1,042	8.87
	1895	956	8.10
	1896	984	8.36
	1897	930	7.93

* Exclusive of Poland and Finland.

ANNUAL DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1897—
continued.

Colony.	Period.	Violent Deaths.	
		Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
New South Wales ...	1881 to 1890	1,040	11·06
	1891	1,165	10·19
	1892	1,153	9·76
	1893	1,133	9·36
	1894	1,094	8·84
	1895	1,128	8·92
	1896	1,367	10·61
	1897	1,166	8·90
Queensland ...	1881 to 1890	520	16·60
	1891	562	13·88
	1892	546	13·13
	1893	627	14·69
	1894	555	12·65
	1895	519	11·46
	1896	621	13·31
	1897	556	11·62
South Australia ...	1881 to 1890	228	7·49
	1891	207	6·52
	1892	197	6·04
	1893	236	7·02
	1894	232	6·64
	1895	238	6·82
	1896	271	7·65
	1897	263	7·37
Western Australia...	1881 to 1890	54	14·60
	1891	61	11·90
	1892	92	16·44
	1893	102	16·32
	1894	109	14·66
	1895	123	13·58
	1896	155	12·62
	1897	255	16·37
Tasmania...	1881 to 1890	109	8·25
	1891	121	8·12
	1892	111	7·26
	1893	104	6·76
	1894	122	7·82
	1895	118	7·41
	1896	137	8·38
	1897	142	8·41
New Zealand ...	1881 to 1890	519	9·11
	1891	506	8·03
	1892	529	8·24
	1893	545	8·24
	1894	697	10·26
	1895	597	8·62
	1896	588	8·32
	1897	545	7·55

Death rate
from
violence in
various
countries.

1208. In the following table, the Australasian Colonies and certain European countries are arranged in accordance with the proportion of deaths from violence to the population of each country which have occurred during a series of years; the proportion of such deaths from accident or negligence, homicide, and suicide being also shown. The figures relating to European countries have been partly derived from the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England:—

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Proportion per 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident or Negligence.	Homicide.*	Suicide.
Queensland	166·0	144·3	6·4	15·0
Western Australia	146·0	124·4	8·1	10·8
New South Wales	110·6	92·7	3·2	10·1
Victoria	98·6	84·3	3·0	11·3
Switzerland	92·4	68·9	3·9	20·2
New Zealand	91·1	80·5	1·3	9·3
Tasmania	82·5	75·0	1·5	5·3
United Kingdom†	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales	75·7	66·7	1·7	6·9
South Australia	74·9	64·4	1·3	9·2
Norway	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·5
Scotland	72·0	68·2	1	4·0
Sweden	61·9	50·7	2·0	8·1
Finland	54·7	47·0	3·2	4·5
France	54·0	...	...	...
Bavaria	51·9	37·7	3·9	9·1
Belgium	48·3	38·5	1·6	6·9
Russia in Europe	47·0	40·4	3·8	2·8
Austria	45·0	25·8	...	15·9
Ireland	39·1	35·3	1·7	1·7
Poland	33·7	27·3	4·1	2·3
Italy	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

NOTE.—In some instances the proportions of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide are not for the same period as those from violence of all kinds. The figures for the Australasian Colonies relate to the period 1881-90.

Proportion
of violent
deaths in
different
countries.

1209. It will be seen that the list is headed by four Australasian Colonies, in all of which the proportion of violent deaths is higher than in any of the European countries named. Victoria, however, stands below the other three colonies referred to, and immediately above Switzerland, which, with New Zealand and Tasmania, stands immediately above the United Kingdom. According to the figures, the countries in which the proportion of accidents is greatest are Queensland and Western Australia; the country in which the proportion of homicides is greatest is Western Australia; and the countries in which the proportion of suicides is greatest are Austria and Switzerland.

Railway
accidents.

1210. The following table gives a statement of the number of cases of death and injury from accidents on the Government lines of

* Not including executions.

† Including the Shipping.

railway during the 40½ years ended with 30th June, 1899, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria:—

DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1898-9.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869 to 1878	97	...	1	1	10	38	48	5	35	8
1879 to 1887-8*	322	10	14	24	8	126	134	41	111	12
1888-9	78	1	4	5	4	23	27	7	37	2
1889-90	74	1	8	9	9	21	30	7	22	6
1890-91	72	...	3	3	7	14	21	9	37	2
1891-2	52	1	5	6	1	14	15	3	21	7
1892-3	29	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	19	2
1893-4	36	...	5	5	3	9	12	3	8	8
1894-5	42	...	2	2	1	12	13	10	14	3
1895-6	36	...	3	3	1	8	9	4	17	3
1896-7	35	...	1	1	1	5	6	11	12	5
1897-8	37	1	2	3	3	7	10	4	16	4
1898-9	35	...	4	4	...	9	9	6	14	2
Total	982	14	52	66	51	311	362	113	377	64

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1898-9.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	84	22	2	24	5	45	50	1	7	2
1869 to 1878	165	87	6	93	24	30	54	1	10	7
1879 to 1887-8	1,415	679	142	821	101	369	470	26	36	62
1888-9	358	116	82	198	24	107	131	5	12	12
1889-90	401	20	115	135	49	186	235	5	13	13
1890-91	345	19	82	101	60	133	193	6	8	37
1891-2	342	37	86	123	63	115	178	7	13	21
1892-3	326	17	117	134	33	111	144	7	7	34
1893-4	301	27	85	112	26	121	147	4	10	28
1894-5	282	12	89	101	26	107	133	10	11	27
1895-6	325	25	78	103	29	123	152	6	13	51
1896-7†	518	35	102	137	55	240	295	9	2	75
1897-8†	424	47	78	125	53	160	213	13	15	58
1898-9†	372	14	86	100	12	210	222	11	10	29
Total	5,658	1,157	1,150	2,307	560	2,057	2,617	111	167	456

NOTE.—For the number of deaths and injuries from railway accidents in each year from 1869 to 1890-91, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1893, Vol. I., table following paragraph 774.

* The high mortality in this period was chiefly due to the Windsor railway accident, which occurred on the 11th May, 1887. So far as the numbers killed and injured are concerned, this was the worst railway accident which has occurred in Victoria.

† Includes minor injuries not previously shown in this return.

Railway
passengers
and ser-
vants killed
and
injured.

1211. It will be observed that, in the whole period of 40½ years, 982 persons were killed and 5,658 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, &c., 363 of the former and 3,207 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the persons killed throughout the period, 66 were passengers, and as many as 362 railway or contractors' servants; 52 of the former, and 311 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 2,307, and the railway servants 2,617; as many as 2,057 of the latter, but only 1,150 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings, 113 persons were killed, and 111 injured. As many as 377 trespassers were killed; these no doubt include persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured numbered 167. Comparing the number of passengers carried by the railways since 1871-2, with the number of fatalities and injuries, it appears that 1 out of every 11,980,000 passengers carried is killed, and 1 out of every 346,000 is injured.

Railway
accidents in
United
States.

1212. On the railways of the United States, where the extent open was 184,428 miles, the number of persons killed in 1896-7, was 6,437, consisting of 222 passengers (of whom 93 met their deaths by collisions or accidents), 1,693 railway employes, and 4,522 trespassers and others; whilst those injured numbered 36,731, consisting of 2,795 passengers (of whom 1,011 were injured through collisions or accidents), 27,667 railway employes, and 6,269 trespassers and others. There was 1 passenger killed to every 2,205,000 passengers carried, or to every 55 million passenger miles run; and 1 injured to every 175,000 passengers carried, or to every 4½ million passenger miles run. Of the employes, 1 out of every 486 was killed, and 1 out of every 30 injured. Of the employes killed, 58 per cent. were train-men (enginemen, firemen, conductors, &c.), 12 per cent. switch-flag-watch-men, and 30 per cent. others, whereas the proportions of those grades injured were 50, 9, and 41 per cent. respectively, whilst those most subject to casualties were trainmen, of whom 1 in every 165 was killed, and 1 in every 12 injured. The operation of coupling cars occasioned 13 per cent. of the fatalities, and 22½ per cent. of the injuries to railway servants; and falling from trains 24 per cent. of the fatalities, and 13 per cent. of the injuries. In the United States, it is pointed out, the general practice is to report every accident, whereas, in some other countries, a casualty is not counted unless it occasions an absence from work varying from three to fourteen days.

Gold-mining
accidents.

1213. In the twenty-five years ended with 1898, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes* have been in operation, 1,188 persons lost their lives, and 2,645 persons were injured, from accidents connected with gold-mining operations. The following were the numbers and their proportions to the number of miners at work in the periods embracing

* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783, now consolidated under 54 Vict. No. 1120.

the first seven and the next ten of those years, also in each year from 1891 to 1898 :—

**DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM GOLD-MINING ACCIDENTS,
1874 TO 1898.**

Year.	Miners at work in periods named.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—		
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1874 to 1880 ...	281,444	430	1,093	1,523	1·47	3·75	5·22
1881 to 1890 ...	290,194	455	880	1,335	1·57	3·03	4·60
1891 ...	23,763	21	57	78	·88	2·39	3·27
1892 ...	23,370	34	70	104	1·45	2·99	4·44
1893 ...	24,850	35	95	130	1·40 ^b	3·82	5·22
1894 ...	27,877	50	83	133	1·79	2·97	4·76
1895 ...	29,790	44	79	123	1·47	2·65	4·12
1896 ...	32,368	38	99	137	1·18	3·06	4·24
1897 ...	31,897	37	91	128	1·12	2·85	3·97
1898 ...	32,095	44	98	142	1·37	3·05	4·42
Mean of 25 years	31,906	47	106	153	1·49	3·32	4·81

NOTE.—For the number of deaths and injuries from gold-mining accidents during each of the eighteen years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I, table following paragraph 776.

1214. In 1898, fatal mining accidents numbered 7, and non-fatal 7, more than in the previous year. In both classes the proportion to the number of miners at work was less, during the last four years, than the mean proportion prevailing during the whole period of twenty-five years to which the table refers.

Gold-mining
accidents,
1898.

1215. According to the mean of the twenty-five years to which reference is made, 1 gold-miner in every 679 loses his life annually. In 1898 the proportion was 1 in 729. These proportions contrast favorably with the proportions of fatal accidents in the metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Dr. Rasari says that in Italy, during the six years 1879 to 1884, 1 miner in 450 lost his life annually by accident.

Gold-mining
accidents
in Victoria
and
England.

Causes of
gold-mining
accidents.

1216. It appears by the following table that, in the twenty-five years named, 1,937, or about half the gold-mining accidents in Victoria, were caused by the fall of earth or materials ; 713, or 19 per cent., by falling down shafts, &c., and cage accidents ; 501, or 13 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasting charges ; and the balance, or 18 per cent., by timber and truck accidents, machinery in motion, foul air, flooding, and unspecified casualties :—

CAUSES OF GOLD-MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1898.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground	509	914	1,423
" " on surface	131	96	227
" materials down shafts, passes, &c.	69	212	281
" " winzes, &c.	2	4	6
Falling down shafts	158	214	372
" " winzes, shoots, &c.	27	120	147
Cage accidents	56	138	194
Truck accidents	9	63	72
Machinery in motion	32	138	170
Explosion of blasting compounds	92	307	399
" stored explosives	7	42	49
" boilers	2	8	10
" fire damp	3	40	43
Foul air	17	3	20
Flooding of mines	35	...	35
Miscellaneous	42	349	391
Total	1,191	2,648	3,839

Coal-mining
accidents.

1217. Two miners were injured through a coal-mining accident in 1898. During the ten years 1889-98 twenty-six persons were injured at coal mines, and twelve were killed.

Accidents in
factories.

1218. Under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1091) it is prescribed, under a penalty not exceeding £5 for non-compliance, that notices shall be sent to the Inspector of Factories, and to the certifying medical practitioner for the district, of any accident causing loss of life to a person employed in a factory or work-room, also of any accident whereby a person so employed receives bodily injury, provided it is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure, filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or work-room within

forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the accident. The following cases of injury were reported in the last five years :—

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES OR WORK-ROOMS, 1894 TO 1898.

Nature of Injury.	Males.					Females.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Death	5	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Loss of arm or hand ...	2	1	4	1	4	...	1	...	...	...
Loss of fingers or toes ...	12	14	24	20	21	...	...	3	1	1
Fractures	4	6	7	6	10	...	...	...	1	...
Lacerations, contusions, &c. ...	31	30	38	47	42	2	1	3	3	6
Total	54	56	75	77	78	2	2	6	5	7

1219. In 1898 there were no fewer than 900 deaths in Victoria from ill-defined or unspecified causes, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with from 5 up to nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the years 1894 to 1897, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the ten years ended with 1890, and 7 per cent. in the ten years ended with 1880. The great majority of these—viz., 717 in 1898—were returned as from atrophy and debility; whilst 24 were set down to tumours, 13 to dropsy, 13 to abscess, 10 to other ill-defined causes, and in 100 cases the causes of death were altogether unspecified.

Ill-defined and unspecified causes of death.

1220. The mortality under the head of atrophy and debility is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 717 deaths set down thereto in 1898, 657 were under 5 years, 570 were under 1 year, and 156 were under 1 month of age. It is probable that a large number of these deaths might have been returned more definitely if medical men had attached to accuracy of record the importance it merits. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the last five years; also the averages for three periods between 1867 and 1890 :—

Atrophy and debility in Victoria.

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1898.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867-70 (Annual mean) ...	386	345	731
1871-80 " ...	377	322	699
1881-90 " ...	557	474	1,031
1894	376	326	702
1895	366	305	671
1896	348	275	623
1897	327	255	582
1898	372	345	717

NOTE.—For the number of deaths set down to atrophy and debility in the 24 years ended with 1890, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., table following paragraph 690.

1221. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages likely to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it happened that in every one of the last 32 years, except the year 1890, more males died than females. During the last five years, females died of these complaints in the proportion of about 84 to every 100 males.

Sex of those who died of atrophy, &c.

Atrophy and
debility in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1222. The practice of returning atrophy and debility as causes of death appears to be generally no less frequent in most of the other Australasian Colonies than in Victoria; but in Queensland for some years past comparatively few deaths were so recorded. The following are the figures for all those colonies during the five years ended with 1897, and the average for the nine years 1882-90:—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1897.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Number.	Proportion Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882 to 1890	1,064	10·74
	1893	931	7·96
	1894	702	5·98
	1895	671	5·69
	1896	623	5·29
	1897	582	4·96
New South Wales ...	1882 to 1890	863	9·03
	1893	855	7·06
	1894	755	6·10
	1895	680	5·38
	1896	784	6·09
	1897	688	5·25
Queensland ...	1882 to 1890	233	7·85
	1893	76	1·78
	1894	64	1·46
	1895	47	1·04
	1896	52	1·11
	1897	58	1·21
South Australia ...	1882 to 1890	287	9·29
	1893	269	8·00
	1894	201	5·82
	1895	223	6·40
	1896	238	6·72
	1897	217	6·08
Western Australia ...	1882 to 1890	42	10·93
	1893	45	7·30
	1894	57	7·67
	1895	73	8·06
	1896	141	11·54
	1897	162	10·40
Tasmania ...	1882 to 1890	135	9·91
	1893	136	8·84
	1894	104	6·67
	1895	86	5·40
	1896	100	6·12
	1897	115	6·81
New Zealand ...	1882 to 1890	284	4·99
	1893	195	2·95
	1894	252	3·71
	1895	223	3·22
	1896	225	3·18
	1897	225	3·12

NOTE.—For the number and proportion to population of deaths from atrophy and debility in each Australasian Colony during each of the nine years ended with 1890, see *Victorian Year-Book, 1890-91*, Vol. I., table following paragraph 692.

1223. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for the year 1898, and the two preceding periods of eight and ten years respectively.* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons:—

Causes of death of octogenarians.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1881 TO 1898.

Causes of Death.	Year 1898.		Eight Years ended with 1898.		Ten Years ended with 1890.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh ...	17	13	96	91	9	4
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Typhoid Fever, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	1	6	3
Cholera ... ..	...	...	1	...	4	4
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	26	20	105	109	93	68
Splenic Fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	4	...	2	...
Erysipelas, Pyæmia	2	...	10	3	7	4
Hydatids ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Privation ... ..	...	...	4	1	2	...
Scurvy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	2	...	17	10	9	11
Gout	1	...	7	4	6	2
Cancer	20	17	115	88	62	43
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis	4	2	24	7	16	3
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Dia- thesis ... ..	...	...	4	...	1	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocy- thæmia ... ..	...	...	1	3	2	1
Diabetes Mellitus	4	2	7	6	1	2
Old Age	258	180	1,503	1,144	1,376	1,191
Brain Diseases, &c.	53	45	351	269	263	182
Ear and Nose Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3
Heart Diseases, &c.	80	62	566	389	237	155
Lung Diseases, &c.	104	51	548	350	360	256
Quinsy ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Stomach Diseases, &c.	23	9	116	101	96	58
Kidney Diseases	25	11	199	47	107	16
Addison's Disease ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...
Genetic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	4	1	1
Bone Diseases	1	...	4	...	2	...
Carbuncle, Boil ... ..	...	...	3	...	2	1
Skin Diseases, &c. ... ..	...	3	7	11	1	1
Accidents	11	8	81	50	62	43
Homicide ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...
Suicide	2	...	12	2	7	2
Dropsy	2	3	10	7	12	15
Mortification	2	...	4	1	6	2
Tumour ... ..	...	1	3	6	3	1
Abcess, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...
Unspecified Causes	6	2	27	9	5	...
Total	643	430	3,833	2,716	2,764	2,072

* See table following paragraph 1120 ante.

Complaints
most fatal
to ootogen-
rians.
1881-98.

1224. It will be noticed that during the 18 years referred to, no complaint was set down except old age in the case of 44 per cent. of the males and 49 per cent. of the females. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is very desirable that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, between a seventh and an eighth of the whole died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, about an eighth died of affections of the heart, and between a tenth and an eleventh died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Sickness and
death in
general
hospitals.

1225. There are 44 general hospitals in Victoria, 9 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of patients discharged from these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1898, was 17,766, and the number of deaths was 2,264. There was thus 1 death to every 7·8 discharges during the year 1898, as against 1 death to every 8·6 discharges in the previous year. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of discharged, the number of deaths which occurred in the year ended 30th June, 1898, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that year and the previous quinquennial period :—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1898.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Five Years ended 30th June, 1897.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
Alexandra	33	7	21·21	11·05
Amherst	446	34	7·62	8·45
Ararat†	283	32	11·30	11·12
Bairnsdale	138	19	13·76	14·19
Ballarat	1,235	138	11·17	12·16
Beechworth	385	42	10·91	9·27
Belfast (Port Fairy)† ...	38	4	10·52	17·01
Bendigo	1,646	192	11·66	9·31
Castlemaine	426	53	12·44	8·85
Clunes	128	18	14·06	9·91
Colac	130	19	14·61	9·73
Creswick	277	32	11·55	7·75
Daylesford†	132	35	26·51	17·88
Dunolly	364	41	11·26	8·85
Echuca	262	13	4·96	9·23
Geelong†	918	46	5·01	11·22
Hamilton†	301	18	5·98	10·10
Heathcote	106	10	9·44	12·40
Horsham	209	16	7·18	10·18
Inglewood	324	43	13·27	8·79
Kilmore	129	8	6·20	11·74
Kyneton	384	39	10·15	8·27
Maldon†	69	10	14·49	13·07

* Including deaths.

† These institutions are also benevolent asylums.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS—*continued.*

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1898.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges. Five Years ended 30th June, 1897.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
Mansfield ...	79	12	15·19	7·94
Maryborough...	343	22	6·41	9·54
Melbourne ...	3,889	737	18·95	15·75
Melbourne (Alfred) ...	1,564	188	12·02	11·59
Melbourne (Austin)† ...	125	96	76·80	73·73
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	748	62	8·29	7·91
Mildura ...	70	2	2·86	9·87
Mooroopna ...	568	48	8·45	8·88
Nhill ...	103	9	8·74	10·04
Omeo ...	34	6	17·64	10·97
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)‡	262	29	11·06	12·97
Portland‡ ...	87	6	6·90	23·13
Sale ...	320	36	11·25	11·52
St. Arnaud ...	278	43	15·46	10·09
Swan Hill ...	144	20	13·89	6·51
Walhalla ...	4	1	25·00	...
Wangaratta ...	399	38	9·53	6·44
Warracknabeal ...	111	21	18·92	9·36
Warrnambool‡ ...	145	15	10·34	12·40
Williamstown ...	42	4	9·52	8·82
Wood's Point ...	88	1	1·14	5·77
Total ...	17,766	2,264	12·74	11·63

1226. In proportion to the cases discharged in 1897–8, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),† Daylesford, Walhalla, Alexandra, and Melbourne Hospitals; and the lowest in the Wood's Point, Mildura, Echuca, Geelong, Hamilton, Kilmore, Maryborough, Portland, Horsham, and Amherst Hospitals; but, according to the average of the five years, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne), Portland, Daylesford, Belfast, Melbourne, and Bairnsdale Hospitals, and the lowest (except Walhalla—where no deaths occurred) in the Wood's Point, Wangaratta, Swan Hill, Creswick, Homœopathic (Melbourne), and Mansfield Hospitals. The Portland, Belfast, and Daylesford Hospitals are also benevolent asylums, which may account for the high mortality in those institutions. In 1897–8, as compared with the average of the five previous years, the mortality in 25 hospitals show an increase, and in the remaining 19 a decrease.

Highest and lowest death rates.

1227. Taking the general hospitals as a whole, the average time patients, discharged during 1894–8, remained in those institutions was 36 days; but the duration of their stay was found to vary according to the complaint, the period of residence having averaged as much as 171 days in the case of patients afflicted with paralysis, and as little as 9 or 11 days in the case of those suffering from croup or intemperance. In the following table the principal diseases are arranged in order,

Period of residence in hospitals.

* Including deaths. † For incurables. ‡ These institutions are also benevolent asylums.

according to the average number of days the patients suffering from such disease, who were discharged during the five years 1894 to 1898, were resident in hospital :—

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITALS OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS COMPLAINTS, 1894 TO 1898.

Disease.	Average Number of Days.	Disease.	Average Number of Days.
Paralysis	171	Nephritis	32
Scurvy	99	Bright's Disease... ..	31
Old Age	77	Veneral Diseases	31
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	76	Scarlet Fever	29
Diseases of Spinal Cord ...	64	Pleurisy... ..	29
Scrofula, &c.	57	Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leuco-	
Brain Diseases	53	cythæmia	27
Asthma, Emphysema	53	Accidents	27
Phthisis	46	Diarrhoeal Diseases	27
Ulcer, Bed sore	46	Epilepsy	27
Gout	45	Pyæmia, Septicæmia	26
Rheumatism	45	Abscess	26
Atrophy, Debility, and Inani-		Diseases of Generative System	26
tion	45	Diseases of Digestive Organs	23
Hydatids	43	Whooping Cough	21
Cancer	40	General Paralysis of Insane	21
Diabetes Mellitus	40	Diseases of Parturition ...	21
Typhoid Fever	39	Influenza	21
Heart Diseases	39	Pneumonia	20
Rheumatic Fever, &c.	39	Erysipelas	20
Calculus	38	Laryngitis	18
Tumour	37	Beri Beri	17
Diseases of Eye	36	Ague	17
Dropsy	35	Simple Continued Fever ...	16
Apoplexy	35	Remittent Fever... ..	15
Congenital Defects	35	Uræmia... ..	15
Eczema	34	Measles... ..	14
Bronchitis... ..	33	Diphtheria	13
Disease of Bladder and of		Intemperance	11
Prostate	33	Croup	9

Deaths of
infants in
Women's
Hospital.

1228. The infants born alive in the Women's Hospital numbered 927 in the year 1896-7, and 1,068 during the year 1897-8, and of these 32 in the former, and 46 in the latter year died before being taken from the institution.*

Sickness and
deaths in
Children's
Hospital.

1229. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children the discharges numbered 781, and the deaths 83, in the year 1896-7; there were, moreover, 699 discharges, and 81 deaths, during the year 1897-8. These numbers furnish a proportion of 1 death to every 10 patients in each year.

Deaths in
lunatic
asylums.

1230. In hospitals for the insane during 1897 the cases discharged numbered 801, and during 1898 they numbered 834. The deaths amounted to 324 at the former period, and 366 at the latter, or an average of 2 deaths to every 5 cases discharged in both years.

* See paragraph 1109 ante.

1231. In gaols and penal establishments 1,481 cases of sickness occurred in 1897, and 1,525 in 1898. The deaths in the same years were 46 and 39 respectively, exclusive of those by execution. Thus 1 death occurred to every 32 cases of sickness in the former, and 1 in every 39 cases in the latter year. Sickness and deaths in gaols.

1232. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1897-8* was 3,374, being in the proportion of 1 to every 5·6 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year; as against an average of 1 in every 5·0 deaths in the two previous years, and 1 in every 5·6 in the two years ended with 1894-5. The deaths in such institutions in the ten years ended with 1890 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6·4 deaths; and in the four years 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the years 1893-4 to 1897-8 :— Deaths in public institutions.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1893-4 to 1897-8.

Kind of Institution.	Number of Deaths.				
	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
General hospitals ...	1,886	1,812	2,108	1,995	2,264
Women's Hospital—					
Infirmary Department ...	9	13	15	12	8
Midwifery Department † ...	60	55	50	43	60
Hospital for Sick Children ...	82	74	83	82	81
Benevolent asylums ...	222	259	265	348	356
Melbourne Immigrants' Home ...	82	78	88	57	72
Orphan asylums ...	7	4	4	5	7
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	4	3	2	2	2
Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind	1	...	...	...	3
Deaf and Dumb Institution ...	...	...	...	1	...
Hospitals for the Insane ...	325	325	360	324	366
Female refugees † ...	15	20	37	20	16
Victorian Infant Asylum ...	9	6	15	7	11
Industrial and reformatory schools §	36	36	50	44	77
Consumptive Sanatorium of Victoria	4	1	3	5	5
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	3	8	...	...	7
Gaols (inclusive of Police gaols and Penal establishment)	68	56	56	46	39
Total ...	2,813	2,750	3,136	2,991	3,374

* The figures relating to hospitals for the insane, industrial and reformatory schools, gaols, and penal establishments are for the year ended 31st December, and those relating to the other institutions are for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

† Including the deaths of infants born in the institution, viz., 47, 48, 38, 32, and 46 in the five years respectively.

Of the numbers in this line, the following were of infants who were admitted with their mothers, viz., 10, 12, 23, 12, and 9 respectively.

§ Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children.

Proportions
of deaths in
hospitals in
various
countries.

1233. The following figures, calculated from numbers given in Dr. Raseri's paper,* show the proportions of deaths to inmates of hospitals in various countries; those for Victoria during the six years ended with 1885 being added :—

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS TO INMATES OF HOSPITALS IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Period.	Per cent.
Victoria	1880-85 ...	11·85
England and Wales	1884 ...	11·11
Austria	1883 ...	10·43
Italy	1885 ...	10·22
Saxony	1882 ...	9·40
Norway	1883 ...	9·36
France	1883 ...	9·14
Portugal	1884 ...	9·02
Hungary	1882 ...	8·68
Prussia	1882 ...	8·24
German Empire	1882 ...	7·18
Sweden	1883 ...	6·23
Baden	1882 ...	4·86
Bavaria	1882 ...	3·86
Württemberg	1882 ...	3·49

Deaths in
Victorian
and other
hospitals.

1234. The rate of mortality in hospitals would appear by the figures to be higher in Victoria than in any of the other countries named. In the absence of information, it is impossible to say whether the cases treated in the hospitals of this colony may not be of a worse class than those in the other countries, or whether hospitals for special complaints—ophthalmic, maternity, &c., where the mortality would naturally not be so great as in general hospitals—may not be included with the latter in the returns of some of the countries.

Sickness and
deaths in
Women's
Infirmity
Depart-
ment.

1235. The patients discharged† from the Infirmity Department of the Women's Hospital numbered 386 during the year 1896-7, and 377 in 1897-8. The deaths in the same institution numbered 12 in the former, and 8 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 32 died in the institution in 1896-7, and 1 in 47 in 1897-8.

Deaths of
mothers in
Women's
Midwifery
Depart-
ment.

1236. In the Midwifery Department of the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 976 women were confined in 1896-7, and 1,106 in 1897-8. Eleven died in the former period, and 14 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 89 died in 1896-7, and 1 woman in 79 in 1897-8. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1898, 22,936 women were accouched therein,‡ of whom 349 died, which is equivalent to 1 death to every 66 confinements.§

* Page 195.

† The discharges referred to in this and the following paragraphs in all cases include deaths.

‡ Including women accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.

§ See paragraph 1109 *ante*.

1237. As bearing upon the rate of sickness, as also upon that of the mortality, it is important to consider whether the number of medical men is sufficient to minister to the health of the population. In 1891 there were in Victoria 835 legally qualified medical practitioners, which number gives a proportion of 1 to every 1,366 persons, or to every 105 square miles. The first of these proportions compares most favorably with that in other countries, the only one known to have a higher proportion being Switzerland. In regard to the second proportion, in consequence of Victoria being much more thinly peopled than any of the countries of the old world, it is naturally low; lower, in fact, than in any other countries respecting which the information is at hand, except Sweden, Norway, and Russia. These results are shown in the following table, in which the countries are arranged in order according to the proportion of medical men to the population and to the area of each country:—

Medical men
in various
countries.

**MEDICAL MEN IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION AND AREA IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Countries.	Year.	Medical Men per 100,000 Persons Living.	Countries.	Square Miles to a Medical Man.
Switzerland ...	1880	75	England and Wales	3·9
Victoria ...	1891	73	Belgium ...	4·7
Italy ...	1885	60	Italy ...	6·2
England and Wales	1881	58	Holland ...	6·9
Scotland ...	1881	50	Switzerland ...	7·3
Ireland ...	1881	48	Ireland ...	13·2
Holland ...	1884	43	France ...	13·9
Belgium...	1884	42	Germany ...	15·1
France ...	1883	39	Austria ...	15·8
Germany ...	1876	32	Scotland ...	15·9
Austria ...	1884	32	Hungary ..	33·6
Norway ...	1882	32	Spain ...	37·1
Spain ...	1877	31	Portugal ...	43·4
Hungary ...	1876	24	Victoria ...	105·3
Portugal ...	1880	18	Russia in Europe ...	148·4
Russia in Europe...	1882	16	Norway ...	205·0
Sweden ...	1883	13	Sweden ...	294·9

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to Victoria, have been taken (with some corrections) from a table given by Dr. Raseri. The area per medical man is there stated in square kilometres, which have been converted into square miles on the assumption that one of the former is equal to $\frac{1}{1.77}$ of one of the latter.

1238. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during the last five years. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last three are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are

Meteorologi-
cal observa-
tions, 1894
to 1898.

obtained differ at the various stations ; but a correction is applied, in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night :—

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1894
TO 1898.**

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Year.	Temperature in the Shade.		
			Max.	Min.	Mean.
	Feet.		°	°	°
Portland	37·0	1894	99·0	30·0	56·0
		1895	98·0	32·0	56·3
		1896	103·0	30·0	56·0
		1897	105·0	32·0	56·4
		1898	105·0	30·0	57·1
Gabo Island	50·0	1894	85·0	39·0	57·7
		1895	89·0	32·0	57·0
		1896	90·0	33·0	56·8
		1897	91·0	31·0	57·1
		1898	91·0	37·0	57·5
Melbourne	91·3	1894	105·7	37·1	58·4
		1895	100·6	29·5	58·5
		1896	108·0	32·9	57·8
		1897	107·3	31·5	57·6
		1898	109·4	32·3	58·7
Cape Otway	270·0	1894	100·0	37·0	55·8
		1895	103·0	35·0	56·2
		1896	103·0	35·0	55·9
		1897	105·0	38·0	55·8
		1898	103·0	35·0	55·8
Wilson's Promontory ...	300·0	1894	93·0	39·0	54·9
		1895	82·0	33·0	54·8
		1896	88·0	41·0	54·7
		1897	97·0	40·0	54·3
		1898	102·0	37·0	55·5
Echuca	314·0	1894	106·0	30·0	63·3
		1895	100·0	28·0	61·5
		1896	112·0	26·0	61·6
		1897	113·0	29·0	61·1
		1898	109·0	30·0	62·0
Bendigo	701·0	1894	...	...	...
		1895	102·4	29·0	58·6
		1896	109·0	27·8	59·2
		1897	111·6	30·0	58·6
		1898	109·8	29·8	59·3
Mount Pleasant (Ballarat)	1,636·0	1894	98·0	32·0	53·6
		1895	96·0	31·0	54·0
		1896	102·0	31·5	54·1
		1897	108·5	31·5	53·9
		1898	105·0	31·0	55·4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1894
TO 1898—*continued.*

Stations.	Year.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Humidity.
		Inches.	No.	Inches.	0 — 1.
Portland ...	1894	29·981	187	34·04	0·81
	1895	29·982	178	38·74	0·79
	1896	30·011	179	33·34	0·77
	1897	29·991	194	27·25	0·75
	1898	29·975	167	31·34	0·76
Gabo Island ...	1894	29·916	167	36·50	0·85
	1895	29·888	134	28·57	0·85
	1896	29·871	129	48·24	0·87
	1897	29·874	115	30·94	0·83
	1898	29·875	108	28·03	0·83
Melbourne ...	1894	29·925	138	22·61	0·73
	1895	29·928	131	17·04	0·69
	1896	29·948	124	25·16	0·72
	1897	29·939	117	25·85	0·71
	1898	29·914	102	15·61	0·67
Cape Otway ...	1894	29·643	175	36·56	0·85
	1895	29·643	171	31·29	0·81
	1896	29·675	178	32·71	0·82
	1897	29·654	184	25·68	0·85
	1898	29·655	171	26·20	0·76
Wilson's Promontory ...	1894	29·585	159	46·65	0·79
	1895	29·603	151	42·43	0·73
	1896	29·634	176	43·24	0·75
	1897	29·656	162	42·86	0·77
	1898	29·624	150	39·32	0·74
Echuca ...	1894	29·690	96	22·37	...
	1895	29·576	65	12·75	0·60
	1896	29·652	73	13·87	0·65
	1897	29·651	76	14·89	0·68
	1898	29·654	80	13·64	0·65
Bendigo ...	1894	...	121	28·81	...
	1895	29·274	97	20·91	0·61
	1896	29·205	95	16·25	0·61
	1897	29·200	98	18·67	0·62
	1898	29·192	101	19·67	0·62
Mount Pleasant (Ballarat)	1894	28·391	180	32·90	0·81
	1895	28·386	155	22·86	0·79
	1896	28·408	163	23·76	0·78
	1897	28·401	175	23·89	0·82
	1898	28·407	145	20·12	0·85

Meteorology
in Mel-
bourne,
1864 to
1898.

1239. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the thirty-five years ended with 1898 :—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE—RETURN FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0—1.	0—10.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8
1880	106·5	29·0	57·8	29·92	147	28·48	·72	6·0
1881	99·9	31·9	57·1	29·97	134	24·08	·68	5·9
1882	110·5	31·5	57·4	29·90	131	22·39	·68	5·6
1883	104·9	31·7	58·0	29·92	130	23·71	·69	5·9
1884	100·7	29·9	56·7	29·94	128	25·85	·71	6·2
1885	101·6	29·9	57·1	30·00	123	26·94	·71	6·3
1886	104·1	28·1	57·1	29·96	128	24·00	·71	6·0
1887	104·9	33·0	58·1	29·94	153	32·39	·74	6·1
1888	104·0	28·3	57·5	29·99	123	19·42	·71	5·5
1889	99·8	31·3	58·5	29·94	125	27·14	·71	5·8
1890	103·4	29·0	58·7	29·92	140	24·24	·72	6·2
1891	108·0	33·9	57·6	29·98	126	26·73	·73	5·8
1892	104·0	31·0	57·4	29·92	124	24·96	·74	6·1
1893	105·5	31·0	57·9	29·88	140	26·81	·74	6·0
1894	105·7	31·7	58·4	29·92	138	22·61	·73	5·8
1895	100·6	29·5	58·5	29·93	131	17·04	·69	5·3
1896	108·0	32·9	57·8	29·95	124	25·16	·72	5·9
1897	107·3	31·5	57·6	29·94	117	25·85	·71	5·6
1898	109·4	22·3	58·7	29·91	102	15·61	·67	5·4
Means	104·9	30·5	57·5	29·94	130	24·96	·71	5·9

Exceptional
meteorological
conditions
in 1898.

1240. Meteorologically, 1898 was a record year, for the number of wet days, the amount of rainfall, the mean amount of cloud, and the mean relative humidity in that year, were absolutely the lowest during the last 35 years shown in the table ; whilst the mean temperature in the shade was never exceeded, and only once (viz., 1890) equalled ; and the maximum temperature recorded was the fifth highest, but the mean barometric pressure was the fifth lowest during the same period. In 1898, the mean temperature was $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above, but the mean atmospheric

pressure one-thirtieth of an inch below, the average of the period referred to; while the amount of rain was $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches less than usual, and there were 28 fewer wet days.

1241. It is remarkable that the greatest droughts in Victoria, during the last 35 years, have usually occurred at intervals of about ten years; thus there were exceptional droughts in 1868, 1879, 1888, and 1898, but they also occurred in 1865 and 1895—or three years before the first and the last (respectively) of the decennial drought years referred to. Such a coincidence has also been noticed in England, India, and elsewhere, and has given rise to the “Sun-spot Theory” of droughts and commercial crises.

Recurrence
of drought
at ten-years
intervals.

1242. The mean rainfall in Melbourne (24·96 inches) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England, Bathurst in New South Wales, and Toulouse in France. It is somewhat above that in London, Paris, or Berlin, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above that in Hobart, is 4 inches above that in Adelaide, but is little more than half as much as that in Sydney or Brisbane. The following is the average rainfall in some of the principal Australasian towns and in a few British and foreign towns:—

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.	Days' Rain.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Days' Rain.	Rainfall.
		Inches.			Inches.
Wellington ...	180	53·76	Castlemaine ...	122	25·19
Sydney ...	152	49·47	Melbourne ...	130	24·96
Brisbane ...	133	49·36	Bathurst ...	84	24·54
Newcastle ...	127	48·44	Hobart ...	144	23·52
Dunedin ...	165	44·61	Warrnambool ...	122	23·25
Auckland ...	185	42·66	Wagga Wagga ...	84	22·96
Orange ...	107	38·93	Bendigo ...	103	21·36
Portland ...	183	33·13	Stawell ...	84	21·25
Perth ...	107	33·10	Adelaide ...	121	20·86
Albury ...	92	29·05	Geelong ...	94	20·47
Belfast ...	160	28·54	Echuca ...	75	17·86
Ballarat ...	135	27·88	Deniliquin ...	66	16·97
Goulburn ...	86	26·41	Bourke ...	45	16·88

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS—*continued.*

EXTRA-AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.
	Inches.		Inches.
Bombay ...	75	Geneva ...	32
Lake District of Wales ...	75	Rome ...	31
New York ...	47	Dublin ...	30
Boston ...	45	Brussels ...	29
Florence ...	41	Ventnor (England) ...	25½
Washington ...	41	Toulouse ...	24½
Cork ...	40	Berlin ...	24
Naples ...	39	London ...	24
Plymouth ...	39	Paris ...	23
Milan ...	38	Marseilles ...	19
Liverpool ...	37	Madrid ...	9
Manchester ...	33		

NOTE.—The average in this table, which in most cases refer to a long series of years, have been derived, for all the towns except Melbourne, Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington, Ventnor, and Toulouse, from a work entitled *Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony: Gallick, Sydney, 1893.

Meteorology
elsewhere
treated on.

1243. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

PART 7.—PRODUCTION.

1244. The numerous changes which have taken place in the mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria up to the end of 1893 have been fully described in previous issues of this work.* The present system dates from the passing of the *Land Act* 1884 and the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, which, with subsequent amendments, were consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890, which in turn was amended by the *Land Acts* 1891 and 1898, and by the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896. Land system of Victoria.

1245. The *Land Act* of 1898, which virtually constitutes the last chapter in Victorian land legislation, whilst not abolishing the system introduced in 1884, makes important alterations, both in substance and detail, and introduces several new principles of importance. The *Act* came into operation on 1st July, 1899. The principle of perpetual leasing with a periodical re-appraisement of rental, first introduced into Victoria by the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896, is extended to other unalienated Crown lands; but the freehold may still be obtained, the class of tenure being in most cases optional on the part of the settler. The colony is divided into land districts for administrative purposes, and there are land offices in eighteen towns. One or more Classification Boards, each consisting of three members, are constituted, for the purpose of determining the classification of unselected Crown lands. The area of agricultural or grazing land that may be selected or taken up depends now upon the classification of the land, whereas formerly all agricultural land was in only one class. A new departure in Victorian land legislation is embodied in Part III. of the new *Act*, which enables the Crown to acquire† from private owners rich agricultural land for the purpose of subdivision into farms, on which, with the advantages of closer settlement, a valuable body of yeomanry will probably be established. The only material alteration in the classification of unalienated Crown lands is to distinguish three kinds of agricultural and grazing lands instead of one, as formerly, the following being that now fixed :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Good agricultural or grazing land. | 6. Lands which may be sold by auction (not including swamp or reclaimed lands). |
| 2. Agricultural and grazing lands. | 7. Auriferous lands. |
| 3. Grazing lands. | 8. State forest reserves. |
| 4. Pastoral lands (large areas). | 9. Timber reserves. |
| 5. Swamp or reclaimed lands. | 10. Water reserves. |

1246. Pastoral lands (fourth-class) outside the mallee district are leased in pastoral allotments varying in size from 1,280 to 40,000 acres for a term Pastoral occupation

* See issue for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 239 to 250; also issue for 1899-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 375 to 381.

† The Crown has already purchased an estate, near Casterton, in the Western District, for subdivision into smaller blocks for closer settlement, and is negotiating for the purchase of another estate, in the North-Eastern District.

expiring on 29th December, 1909, at the end of which the land, together with all improvements thereon (except as below-mentioned), reverts to the Crown, the right to the lease being granted to the first person who applies for the land on or before a certain day after it has been first publicly notified as available; but, if there should be more than one applicant, the lease must be offered by auction, and the highest bidder by way of premium will, on payment of the same, be entitled to the lease. The annual rent payable for pastoral allotments is computed according to the grazing capability of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep and 5s. per head of cattle. The principal conditions of the lease are that all vermin (rabbits, native dogs, &c.) shall be destroyed, and the land kept free of noxious weeds, &c.; that all buildings and improvements shall be kept in good condition and repair, and that no timber (other than that required for fencing or building) shall be destroyed without the consent of the Board of Land and Works; nor can the lessee transfer, assign, or sublet, without such consent. Upon the expiration of the lease, the lessee is to be paid by any incoming tenant the value of all fences, wells, reservoirs, tanks and dams, at a price not exceeding the sum expended thereon, but in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. per acre. The Crown may resume any portion for public purposes on giving two years' notice; or, for townships or mining purposes, on paying reasonable compensation for improvements. Pastoral leases under the Land Acts 1884, 1890, and 1891, which expired on 29th December, 1898, have been extended by the new Act until 29th December, 1899, before which date any lessee may apply for a new lease (without being subjected to public competition) expiring on 29th December, 1909, of which the annual rent will be fixed by appraisement. Any future lessee of pastoral lands may select a homestead out of his leasehold up to 200 acres of first-class, 320 acres of second-class, or 640 acres of third-class land on payment of £1, 15s., and 10s. for first, second, and third-class land respectively; and an existing lessee has the right to apply before the 29th December, 1899, to select a homestead out of his leasehold, after deducting any previous selection which is regarded as third-class land, up to 640 acres of third-class land, on payment of 10s. per acre, or an equivalent of second or first-class land; but any right, contained in any existing lease, to select a homestead of 320 acres of first-class land is not curtailed. No person is permitted to hold more than one pastoral lease.

Grazing
areas.

1247. The agricultural and grazing lands (classes 1 to 3) may be leased to persons over the age of eighteen years in "grazing areas" not exceeding 200, 640, and 1,280 acres of first, second, or third-class lands respectively, for any term expiring not later than the 29th December, 1920, when the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited to 10s., 7s. 6d., and 5s. per acre for first, second, and third-class lands respectively—reverts to the Crown. More than one area may be taken up by one person, so long as the maximum just stated be not exceeded. The annual rent of a grazing area is 3d., 2d., or 1d. per acre for first, second, or third-class lands respectively, but any substantial and permanent improvements that may happen to be on the land at the commencement of the lease are to be charged for in addition at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the capital

value thereof. The conditions imposed on the lessee of a grazing area are similar to those set out in the preceding paragraph as appurtenant to a pastoral lease, with a further condition that the lessee must enclose the land with a good fence, which must be kept in repair ; or, if fencing be impracticable, other improvements to the value of fencing may be made instead. Residence is not required of the holder of a grazing lease, unless he should select portion of his holding under the terms and conditions specified in the next paragraph. Grazing area leases under the *Land Act* 1884, which expired on 29th December, 1898, are extended for twelve months, within which period any lessee who proves that he has not held the area speculatively, and has fulfilled the conditions of the old lease, or has improved the area to an extent exceeding 5s. per acre, and has paid all back rent, or agreed to pay same by instalments extending over six years, may apply for a new lease of so much of his grazing area as will not—together with any land previously selected—exceed 200 acres of first-class, or 640 acres of second-class land (but in no case greater than the area covered by the expiring lease), which may be granted, without public competition, on the above terms ; or, any existing lessee of a “grazing area” in respect of which no rent is due, who has reasonably fulfilled the conditions required, may be permitted to surrender and obtain a lease (free from public competition) of any part of his grazing area in favour of his wife or any eligible child, if either be qualified to become the lessee. More than one area may be held by one person provided the maximum is not exceeded.

1248. Persons not below the age of eighteen years desirous of selecting an agricultural or grazing allotment may do so either by first taking up a grazing area, and then—after the issue of his lease—selecting out of the area leased a block or “agricultural allotment” not exceeding 200 acres of first-class land, or 320 acres of second-class land, or a “grazing allotment” not exceeding 640 acres of third-class land ; or, if the area he desires does not exceed that just stated, by obtaining an agricultural allotment licence direct without the previous issue of a grazing area lease ; but, should he have selected under a previous Act or Acts, he is only entitled to increase his selection to such an extent as not to exceed the equivalent of the areas above specified. The purchase-money is fixed at 20s. per acre for first-class, 15s. for second, and 10s. for third-class land ; and is payable by even annual instalments (without interest) extending—in the case of a “residential” selector—over a period of 20 or 40 years at his option (viz. :—1s. or 6d. per acre per annum, according to the term, for first, 9d. or 4½d. for second, and 6d. or 3d. for third-class land) ; but, in the case of a “non-residential” selector, over a period of 20 years only. The land is occupied during the first six years under probationary licence, and during the remainder of the term under lease. During the period of the licence the licensee must keep the land free from vermin, enclose it with a fence, and—in the case of a residential selection—make improvements to the value of the total purchase money ; whereas—in the case of a non-residential selector—improvements must be effected on first-class land to the extent of twice the amount of the purchase money, one-sixth being required to be made each year ; but on second and third class lands, whilst the value of improvements is the same as in the

Agricultural
and grazing
allotments.

case of a residential selection, it is necessary to effect one-third of such improvements during each of the first three years. After the expiration of the six years' licence the selector, if he obtain a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he has complied with the conditions, can either purchase his holding within twelve months by paying up the balance of the purchase-money—the six annual instalments already paid being allowed as part payment; or may convert his licence into a lease extending over fourteen or 34 years, as the case may be, at the same annual rental, which is also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of such lease, and after due payment of the rent, the land becomes the freehold of the selector. Under a residence licence the licensee must enter into occupation within twelve months from issue of licence, and occupy for five years during the currency of licence (but, on notifying land officer, licensee may be absent for three months in the aggregate every year), but such occupation may be substituted by occupation of wife or a stated child over eighteen years of age. Holders of current agricultural allotment licences may apply to have their land classified, and concessions are made in regard to certain existing arrears of rent. Other important features are that every selector—subject to certain conditions and restrictions—is entitled to a Crown grant of portion of his allotment not exceeding 20 acres, if planted as a vineyard or an orchard, upon payment of the balance of the purchase money due in respect of such portion; that the licensee of an agricultural or grazing allotment may, after the expiration of two years, give a "licence lien" to any person from whom he receives any advance of money not exceeding one-half of the improvements effected; that lands selected by any one person must consist of one block or several blocks separated only by roads; that married women are permitted to select or take up land under any of the methods now in force, all legal disabilities attaching to married women selecting having been removed by the *Land Act* 1898; and that facilities are given to allow of a non-resident selector becoming a resident selector, and *vice versa*. The other principal conditions are that the licensee may not transfer or sublet during the term of the licence; must keep the land free from vermin; that the Crown may resume any land under licence required for public purposes; and the land must be enclosed with a fence, which must be kept in repair. A licence may be ante-dated to cover a period of occupation under a grazing area.

Perpetual
lease.

1249. Instead of selecting agricultural land by way of licence and lease, by which system the freehold is obtained, a settler has the option of leasing such land, under Perpetual Lease, on easier terms. The maximum area that may be acquired by one individual—by transfer or otherwise—is limited to 600, 960, or 1,960 acres of first, second, or third class lands respectively, and the rent is 3d. in the £1 on the unimproved or ground value, which is deemed to be £1, 15s., and 10s., for first, second, and third class lands respectively, until the 29th December, 1909, when the rent is to be re-appraised by the Board of Land and Works, and thereafter once every ten years. Within six months after any re-appraisal of rent, the lessee may, if dissatisfied, surrender his lease for an agricultural or grazing allotment licence, in which case improvements made and residence will be credited towards the licence. The

principal conditions of a perpetual lease are :—To destroy vermin within two years, and to keep land free from vermin and noxious weeds ; to fence within six years, but, if fencing be unnecessary or impracticable, improvements to a like value to be substituted ; to reside on land or within 5 miles for six months first year, and eight months during each of four following years (but, if settler cultivate one-fourth during first two years, and one-half by the end of the fourth year, residence is not enforced) ; to improve to the value of 10s., 7s. 6d., or 5s. per acre for first, second, or third class lands respectively ; not to assign, transfer, mortgage, or sublet during first six years, and afterwards only with consent of Board of Land and Works ; any portion of the land required for public purposes may be resumed on payment for immovable improvements and cost of removal of others.

1250. Auriferous lands not required for mining purposes, and not situated within a city, town, or borough, may be occupied under annual licence for purposes of residence or cultivation in areas not exceeding 20 acres, on payment of an occupation fee at the rate of 1s. per acre per annum, together with a fee of 2s. 6d. annually for the licence ; but any licensee, when he deems he has paid rents equal to the value of the land, may have same appraised, and if such value has been paid the fee henceforth will be only 2s. 6d. for the licence. Grazing licences for auriferous land, renewable annually, may be obtained for purely pastoral purposes in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres for a period expiring not later than 29th December, 1905. No auriferous lands can be alienated in fee simple except those which are found on inquiry to be “worked out,” which may be licensed, in blocks not exceeding 5 acres each, for a period of seven years for residence, business purposes, or cultivation ; after the expiration of which term, if conditions of licence have been complied with, and purchase money to the value of the land (less the amount paid as rent) be paid, a Crown grant may be issued.

1251. Swamp lands are to be first drained, and may then be leased in areas not exceeding 160 acres for a term of 21 years ; or under perpetual lease, at a rent of 4 per cent. on the value of the land as fixed by the Board of Land and Works, until 29th December, 1909, and thereafter according to the value as ascertained by a decennial re-assessment by a Land Classification Board ; or under conditional purchase lease, as to terms of which see paragraph 1259 *post* ; or may be sold by public auction.

1252. Certain Crown lands may be sold by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or at such higher sum as the Governor in Council may direct. The survey fee and a deposit of 12½ per cent. must be paid at the time of sale, and the balance in 40 half-yearly payments, with 4 per cent. interest added.

1253. Prior to the consolidation of the former Land Acts under the *Land Act* 1890, the occupation of the unalienated land situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising about one-fifth of its extent, or some 11½ million acres (exclusive of Mildura), wholly or partially covered with the various species of stunted trees of which the “Mallee scrub” is composed, was specially provided for by *The Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, the provisions of which were repealed, and re-embodied in the Consolidated Act referred to, forming Part II. of that Act. These provisions have since been considerably modified by

Auriferous
landsSwamp
lands.Sales by
auction.Mallee
lands.

the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896 and the *Land Act* 1898, Part II. The country just described is divided into two main divisions—the larger division being known as the “Mallee country”; and the other, situated along the southern and eastern borders of the Mallee country, being called the “Mallee border.” The land of the “Mallee border” is mostly of a light-chocolate and sandy-loam character, and, in its natural state, is covered with mallee scrub interspersed with plains lightly timbered with box, oak, and pines. The scrub can be cleared at a moderate expenditure, and the land is well adapted for wheat-growing. Mallee lands are, for purposes of occupation, classified into “Blocks,” “Allotments,” and “Agricultural allotments.” The two former are occupied under pastoral lease; whilst the latter may be either selected under licence and lease—with the right to the freehold—or occupied under perpetual lease, in which case the maximum area is greater and the annual payments much smaller. Provision is made for the prevention of fires in the Mallee district. No person is allowed to hold as beneficial owner more than 1,920 acres of the Mallee lands.

Pastoral
leases of—
(a) “Mallee
blocks.”

1254. The “Mallee country” is divided into blocks of various sizes, and a lease may be granted under certain conditions. The principal conditions are that the lessee destroy all vermin (native dogs, rabbits, &c.) upon the whole block within the first three years, and keep the same clear of vermin during the tenure of the lease, and maintain in good condition and repair all improvements made upon the land. A lease for a Mallee block may be granted for any term of years not longer than twenty from the commencement of the Act of 1883, at the end of which (viz., on the 1st December, 1903) the land, with all improvements, reverts to the Crown. The annual rent charged for the whole block is to be not less than 2s. 6d. per square mile. Any Mallee block may, if the Governor in Council think fit, be divided into allotments and occupied as Mallee allotments as described in the next paragraph, provided that applications have been received for all the allotments into which the block may be divided. No lessee of a Mallee block can acquire any portion thereof in fee simple.

(b) “Mallee
allotments.”

1255. The “Mallee border” is subdivided into “Mallee allotments,” varying in size, but not in any case exceeding 20,000 acres. These are available for lease on the same terms and conditions as in the case of a Mallee block, and the annual rent ranges from 10s. per square mile to 1d. per acre.

Mallee
agricultural
allotments.

1256. The Governor in Council has also power to declare any unoccupied Crown land in the Mallee country or Mallee border available for occupation as agricultural allotments either under licence (residential or non-residential) or perpetual lease. A Mallee Classification Board is appointed, and Mallee lands are to be divided into two classes, viz., first-class land, the unimproved value of which is £1 per acre or upwards; and second class, the unimproved value of which is under £1 per acre. Any person of the age of eighteen years (including a married woman) is eligible to select to the extent of 640 acres of first-class or 1,000 acres of second-class land. The rent payable under agricultural allotment licence is 1s. or 6d. for first-class and 6d. or 3d. per acre per annum for second-class lands (as the lessee may elect) in the case of a “residential” licence—and 1s. for first and 6d. for

second class in the case of a "non-residential" licence; but, if the smaller rent be chosen, the term of lease will be 34 instead of 14 years; and at the end of six years, if conditions with regard to residence, cultivation, improvements, and all other usual conditions have been complied with, a lease for the remainder of the term (14 or 34 years), will be granted at the same rental, and a Crown grant will issue when such payments amount to £1 or 10s. per acre for first or second class lands respectively, or, if desired, on the expiry of the licence a Crown grant will be issued on payment of 14s. or 17s. per acre for first-class, or 7s. or 8s. 6d. per acre for second-class lands, as the case may be. The provisions of the Land Acts applying to agricultural allotments generally* shall apply to those in the Mallee. In regard to improvements the provisions in respect of third-class lands outside the Mallee applying to second-class lands in the Mallee. Where any Mallee land has been resumed by the Crown, and is afterwards licensed or leased, the price paid by the Crown for the resumption must be paid by the applicant either in cash within one month from the date of allotment, or by half-yearly instalments of such sums—extending over the whole or any part of the licence or over so many years of the perpetual lease not exceeding six—as the Board of Land and Works may determine, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum added. Fencing, water, or other improvements on the allotments granted must be paid for in like manner. Lessees must either reside on or within 5 miles of their land, or else cultivate up to one-half of the area of their allotment before the end of the fourth year. Licensees are empowered to give licence liens on their improvements. The principal conditions of Mallee agricultural allotments are:—That the licensee shall not assign, sublet, or subdivide without the consent of the Board of Land and Works; shall keep the land free from vermin; must enclose with a fence which must be kept in repair, or improvements to a like value; shall not, without a special permit, cut, damage, or remove any live pine, box, or redgum, unless for building, fencing, or other improvements; and shall plant certain specified trees within the first five years. The Crown may resume during licence any part of land for public purposes or mining, on repayment of moneys paid to the Crown or expended on the land. A licence or lease may be surrendered for a perpetual lease, credit being allowed for any improvements made, and any arrears of rent may be made payable by instalments.

1256A. The maximum area obtainable under perpetual lease is 1,920 acres; the rent is 2d. per acre until end of 1893, and thereafter $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of unimproved value, which is fixed by the Board of Land and Works every ten years. The period of residence necessary is six months first year, and eight months each of the following four years. Other conditions are as follow:—To fence within six years; not to transfer, mortgage, &c., during first six years; to destroy vermin within two years; portion required for railways, roads, reserves, &c., to be resumed on payment of cost of removal of improvements; not to cut any live pine, box, or redgum without Minister's consent; and certain prescribed trees to be planted. A perpetual lease may be surrendered for licence and lease within six months after any re-appraisement of rent.

Mallee
perpetual
leases.

* See paragraph 1248 ante.

Modes of selection. 1257. The following table shows, in a condensed form, the main outlines of the terms and conditions for the occupation and selection of unalienated Crown lands (not including the Mallee District) which have been fully dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs :—

MODES AND PRINCIPAL CONDITIONS OF LEASING AND SELECTION OF CROWN LANDS IN VICTORIA, 1899.

Heads of Information.	Pastoral Leases.	Grazing Area Leases.	Licences and Leases of—						Perpetual Leases of Agricultural and Grazing Allotments.		
			Agricultural Allotments.			Grazing Allotments.					
			Class I.		Class II.		Class III.				
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	
			Residential.	Non-residential.	Residential.	Non-residential.	Residential.	Non-residential.	Residential.	Non-residential.	
Maximum area allowed, acres	40,000	200* 640* 1,280*	200	14	320	14	640	14	600	900	1,920
Price per acre	..	..	28s.	6	15s.	6	10s.	6			
Term of licence—years	Expires 29th Dec., 1920.	Expires not later than 28th Dec., 1920.	34	14	34	14	34	14			
" lease "	..	..	6	6	6	6	6	6			
" "	..	..	6	6	6	6	6	6			
Minimum term of purchase—years	..	..	20	20	20	20	20	20			
Maximum term of purchase—years	..	..	40	40	40	40	40	40			
Annual payment or rental per acre	1s. per sheep. and 5s. per head of cattle	3d. 2d. 1d.†	6d	1s.	4d.	9d.	6d.	3d.			
Additional for value of improvements	..	4 per cent.									1½ per cent. of un-improved value if re-appraised every 10 years.
Value of improvements re-quired per acre	..	Fencing	20s.	40s.‡	15s.	15s.§	10s.	10s.¶	10s.	7s. 6d	5s.
Time allowed for same—years	..	..	6	6‡	6	3‡	6	3‡	6	6	6
Period of residence neces-sary	..	..	5	5	5	..	5	..			6 months first year, 8 months each of next 4 years.¶ Any person.
Who may lease or select ..	Any person	Any person aged 18 years or over	Any person aged 18 years or upwards								

* More than one area may be held by one person provided the maximum be not exceeded.—† Or, if land is of inferior quality, at such rental as may be fixed by the Land Classification Board, but not less than 10s. per acre.—‡ One-third in each of the first three years of the licence.—§ Unimproved value to be deemed to be 10s., 7s. 6d., and 5s. for first, second, or third-class lands respectively.—¶ Or within 5 miles of the land. Residence not necessary if one-fourth area cultivated during first two years, and half by end of fourth year.

1258. The following table gives similar particulars in regard to Mallee lands :—

Mallee lands—
modes of
selection .

OCCUPATION AND SELECTION OF MALLEE LANDS, 1899.

Heads of Information.	For Pastoral Purposes.		Mallee Agricultural Allotments.						Perpetual Lease.
	Mallee Blocks.	Mallee Allotments (near border of Mallee).	Class I.*			Class II.*			
			Residential.	Non-residential.		Residential.	Non-residential.		
Area allowed—acres	As sub-divided	Maximum 20,000	640			1,000			1,920
Price per acre..	..	..	£1			10s.			
Term of licence—years	..	..	6			6			
Term of lease—years	..	..	14	34	14	14	34	14	Perpetual
Minimum term of purchase	..	..	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Maximum term of purchase	..	..	20	40	20	20	40	20	
Annual payment or rental per acre	Minimum 2s. 6d sq. mile	..	1s.	or 6d	1s.	6d.	or 3d.	6d.	2d. to end of 1903; after 1903, 1½ per cent. unimproved value
Value of improvements required—per acre	..	..	£1		£2†	10s.		10s. †	Fencing only
Time allowed for improvements—year†	..	..	6		6†	6		3‡	
Period of residence necessary	..	..	5		..	5		..	6 months 1st year, 8 months each of next 4 years‡
Who may occupy or select	Any person	Any person	Any person aged 18 or upwards						Any person 18 years of age or upwards

1259. An entirely new feature in Victorian land legislation is introduced in Part III. of the *Land Act* 1898, which authorizes the purchase by the Crown of good agricultural private lands for the purpose of closer settlement. After favorable report and valuation being obtained, the Minister may enter into a provisional contract for the purchase of land, copies of which contract and report are to be laid before Parliament; and, if the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, declare it expedient to acquire such land, a Bill for the purchase thereof will be introduced. The price to be paid by settlers of the land so acquired will be so fixed as to cover cost of purchase, survey, and subdivision, value of land absorbed by roads and reserves, and cost of clearing, draining, fencing, and other improvements which the Board of Land and Works may effect prior to disposal as farm allotments. Any person aged 21 (not holder of rural land valued at £1,000, or who would not thereby

Private
lands.
Purchase
for closer
settlement

* First-class land is land of which the unimproved value is fixed by the Classification Board at £1 per acre or upwards; and second-class land under £1 per acre.

† Of this amount 6s. 8d. must be expended each year.

‡ One-third in each of the first three years of the licence.

§ Residents to be on or within 5 miles of the land.

become holder of land exceeding such value) may be granted one farm allotment under conditional purchase lease. The purchase money, with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., must be paid by 63, or a lesser number of, half-yearly instalments, two of which must be deposited on application. A conditional purchase lease may be for a term not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ years; will contain, so far as consistent, the usual conditions of perpetual leases, and also the following:—(a) Improvements to the value of 10s. per acre; or, if Board so determine, to value of 10 per cent. of purchase money, before end of third year; and to the same extent, in addition, before the end of sixth year: (b) Personal residence or by wife or child over eighteen years of age for eight months during each of first six years: (c) Not to transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet within first six years; and any other conditions prescribed by regulation. The fee-simple may be acquired after the first six years, if conditions complied with, on payment of balance of principal. Forfeiture for non-payment of an instalment may be prevented by payment thereof, with a penalty of 5 per cent., within three months, or of 10 per cent. within six months.

Village
settlement.

1260. Chiefly with a view to providing an outlet for the unemployed labour of the colony, an Act* was passed on the 31st August, 1893, providing for the establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz.:—Village Communities, Homestead Associations, and Labour Colonies. For the Village Communities certain lands were set apart and divided into allotments of from 1 acre to 20 acres in extent, to occupy which for periods of three years permits are granted to approved applicants. An applicant must not be under the age of eighteen, nor the owner in fee simple of 2 acres or upwards, nor the lessee of a pastoral allotment or grazing area, nor a licensee under sections 42 or 49 of the *Land Act* 1890, nor a lessee of a Homestead Association allotment. During the period over which the permit extends the occupant pays a rental of 3d. per acre per annum, or, if he occupy Mallee land, 1d. per acre per annum, and on the expiration of that period he is granted a lease for twenty years, during the currency of which he is required to pay half-yearly, in advance, a sum equal to the fortieth part of the price set upon the allotment, which is generally £1 per acre, except in special cases when the price is considerably higher; he has also to repay, in equal yearly instalments extending over the currency of his lease, any moneys which have been advanced to him, and to pay the cost of surveying his allotment in ten half-yearly instalments extending over the first five years thereof. The lessee is bound to bring one-tenth of his land under cultivation within two years of the date of his lease, and one-fifth within four years of such date; and is, moreover, to put on the land permanent improvements to the value of £1 per acre within six years of such date. All conditions having been complied with, the lessee is entitled to receive a grant in fee of the land he occupies.

Homestead
associations.

1261. The Homestead Associations are combinations of not less than six persons who desire to settle near each other. Any person

* The *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893 (57 Vict. No. 1311).

over the age of eighteen, not being a married woman, nor the holder of 10 acres of land or upwards in fee simple, and not disqualified by other restrictions specified in regard to Village Communities, may become a settler in a Homestead Association. For their accommodation blocks of Crown land, each containing not more than 2,000 acres, are divided into sections not exceeding 50 acres in extent, excepting a portion, not exceeding 100 acres, which is set apart for a township, of which a division, not exceeding 40 acres, is permanently reserved for the recreation, convenience, or amusement of the members of the association. The remainder of the township portion is divided into as many allotments of 1 acre or less as may be necessary to provide one allotment for each occupant of a section. The conditions as to residence, cultivation, improvement, rent, and repayment of cost of survey and advances, are much the same as those already described in connexion with the Village Communities. After all these have been complied with, a grant in fee of his section and township allotment is given to each occupant.*

1262. An advance, not exceeding £15† in all, is made by the Government in one or more sums to any settler in a Village Community or member of a Homestead Association who may be in need of monetary assistance to enable him to build upon or otherwise improve his holding; the total of such advances made in any one year is not to exceed £20,000.

Advances
to rural
settlers.

1263. Up to 30th June, 1894, the area made available for Village Communities and Homestead Associations and Societies was 156,020 acres in 85 different localities. A large portion of this area has, however, been found unsuitable for Village Settlement purposes, and has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. Of the suitable areas, 48,688 acres were allotted to 2,259 approved applicants, or an average of 21 acres each. At the time of inspection (May and June, 1898) there were 2,042 settlers actually residing on the settlements; of whom 1,614 were married and 428 were single; and, including wives and families, the total souls numbered 9,089. The total value of improvements effected was £150,592. The amount advanced to the settlers as monetary assistance is equivalent to less than half the amount voted, or to about 44 per cent. of the total value of improvements.‡

Progress of
village
settlements.

1264. Labour Colonies are established for the purpose of affording assistance to the able-bodied unemployed who are absolutely without means, and are of the nature of relief works. They are placed on blocks of Crown land, and were intended to be supported partly by the Government and partly by voluntary contributions, the Government granting £2 to every £1 contributed privately, the management being under the joint control of a committee appointed partly by the Government and partly by the contributors. Soon after the Act came into force private contributions fell off, and the Government were constrained to take over the sole control. The management was then

Labour
colonies.

* The formation of Homestead Associations is not now encouraged by the Department, as experience has shown they are not the success anticipated.

† This has been found inadequate, and it is proposed to obtain legal sanction to increase the amount to £20.

‡ See Report under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, for the year 1898-9.

placed in the hands of a gentleman who had been instrumental in introducing the system into Victoria, and who continues the management in a purely honorary capacity. The Act provides for the admission of persons of good character and repute into the Labour Colony, and for the establishment of any trade or industry in connexion therewith in order to make the institution self-supporting, all profits being set apart for a fund to continue the system.

Leongatha
labour
colony.

1265. The only Labour Colony in active operation is that of Leongatha, situated in the Gippsland district, about 80 miles from Melbourne, consisting of 800 acres of excellent but heavily-timbered land. On joining this colony, each man has to work a week on probation, and then on a small wage, fixed by the manager according to his ideas of the man's worth. The men are comfortably housed in bush huts, and fed, as far as possible, on the produce of the Labour Colony. After deducting the cost of clothes and other necessities supplied him from the store, the balance of the man's wages is placed to his credit and paid him in cash when he leaves the colony, or the money is paid, as earned, to his family in town. A labour bureau has been established, and employers are at once supplied, without fee, with pick and shovel men, splitters, bush hands, farm labourers, ploughmen, rough carpenters, cooks, bakers, or skilled tradesmen. It must be borne in mind that the Labour Colonies are not intended to afford permanent homes to the men, but to supply their immediate wants and to fit them for a rural life. The industries pursued at Leongatha are clearing, draining, fencing, and cultivating the land, sawing timber, splitting posts and rails, dairying, fattening stock, growing fruit, vegetables, &c., together with experimental crops to ascertain what are most suitable for the climate peculiar to South Gippsland.

Progress in
labour
colonies.

1266. From the inception of the system on the 24th June, 1893, to the 30th June, 1898, 2,900 men have been sent to the colony. For 994 of these remunerative employment has been found, 1,215 left either for work secured by themselves or with sufficient funds to enable them to search for work, whilst 146 men remained in the colony.

Systems of
land selec-
tions in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

1267. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.* In almost all, however, provision is made for any person of eighteen years of age or over,† including married women,‡ desirous of settling on the land, to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant.§

* A complete account of the land system of each colony, as it existed in 1884, was published in an Appendix to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5.

† In New South Wales persons of sixteen years of age, and in New Zealand persons of seventeen, may select.

‡ In Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand married women, and in New South Wales and Queensland married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select land. In New Zealand, however, they are restricted to half the extent allowed to their husbands. In Queensland married women and minors may select unconditional selections.

§ In all the colonies, as soon as the purchase money is paid in full, the residence clause is no longer enforced; although in Tasmania £1 per acre must be spent on improvements before purchase money in full can be paid; and in New Zealand even a cash purchaser must spend a sum in improvements before he can get his title.

The principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to the beginning of 1899, are detailed under nine heads in the following table:—

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1899.

Conditions of Selections.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.		South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand * (optional system).		
			Home- steads.	Other Selections.				Cash Lands.	Occupation Lease with Right of Purchase.	Lease in Perpetuity 999 Years.
1. Maximum area allowed—Acres	200, 320, and 640	640 and 2,560	640	1,280	†	1,000	320	640 and 2,000		
2. Price per acre	£1, 15s., and 10s.	£1	2s. 6d.	10s. up-wards	5s. up-wards	10s.	£1 and 10s.	40s. to 5s		
3. Time over which purchase may extend—Years	20 and 40	33 or 69	10	21	42	20	14	..	25	No right of purchase ..
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired—Years	6	10	5	5	6	5	any time	..	10	..
5. Annual payment per acre	1s.	1s. 9d. or 6d.	6d.	†	†	6d.	2s.	..	5 per cent.	4 per cent.
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre	40s. to 10s. 6	10s. max. £840 5	10s.	Fencing	Fencing	10s. and Fencing	£1 and 5s.	20s. & 10s.	23s. and 6s. 6d.	23s. and 6s. 6d.
7. Time allowed for making improvements—Years	6 and 3	5	5	5	5	10	8 and 5	7	6	6
8. Period of residence necessary—Years	3 5	10	5	†	..	5	18 and 5	..	6 to 7	10

NOTE.—See also further information in preceding and following paragraphs.

1268. In New South Wales a territorial division of the colony is made into zones, viz.:—The Eastern, the Central, and the Western. Crown Lands may be sold under six and leased under thirteen different systems ; the most important of which are Homestead Selections, Conditional Purchase, and Settlement lease. The lands chosen for homestead selection are good blocks of agricultural land, each large enough for a family. The tenure is freehold, subject to perpetual residence and perpetual rent. The rent is, until issue of grant (at end of first five years) $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the capital value of the land ; and after such issue $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The capital value is re-appraised at the end of the first ten years, and every ten years subsequently. A sum of £20 must be expended on the erection of a dwelling house within eighteen months after confirmation of the application, this being the only improvement required by the Crown. Vacant Crown lands in the eastern and central divisions, and some special areas in the western division, are open to a residential conditional purchase. The maximum area

Land system of New South Wales.

Homestead selections.

Conditional purchase.

* When two or three sets of figures are given in any column, they relate to first and second or first, second, and third class lands respectively.

† See paragraph 1268 post.

‡ See account of South Australian land system, following paragraph 1370 post.

§ See footnote (§) previous page.

allowed in the eastern division is 640, and in the central 2,560, acres, the minimum being 40 acres in both divisions. In addition to the selection, a leasehold of an additional area, limited to three times that of the selection (the area of the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, or 2,560 acres in the central, division), may be granted to the selector at an appraised annual rental, with the right of conditional purchase at any time during the currency of the lease. The price per acre of ordinary land is £1 per acre, which does not include interest, for which 4 per cent. per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instalments paid. The first payment is 2s. per acre in advance, with an interval of three years before the next instalment of 1s. is payable. On non-residential land purchases the deposit is 4s. per acre, and the instalments 2s. per acre. The obligations of a conditional purchase include continuous residence for ten years, and fencing or improvements in lieu of fencing. Persons of sixteen years of age, and married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select. Lands subdivided into farms are set apart for Settlement Leases. Where the land is suitable for agriculture the maximum area is 1,280 acres; but where agriculture must be combined with grazing, and the settler has to depend mainly on the latter the maximum is 10,240 acres. The term is 28 years, and the rental is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value. The land must be fenced within the first five years, and residence is compulsory throughout the whole term. The lessee may apply during the last year of his lease for an area not exceeding 1,280 acres, on which his house is situated, as a homestead grant.

Settlement
leases.Land system
of Queens-
land

Agents

Agricultural
selections.

1269. In Queensland the selection, sale, and leasing of Crown Lands are now controlled by the *Land Act* 1897. A Commissioner's Court is now established for the consideration of applications to select; and a Land Court is established to which an appeal lies from the Commissioner's Court. The colony is, as far as necessary, divided into Land Districts, in each of which there is a Land Office and Government Land Agent, from whom plans and information can be obtained. Before land can be acquired under any tenure it must be proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*. There are four methods by which Crown lands so proclaimed may now be acquired, viz., by Agricultural, Grazing, Scrub, and Unconditional Selections; the two former of which may be either farms or homesteads. The maximum area which may be acquired as an Agricultural Farm by one person is 1,280 acres; but for a homestead the area varies with the quality of the land. If the price of the land as a farm would be £1 or more per acre, 160 acres; if between 15s. and £1, 320 acres; and if less than 15s., 640 acres could be selected as a homestead; and if the same person select both a farm and a homestead, the joint area must not exceed 1,280 acres. The purchase price ranges from 10s. upwards for a farm, as may be declared by proclamation, and 2s. 6d., 5s., or 10s. for a homestead, according to the class of land. The term for a farm is twenty years, during which time the land must be continually occupied by the purchaser, his manager, or agent; whereas the term for a homestead is ten years, and continual personal occupation is

necessary. The annual rent of a farm is one-fortieth of the purchase price, whilst that for a homestead is 3d. per acre; and these payments are credited as part of such price. The selector must enclose the land with a proper fence, or make improvements to the value of such a fence, within five years (which may be extended to seven years, on application to the Land Court) from the issue of the licence to occupy. On completion of the improvements the selector is entitled to a lease, and, if a farm, may then mortgage it; or, with the permission of the Minister, may subdivide or transfer it; or, with the approval of the Court, may underlet it; but a homestead cannot be so dealt with. After the improvements have been effected, any lessee of a farm who has held the same for five years, or any such lessee, after ten years of the term has elapsed, irrespective of the time he has held it, and who has fulfilled the condition of occupation referred to above, may pay the part of the purchasing price then remaining unpaid, and obtain a grant in fee simple. The selector of a homestead may at any time after five years from the commencement of the term, on proving that all conditions have been fulfilled, and that a sum of 10s., 5s., or 2s. 6d. an acre, according to the quality of the land, has been spent on improvements, pay up the remaining rents so as to make his total payments 2s. 6d. per acre, and obtain the fee-simple. Two or more selectors of agricultural homesteads may associate for mutual assistance, and, on proving *bona fides*, may receive a special licence enabling not less than one-half of their number to perform the conditions of occupation and improvement. Certain lands are also proclaimed to be open for selection as grazing farms and homesteads (there being, as will be seen, very little difference between the two). The maximum area (whether the selection be a farm or a homestead) is 20,000 acres, and the term may be 14, 21, or 28 years, as proclaimed. The annual rent for the first seven years ranges from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre upwards, as proclaimed, and the amount for each subsequent seven years will be determined by the Land Court; but cannot be decreased nor increased by more than one-half of the rent for the preceding seven years. A grazing farm must be continually occupied by the selector, or by his manager or agent; but residence by the selector personally is required for a grazing homestead. The land must be enclosed with a proper fence within three years of the licence to occupy (which may be extended to five years, on application to the Land Court). Selectors of contiguous lands, not exceeding in the aggregate 20,000 acres in area, may be permitted by the Land Court to fence only the outside boundaries of the whole area. The selectors of a group of two or more grazing farms or homesteads, the area of none of which exceeds 2,560 acres, may associate; and, on proving *bona fides*, may be permitted to perform the condition of occupation by the personal residence of not less than half of their number on one or more of the selections. When a grazing farm is enclosed as required, the selector is entitled to a lease, and may then mortgage, subdivide, transfer, or sublet it; but a homestead cannot be mortgaged, assigned, or transferred before the expiration of five years from the commencement of the term, or the death of the original lessee, whichever first happens.

Grazing
selections.

Unconditional land and scrub selections.

Unconditional Selections may also be acquired, with no conditions attached but payment of the purchase money. The maximum area is 1,280 acres; the price ranges from 13s. 4d. per acre upwards, and is payable by twenty annual instalments. A negotiable lease for twenty years is issued on approval of application; and a deed of grant may be obtained at any time on payment of balance of purchasing price. Lands overgrown by scrub may be selected as Scrub selections up to 10,000 acres in area, with a term of 30 years; and are classed according to the proportion covered by scrub, no rent being charged for periods of from five to twenty years, according to the classification; but during which period the scrub must be cleared in equal proportions each year, and the land enclosed with a proper fence. The subsequent rent ranges from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per acre. A negotiable lease is issued on approval of application. Lands repurchased by the Crown under the Agricultural Lands Purchase Acts of 1894 and 1897 are available for Conditional and Unconditional selection, the term being twenty years. The rent for the first year is 10 per cent. of the purchasing price, and (no payment being required the second year) £7 19s. per cent. from the third until the twentieth year, when the purchase price and interest at 5 per cent. will have been paid. A rebate of interest is made if the purchase money is paid off before the end of the term. Occupation by the selector or his registered agent is necessary. Town, suburban, and country lands may be sold by public auction, in certain prescribed areas, and at a prescribed minimum upset price; terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in one month, or time proclaimed, not exceeding three years. Occupation licences may be granted in respect of lands not otherwise held, at a rent to be specified or bid by the licensee; the tenancy is from year to year, renewable by payment of another year's rent, and is determinable at the end of any year by six months' notice by the Crown, subject to which the licensee may occupy such land until it be selected.

Other modes of alienation and leasing.

Land system of South Australia.

1270. In South Australia credit selection was abolished by the *Crown Lands Act* 1888, and in lieu thereof "leases with right to purchase" are now issued for periods of 21 years at certain gazetted rentals, with right of renewal for a further period of 21 years at freshly assessed rentals. The right to purchase may be exercised at any time after the first six years, at a price fixed by the Land Board of not less than 5s. per acre. The following account of the system is by Mr. Thos. Duffield, Secretary for Crown Lands, South Australia:—

On the passing of the Crown Lands Act of 1888, and Acts amending same, Crown lands can be taken up on leases with right of purchase, or perpetual leases. Small blocks not exceeding £100 in value, for working men, are also taken up on leases with right of purchase, or on perpetual leases. The province has been divided into four land districts, and a Land Board appointed for each, by which the lands are classified and allotted, and the rents and prices fixed, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Lands are gazetted open to lease at rents and prices fixed, and applications for same, accompanied by a deposit of 20 per cent. of the first year's rent, are made to the Commissioner, who refers them to the Land Boards for the districts in which the lands applied for are situated. Upon the successful applicants receiving their leases for signature, they are to forward the balance of the first year's rent and the lease fees to the Land Office. Leases with a right of purchase are allotted for a term of 21 years, with a right of renewal for

a further term of 21 years, and with a right of purchase exercisable at any time after the first six years of the term, at the price fixed by the Land Board, the minimum price being 5s. per acre. The annual rent for the first term of 21 years is as gazetted, and the annual rent for the renewed term will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of the first term. Perpetual leases will be issued in perpetuity at same rental throughout. The land held under both descriptions of lease will be subject to land tax. Each board, in fixing the purchase money and annual rental, or annual rental only (as the case may be), for any original lease of any land on which there are any improvements, shall take such improvements into account. In fixing the purchase money and the rent for a renewed lease with a right of purchase, the board shall fix the rent irrespective of the value of the improvements which the lessee shall have made. The lands allotted are to be fenced within five years from the date of the lease. In making the allotments preference is given to applicants who will undertake to reside on the land.

1271. In the Crown Lands Amendment Acts 1893 and 1895, provision was made for the establishment of village settlements in South Australia. The following are the main features of the measures :—

Village
settlements
in South
Australia.

Not less than twenty persons over eighteen years of age may form an association. Maximum area to be granted to each villager, 160 acres. Rent of land fixed by Land Board for the district, but no rent charged for the first year. At least one-half of the villagers to reside within six months from date of lease, which is in perpetuity; 2s. 6d. per acre per annum to be spent on land for first ten years. No lease to villagers capable of being assigned, mortgaged, or encumbered in any manner howsoever. Government make advances to villagers up to £100 each to the extent of one-half of the improvements made consisting of buildings, fences, dams, tanks, wells, or reservoirs, clearing, drainage, or irrigation works. All advances to be repaid by ten equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the moneys for the time being remaining unpaid. The first instalment being payable five years from date of advance. Each village association makes its own rules for internal management, subject to approval of Commissioner of Crown Lands. On 28th February, 1899, there were eight villages containing 131 villagers, and £7,300 had been advanced on improvements.

1272. Special efforts have been made in South Australia to extend what is known as the Homestead Blocks System. Land has been purchased by the Government near centres of population at a cost of £27,865, and let to working men in blocks not exceeding £100 improved value. Loans amounting to £28,335 (but not exceeding £50 in any one case) have been granted to the "blockers" to assist them to build houses and out-houses, and many thousands of vines and fruit trees have been distributed gratis. Any "blocker" may have his lease indorsed "the land herein comprised is held as a homestead block," and the effect of such indorsement is that the land cannot thereafter be "seized or taken in execution for debt under process of any court (except for the payment of rates and taxes) or vest in the trustee of his estate in case of insolvency." At the present time there are 3,196 lessees throughout the colony, holding 46,427 acres. Residence by the lessee personally or by his family is necessary in all cases.

1273. In Western Australia, land selection is mainly dealt with by the new Land Act of 1898. The figures given in the table following paragraph 1267 *ante* apply to the conditional purchase of first-class land, under which system most of the land is taken up, and as to which the further following particulars may be added to those in the column of the table :—The minimum area is 100 acres, and the five years'

Land system
of Western
Australia.

residence required may be six months' residence in each of the first five years. One-tenth of the land must be fenced within two years, and the whole within five years, whilst within ten years an amount equal to the full purchase money must, in addition to the fencing, be spent on prescribed improvements. The condition of residence may be dispensed with if double the expenditure be incurred in lieu thereof. Besides the above mode of selection there are several other ways of obtaining the fee-simple of land, viz.:—(1) By direct payment, 100 acres being the minimum and 5,000 acres the maximum area, except inside agricultural areas, when the maximum is 1,000 acres; the price per acre is 10s., payable in four quarterly instalments; the conditions are, that within three years the land must be fenced, and 5s. per acre spent upon it in prescribed improvements within seven years. (2) Land for orchards, vineyards, and gardens: the maximum area is 50 and the minimum 5 acres; the price per acre being 20s., payable in three years by half-yearly instalments; land to be fenced and one-tenth planted as an orchard, vineyard, or vegetable garden within three years. (3) Conditional purchase of second and third class grazing lands; maximum area of former 3,000 acres, and of latter 5,000 acres; minimum area, 1,000 in both classes; price per acre 6s. 3d. and 3s. 9d. respectively, extending over 30 years; improvements to the amount of the full purchase money to be effected within fifteen years and the boundaries to be fenced within five years. (4) Conditional purchase of poison lands. Maximum area 10,000, minimum 300 acres; price per acre 1s., payable in 30 years, the land to be fenced within five years; the title-deed may be obtained after fencing if the whole of the purchase money be paid, and the poison eradicated so that for two years the land has been rendered safe enough for the pasture of stock thereon. (5) Free homestead farms of 160 acres are granted to persons who do not hold more than 100 acres, and who are males over eighteen years of age, or who, being females, are the sole heads of families; residence is required for at least six months in each of the first five years; the title may be obtained when the land is fenced, and one-fourth cleared and cropped, which must all be done within the first seven years. Three-fourths to one-half of the value of proposed improvements may be advanced to such settlers by the State. Besides the alienation of lands in fee-simple, leases of pastoral lands are granted in blocks varying in area from 3,000 acres and upwards, at a rental of £1 to 2s. 6d. per 1,000 acres; a reduction of one-half is made in the rent if the land be stocked as prescribed. A lease may also be obtained for ten years of small blocks of half-an-acre if within a gold-field, or 5 acres elsewhere of lands set apart for working men's blocks; the minimum price being £1 per acre, one-tenth payable per annum.

Land system
of Tas-
mania.

1274. In Tasmania, 33½ per cent. is added to the price of "first-class" lands named in the table (£1 per acre) as interest for the period of fourteen years. The purchaser is compelled to make improvements on such lands to the value of 2s. 6d. per acre per year for a term of eight years, and grant deed cannot issue until such improvements are made. A purchaser of "first-class" lands on credit may pay off balance at any time, provided he has made improvements to the extent of 20s. for each acre selected. "Second-class" lands may be purchased at

auction at not less than 10s. per acre, with 25 per cent. added for credit extending over ten years. The purchaser on credit must expend 5s. per acre in substantial improvements before grant can issue. A term of five years is allowed in which to effect improvements at the rate of 1s. per acre per annum. In agricultural areas within mining districts in Tasmania selection is allowed in lots ranging from 10 to 100 acres, the price being £1 per acre, with one-third in addition added for credit for a term of fourteen years. Residence and improvement are compulsory, and fee-simple cannot be obtained until the expiration of five years. These lots are sold reserving to the Crown the right of mining on certain conditions and payment of compensation for damage sustained after being assessed. In 1890 a Land Act was passed consolidating the twelve Acts previously in operation.

1275. There are no village settlements in Tasmania, although provision is made in the Land Act Amendment of 1893 for the selection by a "Purchasing Body" of an area not exceeding 1,000 acres in one lot for the purpose of controlling settlement thereon. In 1893 a short amendment of the Land Act was passed, and further amended in 1894, permitting selection of an area not exceeding 50 acres nor less than 15 acres, the first payment to be made in the fourth year after selection and continued during the following fourteen years. Residence for the whole term of eighteen years is compulsory or substantial improvements other than buildings to the value of £1 per acre to be effected before title can pass from the Crown. The sale price of the land is £1 per acre, with one-third added for credit.

Village
settlements
in Tas-
mania.

1276. In New Zealand blocks of land are declared open for selection either before or after survey on the "optional system," which means that the selector can take up a section not exceeding 640 acres of first-class land, or 2,000 acres of second-class land, on cash payment, occupation licence at a rent of 5 per cent., or on lease in perpetuity at a rental of 4 per cent. on the upset cash price. The cash price per acre varies with the quality of the land from 5s. to 40s. per acre. An occupation licence carries with it a right of purchase after ten and within twenty-five years, subject to the conditions of occupation having been complied with. Nearly all Crown lands are now dealt with under this optional system. Residence is compulsory, except under the cash system. Pastoral runs are let by auction for periods, depending on locality, of from three years to twenty-one years. Carrying capacity is limited to 20,000 sheep, and the rent varies from 4d. to 2s. 6d. per acre, or about 10d. per sheep per annum. Small grazing runs are open for application in areas up to 5,000 acres for first-class and 20,000 acres for second-class runs at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rent on cash prices (usually about 10s. to 20s. per acre), for terms of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for another twenty-one years at a valuation.

Land system
of New
Zealand.

1277. Village homestead settlements in New Zealand embrace lands which are disposed of for lease in perpetuity. The area of such settlements are limited to 100 acres. This system has been in operation over a period of thirteen years; and on the 31st March, 1898, there were 165 settlements, accommodating 1,567 settlers with their families, on

Village
settlements
in New
Zealand.

35,454 acres and having improvements on the land valued at £115,834. The sum lent by the Government amounted to £25,932, of which sum £2,462 has been repaid. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is charged until the amount is repaid. There are also special settlements by associations of persons, the area of each settlement not exceeding 11,000 acres, the individual holdings being 200 acres, which lands are let on lease in perpetuity at 4 per cent. on the capital value. Under the *Land for Settlements Act* 1894 the Government has power to acquire private land for the purposes of closer settlement. Such lands can only be dealt with as follow :—If town, suburban, or rural land, by leases in perpetuity; if pastoral land, as small grazing runs for terms of twenty-one years, with right of renewal. Special regulations are in force for improved farm settlements. Those who form settlements under this system are selected from the applicants by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, preference being given to married men. The areas of the farms vary from 10 to 200 acres according to locality; no selector can select more than one farm. The land is leased for 999 years at a rental of 4 per cent. on the capital value, to which is added 5 per cent. on the amount advanced by the Government for clearing, grassing, &c. The rates allowed for felling must not exceed £1 15s. per acre. Advances will be made, if required, to cover cost of sowing with grass, and also advance of not more than £10 towards building a house.

Crown lands
alienated,
1898.

1278. In Victoria, the land finally alienated from the Crown in fee simple during 1898 amounted to 305,697 acres, as against 290,998 acres in 1897; 284,951 acres in 1896; 352,730 acres in 1895; 373,176 acres in 1894; and 321,089 acres in 1893. Of the total area alienated in 1898, 154 acres were granted without purchase, as against 1,518 acres in 1897; 10,469 acres in 1896; 12,102 acres in 1895; and 362 acres in 1894. The extent of land sold by public auction amounted in 1898 to 3,405 acres, as against 4,095 acres in 1897; 2,650 acres in 1896; 3,348 acres in 1895; and 6,848 acres in 1894. The total area of land sold by public auction during the period under review amounted to 20,346 acres, whilst during the five previous years 1889-93, 50,399 acres were so sold.

Crown lands
alienated to
end of 1898.

1279. The total extent of Crown lands sold and finally parted with in Victoria up to the end of 1898 was 18,421,676 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 78,677 acres. The whole area alienated in fee simple was thus 18,500,353 acres, of which 6,673,024 acres, or 36 per cent., were sold by auction, and nearly the whole of the remainder was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands
selected.

1280. The total area selected in the colony up to the end of the year 1898, exclusive of the extent which had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown, amounted to 16,284,343 acres. For 11,609,075 acres of this area the purchase has been completed, whilst the remainder, amounting to 4,675,268 acres, represents the whole area still in process of alienation under the deferred payment system at the end of 1898. At the end of 1898 the amount due to the State for lands in process of alienation was £1,010,979, of which, however, only £778,085 was in arrear.

Selectors'
unpaid
purchase
money.

1281. The total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres ; and if from this be deducted the sum of the land granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 23,175,621 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1898 to 33,070,139 acres. Crown lands unalienated.

1282. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for settlement, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, and beds of rivers and lakes, the State forests ; water, timber, education, and other reserves. Deducting these lands—amounting in the aggregate to 8,263,549 acres, and 13,339,852 acres occupied under lease or licence for various terms of years—from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,070,139 acres, it will be found that the available area is narrowed down to 11,466,738 acres, of which about 2,066,910 acres are in the Mallee country. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1898 :— Public estate, 1898.

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
<i>Private Land.</i>	
Land alienated in fee simple	18,500,353*
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ...	4,675,268*
<i>Crown Lands.</i>	
Roads in connexion with the above	1,530,437
Water reserves †	280,225
Reserves for agricultural colleges and experimental farms ...	155,483
Timber reserves and State forests †	2,217,163
State education endowment reserves †	1,592,400
Reserves in Mallee country	397,881
Other reserves †	305,555
Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, &c., &c.	1,784,405
Lands in occupation under—	
Pastoral leases	1,088,164
Mallee pastoral leases	8,550,018
Perpetual leases in mallee country	116,573
Grazing area leases	3,114,743
Grazing licences for auriferous lands	417,133
Village settlements	48,688
Swamp leases	4,533
Available for occupation at end of 1898—	
In Mallee country	2,066,910
In other parts	9,399,828†
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

* Including Mildura (250,000 acres), of which 62,222 acres have already been alienated, and 187,778 acres are conditionally alienated.

† By an Act passed on the 6th November, 1893 (57 Vict., No. 1347), the area of reserves was reduced by 345,890 acres, which was to be used for agricultural village and homestead settlement, viz. water reserves by 15,100, education reserves by 315,000, State forests by 11,700, and other reserves by 4,090 acres.

‡ Of this area 3,819,205 acres are temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 36,313 acres of it may be sold by auction.

Crown lands
available for
settlement.

1283. It will be observed that at the end of 1898, 23,175,621 acres or about 41·2 per cent. of the whole area of the colony, were already alienated or in process of alienation; 8,263,549 acres, or 14·7 per cent., were occupied by roads, reserves, &c.; 13,339,852 acres, or 23·7 per cent., were occupied under lease* for pastoral purposes; and 11,454,470 acres, or 20·4 per cent., were available for immediate occupation.

Classification
of available
land.

1284. Following the classification provided for under the *Land Act* 1890, the estimated available area of Crown lands at the end of 1898 may be divided as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT AT
END OF 1898.

	Acres.
Pastoral lands in mallee country	2,066,910
„ other parts of colony	1,872,958
Agricultural and grazing lands	6,308,181
Auriferous lands	1,086,941
Swamp lands	83,167
Area excised from reserves under Act 1347 ...	12,268
May be sold by auction	36,313
Total	11,466,738

Amount
realized on
Crown land
alienated
in 1898.

1285. The amount realized for Crown lands finally alienated in 1898 was £318,474, or at the rate of £1 0s. 10d.† per acre. Of this sum, only part was received during the year, nearly all the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £14,680, or an average of £4 6s. 3d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £303,794, or an average of £1 0s. 1d. per acre.

Deferred
payments
on land sold
by auction.

1286. The principle of deferred payments in connexion with sales of Crown lands by auction was introduced for the first time in *The Land Act* 1884,‡ it being necessary to pay one-fourth of the price bid at the time of sale, the remaining three-fourths being, if desired by the purchaser, spread over three years, payable quarterly, in instalments of equal amounts, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. At the end of 1898 the balance outstanding was £29,831, out of a total of £940,274 purchase money during the last fourteen years; the principal received being £864,759 as well as £40,478 for interest.

Amount
realized,
1836 to 1898.

1287. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1898, the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £27,223,460, or at the rate of £1 9s. 7d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount

* Including a small proportion under licence for periods of five years.

† In view of the fact that payment for the greater portion extended over a term of years without interest, the actual average price was much less than this. See next paragraph.

‡ 48 Vict. No. 812, section 71.

extended over a series of years without interest, allowance for which, at the current rate, would, it is evident, materially reduce the amount the State actually obtained for the land. It may be calculated that, with interest at 5 per cent., if the payment of the £1 per acre by equal annual instalments be extended over ten years without interest, the amount of purchase money is really equivalent to only 15s. 6d. per acre, and if it be extended over twenty years, it is reduced to 12s. 6d. per acre.

1288. The private land in the colony consists practically of the areas shown in the first two lines of table following paragraph 1282 *ante*, amounting to 23,175,621 acres, of which, however, the purchase from the Crown of 4,675,268 acres was incomplete. The capital value of this land has been estimated, on the basis of municipal values, at close on 182½ millions sterling, and its unimproved value at over 108 millions. Lands held under lease from the Crown and rated by municipalities are included in the valuation. The following are the values for the urban and rural districts of the colony, the basis of the calculation being also shown:—

Capital and unimproved value of private land in Victoria.

**CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS,
BASED ON ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUE, 1898.**

District.	Annual Rateable Value.	Number of Years' Purchase (Assumed).	Capital Value of Land—	
			With Improvements.	Unimproved.*
Urban † ...	£ 5,104,115	16	£ 81,665,840	£ 40,832,920
Rural ...	5,048,385	20	100,967,700‡	67,311,800‡
Total ..	10,152,500	18	182,633,540	108,144,720

1289. During the year 1898, 635 applications were granted for the selection of 61,329 acres under the deferred payment system, the number of selectors having decreased yearly since 1894, and the area selected being greater than in 1896 and 1897, but less than in any other year since 1888. Of the 61,329 acres selected in 1898 all except 18 acres were selected for agricultural purposes, in allotments limited to 320 acres, the remainder (18 acres) being for purposes of residence or cultivation on or near gold-fields. The purchase money for these selections, chiefly payable by instalments extending over a period of twenty years, amounted to £63,334. The following is a summary

Selection of public lands, 1898.

* One-half total value in the case of urban, and two-thirds in the case of rural, which are the proportions found to prevail in New Zealand.

† Including cities, towns, and boroughs; also shires, wholly or for the most part, within the Metropolitan District.

‡ Of which about £1,000,000 represents the amount due to the Government for selections of which the purchase was not completed.

of the number of selectors, area selected, and the amount of purchase money payable under each authority :—

SELECTORS AND AREA SELECTED, 1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Selectors.	Area Selected.	Purchase money payable (Nominal).
			£
1894	1,180	119,699	124,520
1895	937	80,310	82,421
1896	842	44,695	45,983
1897	676	54,960	55,773
1898	635	61,329	63,334

Number of
selectors,
1870 to 1898.

1290. The number of selectors approximates closely to the number of approved applications. The following are the numbers in each of the fifteen years ended with 1898, the period from 1870 to 1883, and in the whole period from 1870 to 1898, those applying according to the different purposes allowed by the Land Act in force at the time of application being distinguished :—

APPROVED APPLICATIONS (SELECTORS), 1870 TO 1898.

Period.	Number of Selectors of Land.				Total.
	For Purposes of Cultivation.		For Residence and Cultiva- tion near Gold-fields.	For Residence.	
	With Residence.	Without Residence.			
1870 to 1883 * ...	79,207	293	13,938	231	93,669
1884 ...	3,918	71	1,002	11	5,002
1885 ...	3,930	68	714	83	4,795†
1886 ...	943	25	173	49	1,190†
1887 ...	147	...	39	15	201
1888 ...	317	...	...	10	327
1889 ...	418	41	...	2	461
1890 ...	518	33	...	...	551
1891 ...	539	37	...	...	576
1892 ...	538	30	...	...	568
1893 ...	820†	27	31§	...	878
1894 ...	997	105	78	...	1,180
1895 ...	861	34	42	...	937
1896 ...	804	34	4	...	842
1897 ...	655	20	1	...	676
1898 ...	605	26	4	...	635
Total ...	95,217	844	16,026	401	112,488

* For particulars respecting each year, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 417.

† The great majority of the applications approved in the years 1885 and 1886 were lodged in 1884 under the provisions of *The Land Act* 1869.

‡ Including fifteen in Mallee district.

§ See footnote (1) *supra*. Including also one for wattle cultivation

1291. It has been already stated that the area in process of alienation at the end of 1898 was 4,675,268 acres. Assuming an average of 141* acres to each selector, it would follow that the number of selectors who had not completed their purchases at that date was about 33,158.

Number of selectors at end of 1898.

1292. The extent of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally alienated during each of the last ten years, and in the whole period that has elapsed since the passing of *The Land Act* 1869 is shown in the following table, which distinguishes the extent sold by auction and that granted without purchase from that conditionally alienated or selected:—

Progress of settlement on public lands, 1870 to 1898.

**CROWN LANDS ABSOLUTELY AND CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED,
1870 TO 1898.**

Period.	Area Granted, Sold, and Selected.			Total.
	Granted without Purchase.	Sold by Auction. †	Conditionally Alienated. ‡ (Selected.)	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1870 to 1883§ ...	7,967	1,000,651	13,336,619	14,345,237
1884 ...	74	35,446	734,092	769,612
1885 ...	3,099	26,900	723,523	753,522
1886 ...	1,120	19,281	188,196	208,597
1887 ...	487	19,565	23,092	43,144
1888 ...	522	22,413	53,738	76,673
1889 ...	531	15,639	71,251	87,421
1890 ...	195	12,883	99,307	112,385
1891 ...	338	8,665	99,231	108,234
1892 ...	129	11,989	88,723	100,840
1893 ...	28	7,302	123,906	131,236
1894 ...	38,779 ||	7,667	119,699	166,145
1895 ...	12,102 ¶	4,208	80,310	96,620
1896 ...	10,469	3,346	44,695	58,510
1897 ...	1,518	4,470	54,960	60,948
1898 ...	154	3,405	61,329	64,888
Total ...	77,512	1,203,829	15,902,671	17,184,012

1293. Dividing the total number of acres selected by the total number of selectors, as shown in the last two tables, it is found that throughout the whole period of twenty-nine years the average number of acres taken up by each selector has been 141.

Average size of selections.

1294. Of the land which has been selected in former years 30,426 acres during 1898, held under 223 licences or leases, were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions.

Selected land forfeited, 1898.

* See paragraph 1293 *post*.

† Including 2,389 acres in 1883. 1,979 acres in 1889, 653 acres in 1890, 1,311 acres in 1891, 1,368 acres in 1892, 767 acres in 1893, 819 acres in 1894, 260 acres in 1895, 696 acres in 1896, 375 acres in 1897, and 685 acres in 1898 sold by private contract.

‡ A large proportion of the land referred to in this column may revert, and, as a matter of fact, a considerable quantity has reverted, to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, &c., and may subsequently be included in re-adjustments of selections, re-leased, sold by auction, or retained by the Crown. See paragraph 1280 *ante*. "Gold-fields" selections are included in this column.

§ For particulars respecting each year, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Volume II., paragraph 418.

¶ Including 33,417 acres granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. under special Acts.

|| Including 11,584 acres at Mildura granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in 1896.

Licence
liens.

In 13 cases the licences or leases were declared expired, in 10 cases at the holders' request, in 155 for non-payment of rent, in 9 cases through the land having been sold, in 34 for non-compliance with conditions, &c., and in 2 cases the land was abandoned. The Treasury profited by revocations and forfeitures to the extent of £3,889.

1295. Licensees of agricultural allotments (or selectors) under *The Land Act* 1869 and subsequent Acts are empowered to register licence liens for advances of money up to half the value of improvements effected. The number of such licence liens registered, the extent of land on which such liens were granted, and the amount secured were as follow in the last thirteen years:—

LICENCE LIENS, 1886 TO 1898.

Year.	Liens Registered.		
	Number.	Area on which Liens were Granted.	Amount Secured.
		Acres.	£
1886	326	79,099	38,924
1887	305	68,968	34,634
1888	405	95,294	48,098
1889	267	58,705	30,039
1890	216	46,467	25,244
1891	118	23,513	13,836
1892	75	12,998	8,548
1893	63	12,652	8,853
1894	53	9,765	5,457
1895	30	5,570	3,258
1896	12	1,494	1,181
1897	33	4,571	3,367
1898	25	2,816	2,543

1296. Until agricultural lands are selected they are generally leased as grazing areas, out of which the lessee has the right to make a selection.* The number of applications, number approved, extent approved, and the annual rental for the years 1894 to 1898 are set out in the following table:—

GRAZING AREA LEASES, 1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Applications.	Number Approved.	Extent for which Approval Granted.	Annual Rental.
			Acres.	£
1894 ...	1,018	638	189,874	1,761
1895 ...	575	374	91,227	832
1896 ...	553	251	67,275	664
1897 ...	638	262	73,499	766
1898 ...	566	222	81,288	751

* See paragraph 1248 *ante*.

1297. Under the present land system,* as modified by the *Land Act* 1898, it is intended that the purely pastoral lands of the colony, the whole of which are marked off as "pastoral allotments," should be occupied under lease for periods not exceeding fourteen years from the 29th December, 1899. But it is provided in the *Land Act* 1890, in case all the allotments should not be applied for, that temporary grazing licences, renewable annually, may be granted for the occupation of such lands and of unoccupied agricultural lands, so long as they may not be required for leasing under the principal sections of the Acts 1884, 1890, and 1898. Moreover, agricultural lands, which are not occupied for agricultural purposes, are leased in grazing areas as already stated; auriferous lands, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, may be licensed for grazing purposes for periods not exceeding seven years, and special provision is made for the occupation of the Mallee country; and by the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896, perpetual leases of Mallee lands are now granted. The following table shows the area of the Crown lands under the *Land Act* 1890 held under lease or licence for pastoral or grazing purposes, including Mallee pastoral leases and swamp lands, and of Perpetual Mallee leases at the end of 1898; also the number of leases and licences, and the annual rental payable.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1898.

(Under *Land Act* 1890 and *Mallee Lands Act* 1896.)

Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences or Leases.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Annual Rental.
		Acres.	£
Pastoral leases (sec. 21) ...	73	1,088,164	3,210
Grazing area leases (sec. 32) ...	7,826	3,114,743	29,101
Grazing licences (secs. 3, 119, and 123)	3,621	3,480,439	13,605
„ „ (auriferous lands, secs. 65 and 67)†	5,424	417,133	9,081
Mallee pastoral leases (Part II.) ...	3,469	8,550,018	16,000
Swamp lands, sec. 85 <i>Lands Act</i> 1890...	119	4,533	2,281
Perpetual leases, <i>Mallee Lands Act</i> 1896	221	116,573	971
Total ...	20,753	16,771,603	74,249

1298. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent of land embraced in a pastoral lease was 14,906 acres, in a grazing area lease 398 acres, in a grazing licence (secs. 3, 119, and 123) 961 acres, and in a Mallee pastoral lease 2,465 acres. The areas are exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto.

1299. According to the table the average rent per acre of land held under pastoral leases was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ farthings (·708d.); of land held

* The present system of land settlement is now mainly controlled by the new *Land Act* 1898, as read in conjunction with the *Land Act* 1890; see paragraph 1245 ante.

† Including licences for residences or cultivation limited to 20 acres each. At the end of 1898 the number of these was 4,321, but the area was only 78,361 acres.

under grazing area lease $2\frac{1}{4}$ pence (2·24d.) ; of land held under grazing licence nearly one penny (·938d.) ; and of Mallee pastoral lands nearly one halfpenny (·449d.). The rental of pastoral and grazing lands as a whole showed a decrease as compared with the previous year of £4,194.

Mallee
pastoral
leases.

1300. The Mallee country (exclusive of the irrigation colony of Mildura—250,000 acres) contains an estimated area of about 11,322,000 acres, of which about 155,200 acres is occupied by roads. The country is divided into blocks and allotments for pastoral purposes, of which the number of leases, the approximate area held, and the annual rental, are shown in the following table, whilst by the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896 and the *Lands Act* 1898 perpetual leases and agricultural and grazing allotment licences are provided for, similar particulars of which also appear in the table below :—

**MALLEE PASTORAL LEASES, LICENCES, AND PERPETUAL LEASES ON
31st DECEMBER, 1898.**

Description of Leaseholds.				Number of Leases.	Area.	Annual Rental.*
					Acres.	£
Mallee blocks	...	...	...	61	5,396,895	} 16,000
„ allotments	...	...	...	3,408	3,153,123	
„ licences	...	...	...	85	35,411	1,772
„ perpetual leases	...	...	...	221	116,573	971
Total	...	...	...	3,775	8,702,002	18,743

Mallee areas
still unoc-
cupied, 1898.

1301. At the end of 1898 the following areas were still available for occupation in the Mallee country :—Fifteen Mallee blocks, having a total area of 1,409,280 acres ; 67 Mallee allotments, with an area of 395,315 acres ; and 445 agricultural allotments, with an area of 262,315 acres.

Average
rental of
Mallee
country.

1302. According to the figures in the table, the average rental per 100 acres payable for pastoral leases in the Mallee country is 3s. 9d., whilst that for perpetual leases is 2d. per acre, and the annual payment for licences is 1s.

Land
revenue.

1303. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into (1) receipts from the alienation in fee simple, including the price realized from sales and from rents which count towards the purchase money ; (2) receipts on account of temporary

* Approximate only.

occupation, which include payment for pastoral leases and grazing licences, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, &c., and rents which do not count towards the purchase money; (3) penalties, interest and fees for grants, leases, licences, &c. The gross receipts in 1898 show a decrease of nearly £81,000 as compared with those in 1894, nearly £100,000 as compared with 1895; £36,343 as compared with 1896; and about £30,150 as compared with 1897, chiefly under the head of alienation. The following are the actual receipts for the five years:—

LAND REVENUE, 1894 TO 1898.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amount Received.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Alienation in fee simple and progressive ...	337,849	358,847	304,051	302,940	270,276
Temporary occupation	88,592	87,708	82,452	76,371	77,936
Penalties, fees, &c. ...	18,958	16,526	14,314	15,311	16,262
Total ...	445,399	463,081	400,817	394,622	364,474

1304. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the *Local Government Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1112), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 1st March, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief; and, should they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of £10. Agricultural statistic.

1305. In assigning the duty of collecting statistics to the local bodies, the law did not provide that they should receive any payment therefor; and thus, although under the provision of the Act whereby the Governor in Council had power to prescribe the manner as well as the form of the statistics, elaborate instructions for the guidance of the persons employed had each year been supplied them, the Government had practically but little control over the work, and hence many of the returns were not sent in until long after the appointed time, and some were furnished in anything but a satisfactory condition. This Bonuses for collecting statistics.

being the case, it was decided by the Government—for the first time in 1883-4—to offer bonuses ranging, according to the nature of the country, from £6 to £3 per 100 schedules collected, to such municipalities as should furnish authentic and complete returns punctually at the appointed time; the amount to be reduced one-half if the returns were delayed for five days, three-quarters if they were delayed for ten days, and forfeited altogether if ten days should be exceeded. These bonuses were given for the nine years ended with 1891-2 with excellent effect, as the measures taken resulted in the statistics being sent in at such a date that it became possible to publish nearly complete returns fully two months earlier than in previous years. They were discontinued during the next six years, owing to retrenchment, with the result that the delay and difficulties formerly experienced were again encountered; but in 1898-9 the Government decided to again revert to the bonus system, but on a reduced scale ranging from £6 to £2 per 100 schedules collected, the average paid per 100 schedules collected being £3 Os. 3d. as against £4 6s. 9d. in 1891-2. The result during the six years ended with 1897-8, when no bonuses were given, was that the preliminary return of the principal crops was not published, on the average, until the 26th April, and the complete returns until the 17th August, whilst on one occasion the former was not available until the 3rd June, and the latter until the 9th October; whereas in 1898-9 the former was published on the 6th April and the latter on the 12th July.*

Alterations
effected in
Agricultural
Schedule.

1306. With a view of obtaining more accurate data and additional information respecting the more important branches of agriculture, as well as to facilitate the work of collection, several alterations and additions were made in the Agricultural Schedule for 1895-6 and subsequent years. These resulted in the quantity of grain harvested being returned by "bags" instead of "bushels" as formerly; in wheaten and oaten hay being separately distinguished; in the omission of the item "Value of improvements on farms," which was of doubtful value, besides being a source of much trouble and delay; in particulars being furnished respecting the number of dairy cows, the milk yield, the acreage (subsequently altered to "number of trees") under each kind of fruit; and the quantity of old wheat on farms on 31st December. The substitution of "bags" for "bushels" not only relieves the collector of much calculation, often of a rough-and-ready character, in converting bags—the farmer's unit of measure—into bushels, but allows of a more accurate estimate being made at the head office of the quantity of each kind of grain, as the exact average equivalent is now carefully computed each season from returns, kindly furnished by the principal merchants, millers, &c., of the gross weight of a large number of bags of each kind of grain. By means of the return of old stocks of wheat on farms—the "invisible supply"—supplemented by returns from railway stations, grain stores, and mills—the "visible supply"—complete information has been made available of the total quantity of old stocks of wheat held in the colony at end of 1895 and each subsequent year, which

* In 1899-00 still better results were obtained, for the preliminary return was published on 27th March, and the final return on the 8th June.

ought to afford an effective check on the harvest returns, and in conjunction with this latter to serve as a guide for gauging the requirements of the colony and the surplus available for export.

1307. A new method for the partial collection of Agricultural Statistics was introduced in December, 1896, when an attempt was made for the first time by this office to obtain an early return of the area under wheat, together with an estimate of the crop, by means of cards posted direct to farmers in the wheat-growing districts. No action was taken to compel farmers to supply the information, but it was believed that, as the publication of such information would be greatly for the benefit of farmers in enabling them to more readily fix a fair price for their crop, few would fail to respond to the request. The result was disappointing, as less than three-fourths (72 per cent.) of the farmers returned the cards, and from the data supplied by them it became necessary to frame an estimate for the whole colony, which was at first attempted with some diffidence. Various methods of estimation suggested themselves, but the one finally adopted in regard to area, was based on the assumption that whatever change in area occurred in the current season as compared with the previous one on farms for which the information was returned; a corresponding change also took place on those for which no cards were received. On the occasion referred to the area actually returned by the cards for 1896-7 amounted to 1,199,797 acres, and the crop to 1,188,487 bags, from which an estimate for the whole colony was arrived at of 1,644,616 acres and 1,628,800 bags, which was published in the principal Melbourne newspapers on the 26th January, 1897. The complete returns collected in the usual manner and published about four months later, showed the correct area to be 1,580,613 acres, and the produce 1,712,809 bags. The early estimate of the areas was thus about 4 per cent. above, but that of the produce about 5 per cent. below, what was shown by the final returns. This method of obtaining an early estimate of the crop—before the crop had been actually harvested in many cases—having been strongly objected to, was not tried again, and it evidently had a prejudicial effect on the ordinary collection of Agricultural Statistics—possibly owing to an assumption on the part of municipalities that as an estimate had already been published, there was no need for expedition in the publication of a second return, as the final results could not be published until the 9th of October. It was decided, however, to continue the card system for obtaining an early return of the area under wheat about September each year, with a view of its being used by the Press as a basis for estimating the prospective yield before, and the actual yield after, the harvest, until the publication of the Agricultural Statistics. It is to be regretted, however, that the farmers are becoming more lax in returning the cards; the percentage returned having fallen off from three-fourths in 1897-8 to about two-thirds in 1898-9.* The results of the tabulation of the area under wheat by means of cards, and a comparison of the area estimated from the cards with that shown by the ordinary Agricultural Statistics

New method of obtaining early estimate of area under wheat.

* In 1899-00 the proportion fell still lower, viz., to 63 per cent.

collected by the municipal authorities, are shown in the following table :—

AREA UNDER WHEAT BY POST-CARD SYSTEM COMPARED WITH FINAL RETURNS.

Season.	Cards Despatched.	Cards Returned.		Area under Wheat.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Estimated by Cards in September.	According to Final Returns Agricultural Statistic.
				Acres.	Acres.
1896-7	17,396	12,586	72	1,644,616	1,580,613
1897-8	18,434	13,942	76	1,784,093	1,774,677*
1898-9	19,683	13,168	67	2,238,293	2,361,255*

NOTE.—For the season 1899-1900, 24,448 cards were sent to wheat-growers, of which 63 per cent. were returned, the estimated area under wheat for grain and hay being 2,443,820 acres, and that actually returned in the ordinary manner 2,363,470 acres.

Wheat card used.

1308. The following is a copy of the card despatched for the season 1900-1 :—

Sh. Co. Psh. /

AREA UNDER WHEAT, 1900.

Acres Sown _____

(Include Wheat sown for Hay.)

Wheat on Farm on the night of the 31st August,

1900 _____ Bags.

(Do not include Stocks stored elsewhere.)

Signature _____

Address _____

NOTE.—You are particularly requested to carefully fill up this card, and return it in the enclosed envelope **immediately** after 31st August, 1900. If no wheat is sown this year, please state so. Individual cards will be treated as **strictly confidential**, and will **not** be used in any way for purposes of **taxation**.

Agricultural statistics, 1896-9.

1309. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1899.† Tables embodying

* It is believed and is assumed that the area cut for hay is included in 1897-8, but it was known to be included in 1898-9.

† For later information, and also for a summary of the agricultural statistics of each year, since the first settlement of the colony, see the second folding sheet to this work.

the final results of these statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 12th July last,* and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*. Notwithstanding the reduction in the municipal subsidy, the work devolving on the municipalities was well performed, and the returns in most instances were furnished in fairly good time, although owing to delay on the part of a few shires in important agricultural districts the publication of the whole was somewhat delayed.

1310. The following table shows the total number of farm holdings visited in shires, cities, towns, and boroughs each season, from 1892-3 to 1898-9 :—

Year.	Number of Cultivated Holdings.	In Shires.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.
1892-3	35,223	34,233	990
1893-4	34,549	33,631	918
1894-5	34,249	33,280	969
1895-6	33,684	32,731	953
1896-7	34,354	33,384	970
1897-8	34,990†	33,948	1,042
1898-9	39,877†	38,652	1,225

1311. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 3,877,922 acres in 1898-9, as against 3,260,312 acres in 1897-8. The increase shown by the figures was therefore 617,610 acres. The following statement shows the rapid growth of agriculture in the colony in decades commencing with 1840. The areas are given exclusive, as well as inclusive, of permanent artificial grass, as a uniform method of collecting the information under that head did not prevail in all the years :—

AREAS UNDER TILLAGE, 1840 TO 1899.

Year.	Inclusive of Permanent Artificial Grass.	Exclusive of Permanent Artificial Grass.
	acres.	acres.
1840	3,210	3,210
1850-1	52,340	52,179
1860-1	419,380	407,740
1870-1	909,015	762,026
1880-1	1,997,943	1,742,949
1890-1	2,652,768	2,417,527
1894-5	2,980,299	2,779,243
1895-6	2,884,514	2,704,263
1896-7	3,097,998	2,925,416
1897-8	3,260,312	3,144,574
1898-9	3,877,922	3,727,765

* In 1899 tables containing a statement of the extent of land under crop, and yield of wheat, were published in the Melbourne daily journals of the 21st March; and of oats, barley, and hay, on 6th April, and in 1900 on 17th and 27th March respectively.
On about 30,700 of these wheat was grown, against 15,400 in 1897-8.

Area cultivated per head of population.

1312. The average area returned as in cultivation to each person in the colony was $3\frac{1}{8}$ acres in 1898-9, as against a little over $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres five years previously, and a shade over $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres ten years previously. The exact proportions in 1888-9, and each year since 1892-3, are as follow :—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.*
(Exclusive of permanent artificial grass.)

	Acres.		Acres.
1888-9	2.15	1896-7	2.49
1893-4	2.38	1897-8	2.67
1894-5	2.36	1898-9	3.17
1895-6	2.29		

Increase of cultivation in different counties in eighteen years.

1313. In the eighteen years ended with 1898-9 the land under cultivation in Victoria increased by nearly 2,000,000 acres, or by 94 per cent., but the increase was confined to 24 counties situated for the most part in the northern or north-western parts of the colony, a decrease having taken place in thirteen of the southern counties, embracing generally the oldest and longest settled agricultural districts. The following are the counties in which cultivation increased or decreased respectively, arranged in order according to the increase or decrease shown in each :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CULTIVATION IN VARIOUS COUNTIES, 1880-1 TO 1898-9.

Counties.	Number of Acres in Cultivation.		
	1880-1.	1898-9.	Difference in 18 Years.
<i>Showing an Increase.</i>			
Borong	272,955	657,074	384,119
Karkaroc	252	371,044	370,792
Tatchera	38,857	318,704	279,847
Moirā	194,780	470,165	275,385
Lowan	53,872	278,773	224,901
Kara Kara	141,921	216,326	74,405
Rodney	144,382	206,220	61,838
Gladstone	104,321	165,628	61,307
Buln Buln	56,444	110,225	53,781
Bendigo	153,046	183,496	30,450
Bogong	48,758	78,378	29,620
Grant	71,128	96,004	24,876
Gunbower	105,344	114,864	9,520
Polwarth	10,447	18,289	7,842
Bourke	96,110	103,777	7,667
Evelyn	13,700	19,107	5,407
Ripon	38,481	42,853	4,372
Delatite	40,156	44,344	4,188
Benambra	4,316	7,565	3,249
Heytesbury	9,016	9,393	377
Others (4)	5,598	23,734	18,136
Total	1,603,884	3,535,968	1,932,074

* Inclusive of permanent artificial grass, the proportions were as follow :—2.35, 2.57, 2.53, 2.64, 2.68, 2.77, and 3.30.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CULTIVATION IN VARIOUS COUNTIES,
1880-1 TO 1898-9—*continued.*

Counties.	Number of Acres in cultivation.		
	1880-1.	1898-9.	Difference in 18 Years.
<i>Showing a Decrease.</i>			
Normanby	19,918	19,771	147
Tanjil	26,938	26,169	769
Dalhousie	52,677	51,516	1,161
Dundas	15,579	14,337	1,242
Talbot	111,554	109,785	1,769
Anglesey	11,330	9,211	2,119
Hampden	9,792	7,006	2,786
Follett	10,555	5,684	4,871
Villiers	49,242	41,350	7,892
Mornington	35,900	27,712	8,188
Grenville	47,127	26,173	20,954
Others (2)	3,447	3,245	202
Total	394,059	341,959	52,100
Grand Total	1,997,943	3,877,922	1,879,979

1314. In Australasia the area under cultivation has increased from 3,100,000 acres in 1870 to 12,590,000 acres in 1898, there having been an increase of 3,770,000 during the decade 1871-80, 2,450,000 during the decade 1881-90, and of 3,270,000 during the eight years ended with 1898. In most of the individual colonies a large increase is observable from period to period, more especially in the cases of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand; but the increase has been comparatively small in South Australia since 1880, and in Tasmania since 1890. Notwithstanding its small area, Victoria has now a much larger extent under cultivation than any other colony. Formerly South Australia was foremost in this respect, but it was overtaken by Victoria in 1890. Victoria has brought under cultivation nearly 7 per cent. of its total area, or a far larger proportion than any of the other colonies, which, with the exception of Tasmania and New Zealand, cultivate considerably less than 2 per cent.; thus, Victoria has 69 acres cultivated out of every 1,000; Tasmania, 31; New Zealand, 30; New South Wales, 13; South Australia, 5; Queensland, 1; and Western Australia only one-third of an acre; whilst Australia as a whole has only $5\frac{1}{2}$ and Australasia $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres cultivated in every 1,000. Some idea of the future of these colonies in regard to agriculture may be formed when it is considered that the proportion in Great Britain is 62 per cent., and in the United States 10 per cent.—the latter being twenty times as high as in Australia. The following

Area under cultivation in Australasian Colonies.

are the areas under cultivation in each colony in 1898 and in every tenth year, commencing with 1870:—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT
VARIOUS PERIODS.

Colony.	Acres under Cultivation. (000's omitted.)			
	1870.	1880.	1890.	1898.
Victoria	909,	1,998,	2,653,	3,878,
New South Wales	427,	706,	1,499,	2,555,
Queensland	52,	121,	240,	422,
South Australia	959,	2,574,	2,649,	2,967,
Western Australia	55,	64,	122,	216,
Total	2,402,	5,463,	7,163,	10,038,
Tasmania	330,	373,	517,	532,
New Zealand	364,	1,030,	1,636,	2,015,
Grand Total	3,096,	6,866,	9,316,	12,585,

Area cultivated per head in Australasian Colonies.

1315. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian Colony during the last six seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent per head that each colony cultivates:—

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1893-4 TO 1898-9.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.						
	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Mean.
1. South Australia	8·07	7·48	7·38	7·17	7·17	8·18	7·57
2. Tasmania	3·57	3·65	2·85	2·74	2·91	3·00	3·12
3. Victoria	2·57	2·53	2·44	2·63	2·77	3·30	2·71
4. New Zealand	2·17	2·02	2·21	2·32	2·31	2·71	2·29
5. New South Wales	1·23	1·33	1·29	1·57	1·66	1·90	1·50
6. Western Australia	1·91	1·78	1·51	1·00	1·09	1·29	1·43
7. Queensland	·58	·64	·65	·74	·83	·85	·71

Results in different colonies compared.

1316. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and Queensland much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that over a series of years there is not much difference in the proportions per head in Tasmania, Victoria, and New Zealand, which (in the order named) stand next below South Australia in this respect.

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian Colony during the twenty-five years ended with 1898-9, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), Appendix C, *ante*.

1317. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1898-9 the area under wheat was larger by 496,713 acres than in 1897-8, by 573,550 acres than in 1896-7, and by 684,804 acres than in 1893-4, when the extent so cultivated was larger than in any previous year. An increase as compared with the previous year is also noticeable under barley and green forage; but a decrease occurred under oats, potatoes, and hay. The area under oats was at its maximum in 1896-7, when it reached 419,460 acres, the next highest acreage being 294,183 acres in 1897-8, and then 266,000 acres which occurred both in 1894-5 and 1898-9. Although the area under barley increased in the latest season, as compared with the previous year, by 10,654 acres, the cultivation of this cereal has fallen off by over 50 per cent. since 1894-5. The area under potatoes has not varied much in the last 30 years, although, with the exception of 1892-3 and 1893-4, it was lower in the last than in any other year since 1884-5. Notwithstanding that the area under hay fell off in the last twelve months, it was still much larger than in any year prior to 1897-8. The extent returned as under green forage fluctuates considerably; during the last twelve years it reached its highest point (250,000 acres) in 1892-3, and its lowest point (138,000 acres) in 1897-8, which fluctuations may be due to the fact that in the last twelve years the collectors have been instructed not to visit holdings on which there was no other cultivated land than that laid down under permanent artificial grass, which is included under the head of green forage. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last five seasons:—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1895 TO 1899.*

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895 ...	1,373,668	266,444	97,340	56,383	492,578	217,847
1896 ...	1,412,736	255,503	78,438	43,895	464,482	206 190
1897 ...	1,580,613	419,460	62,373	43,532	416,667	195,625
1898 ...	1,657,450	294,183	37,205	44,197	580,000	138,425
1899 ...	2,154,163	266,159	47,859	41,252	565,345	169,962

1318. The wheat crop in 1898-9 showed an increase of 9,000,000 bushels as compared with the previous year, and there was also a marked increase in the other principal crops, more especially barley and potatoes. The wheat crop in 1898-9—19,581,304 bushels—was by far the largest ever raised in the colony; the next largest being in 1883-4, when 15,570,245 bushels were raised, or over 4,000,000 bushels less than in the season under notice. The gross yield of oats was larger than that in any previous years except 1889-90, 1894-5, and 1896-7, in the last of which years over 6,800,000 bushels were raised; the gross yield of barley, although much larger than in the three previous years

Produce of
principal
crops.

* In 1898-1900 the areas were:—Wheat, 2,162,836; oats, 271,076; barley, 79,561; potatoes, 55,248; and hay, 448,398 acres.

was exceeded in five still earlier years; the gross yield of potatoes was exceeded in seven previous years, and that of hay was exceeded in only one previous year, viz., 1892-3, by 16,750 tons. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of these crops from 1894-5 to 1898-9 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1894-5 TO 1898-9.*

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1894 ...	15,255,200	4,951,371	1,033,861	144,708	503,355
1895 ...	11,445,878	5,633,286	1,596,463	196,706	621,547
1896 ...	5,653,174	2,880,045	715,592	117,238	390,861
1897 ...	7,091,029	6,816,951	815,605	146,555	449,056
1898 ...	10,580,217	4,809,479	758,454	67,296	659,635
1899 ...	19,511,304	5,523,419	1,112,567	161,142	723,299

Area under,
and produce
of, wheat.

1319. The following table shows the area under, and gross produce of, wheat during the year ending 1st March, 1899, also the average produce of wheat per acre in each county cultivating over 10,000 acres of wheat during the years 1894-5 to 1898-9, arranged according to the gross production in 1898-9 :—

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA AND PRODUCE OF CROP, 1898-9,
AND AVERAGE PRODUCE 1894-5 TO 1898-9.

Counties.	Year 1898-9.		Average Production per Acre.				
	Area under Wheat.	Gross Produce.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Borong ...	397,859	4,040,014	8·0	4·8	2·8	4·0	10·2
Moirā ...	323,532	3,158,871	8·3	5·8	8·6	11·1	9·8
Rodney ...	132,273	1,839,504	10·5	4·5	7·2	13·8	13·9
Lowā ...	182,799	1,621,363	5·9	5·0	2·4	4·3	8·9
Tatchera ...	282,247	1,267,799	9·8	2·2	3·3	4·2	4·5
Kara Kara...	110,327	1,246,306	8·7	4·4	4·8	7·8	11·3
Karkaroc...	341,081	1,161,342	8·1	2·4	2·7	1·0	5·4
Bendigo ...	85,749	1,105,235	11·9	3·9	6·3	12·1	12·9
Gladstone ...	89,721	1,099,132	9·1	3·4	4·4	8·1	12·3
Bogong ...	36,932	607,965	5·1	8·2	11·0	10·0	16·5
Delatite ...	21,449	437,636	8·7	10·4	16·5	15·2	20·4
Gunbower...	65,220	379,046	10·3†	2·2	6·2	9·7	5·8
Talbot ...	17,077	360,214	14·6†	15·2†	17·3	19·5	21·1
Dalhousie ...	13,614	270,094	16·9†	18·4†	20·9	20·3	19·8
Weeah ...	10,909	83,784	11·9†	4·7†	2·7†	2·4	7·7
Others (21)†	43,374	902,999	12·5	11·1	13·6	14·7	20·8
Total ...	2,154,163	19,581,304	8·33	4·01	4·49	6·38	9·09

* In 1899-1900 the produce was as follows:—Wheat, 15,306,350; oats, 6,111,263; barley, 1,465,966 bushels; potatoes, 173,381; and hay, 533,627 tons. See foot-note (*) on preceding page.

† In these instances there was less than 10,000 acres under cultivation.

1320. As regards the acreable yield of wheat, it will be noticed that in 1898-9, taking the colony as a whole, it was nearly half as high again as in 1897-8, and about twice as high as in 1895-6 and 1896-7, and three-fourths of a bushel more than in 1894-5. The yield per acre in 1898-9 was much lower in Tatchera, Karkarooc and Weeah than in 1894-5, lower in Moira than in 1897-8, in Dalhousie than in 1896-7 or 1897-8, and in Gunbower than in 1894-5, 1896-7, or 1897-8; but with these exceptions the yield per acre was higher in 1898-9 than in any previous year shown in the table.

1321. Most oats in 1898-9 were cultivated in the counties of Lowan, Talbot, Borung, Moira, Kara Kara, Bendigo, and Gladstone; most barley in Moira; most potatoes in Bourke, Grant, Talbot, Villiers, Buln Buln, and Dalhousie; and most hay in Borung, Grant, Bourke, Talbot, and Moira. The following table gives a statement of the number of acres under these crops in each county cultivating over 3,000 acres of any of the crops named:—

OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY.—
AREA UNDER CROP.

Counties.	Area under Crop, 1898-9.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bendigo	18,449	550	1	33,154
Bogong	4,938	168	602	14,541
Borong	19,620	828	16	69,923
Bourke	11,688	4,142	7,421	48,146
Buln Buln	4,628	422	3,554	9,299
Dalhousie	15,255	1,129	3,478	14,826
Delatite	7,611	495	1,384	9,266
Dundas	3,243	750	56	4,381
Evelyn	611	58	806	6,450
Gladstone	18,090	386	21	19,440
Grant	11,210	3,426	5,832	58,138
Grenville	3,768	1,008	1,115	14,039
Gunbower	9,766	1,560	4	15,340
Hampden	615	341	323	3,736
Kara Kara	18,455	234	100	24,827
Karkarooc	4,150	70	...	9,726
Lowan	23,419	398	10	29,740
Moira	19,496	12,979	9	40,666
Mornington	904	129	1,804	10,675
Normanby	4,560	1,420	1,078	5,323
Polwarth	2,129	627	1,365	3,771
Ripon	7,417	373	467	15,952
Rodney	11,796	4,070	5	19,735
Talbot	19,966	1,379	5,058	47,029
Tanjil	1,729	1,957	840	7,462
Tatchera	9,570	894	...	11,555
Villiers	5,473	6,873	4,020	6,147
All others (10) ...	7,603	1,193	1,883	12,058
Total	266,159	47,859	41,252	565,845

Acres
able
yield
of
wheat.

Area under
other principal
crops
in principal
counties.

Gross produce of other principal crops in principal counties.

1322. By the next table, which shows the gross produce of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in the same counties, it will be seen that in 1898-9 most oats were grown in Talbot, Dalhousie, Moira, Bendigo, Grant, and Gladstone, in the order named; 40 per cent. of the barley in Villiers and Moira; most potatoes in Grant, Bourke, Talbot, Buln Buln, Villiers, and Dalhousie; and most hay in Grant, Talbot, Borung, Bourke, Moira, and Bendigo:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1898-9.

Counties.			Gross Produce, 1898-9.			
			Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
Bendigo	...	...	377,952	9,759	2	34,567
Bogong	...	...	135,069	4,191	2,854	19,581
Borung	...	...	229,568	12,261	25	67,474
Bourke	...	...	217,740	95,459	23,921	51,172
Buln Buln	...	...	133,913	10,827	16,984	19,964
Dalhousie	...	...	472,681	34,767	12,954	26,740
Delatite	...	...	259,348	12,550	5,824	14,620
Dundas	...	...	108,757	27,497	186	8,527
Evelyn	...	...	21,097	1,240	3,862	12,111
Gladstone	...	...	316,378	6,416	85	19,248
Grant	...	...	325,767	89,014	25,264	89,512
Grenville	...	...	106,144	24,797	2,705	23,273
Gunbower	...	...	65,076	19,352	14	7,979
Hampden	...	...	18,806	11,309	1,975	8,064
Kara Kara	...	...	295,740	4,531	635	22,018
Karkarooc	...	...	23,388	606	...	6,052
Lowan	...	...	235,671	5,710	12	27,014
Moira	...	...	382,479	160,097	12	36,224
Mornington	...	...	34,076	2,200	9,285	20,779
Normanby	...	...	132,371	35,813	2,561	9,063
Polwarth	...	...	70,308	22,156	3,817	7,925
Ripon	...	...	194,200	9,547	1,407	28,098
Rodney	...	...	234,294	69,026	12	19,432
Talbot	...	...	597,648	39,926	21,164	88,550
Tanjil	...	...	56,198	64,681	2,346	12,550

GROSS PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1898-9—continued.

Counties.	Gross Produce, 1898-9.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
Tatchera	66,385	18,396	...	7,067
Villiers	182,801	280,141	14,877	15,092
All others (10)* ...	229,564	40,298	8,359	20,603
Total	5,523,419	1,112,567	161,142	723,299

1823. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in the same counties during the last five seasons is given in the following table:—

Average
yield of
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1894-5 TO 1898-9.

Counties.	Oats (Bushels).					Barley (Bushels).				
	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Bendigo	26·9	9·4	15·8	19·7	20·5	19·0	6·2	10·3	16·0	17·7
Bogong	15·7	21·4	26·0	20·7	27·4	9·7	14·7	15·8	18·4	25·0
Borong	16·5	5·7	5·2	5·8	11·7	13·8	6·3	4·3	9·7	14·8
Bourke	24·3	20·1	26·0	24·5	18·6	23·8	24·4	24·5	28·0	23·1
Buln Buln	24·1	23·1	20·7	22·9	28·9	23·7	25·5	19·2	24·6	25·7
Dalhousie	24·1	21·1	24·2	24·6	31·0	19·0	15·8	20·0	31·2	30·8
Delatite	16·8	19·3	27·7	20·3	34·1	15·3	17·6	22·2	26·2	25·4
Dundas	19·3	20·2	25·5	25·0	33·5	21·7	19·5	29·9	28·2	36·7
Gladstone	21·5	8·7	12·6	14·0	17·5	15·4	4·9	6·5	10·4	16·6
Grant	27·2	22·3	30·3	25·1	29·1	25·7	22·1	27·8	27·4	26·0
Grenville	21·3	23·0	22·0	24·7	28·2	28·0	29·4	15·6	30·1	24·6
Gunbower	21·8	5·0	17·0	15·7	6·7	17·0	5·3	11·8	15·3	12·4
Kara Kara	18·5	8·8	9·9	13·7	16·0	15·6	5·8	5·3	11·6	19·4
Karkaroc	18·4	3·8	8·3	5	5·7	14·7	1·3	3·9	4·0	8·7
Lowan	13·6	8·6	5·1	6·4	10·1	12·0	10·4	5·0	10·3	14·4
Moir	22·6	11·3	22·6	18·6	19·6	13·4	6·5	9·0	13·7	12·3
Normanby	19·1	16·1	19·6	21·2	29·0	21·8	24·5	27·7	24·0	25·2
Ripon	18·7	19·4	22·6	22·8	26·2	14·7	9·3	23·4	16·0	25·6
Rodney	23·9	8·7	17·6	18·8	19·9	16·3	4·5	9·3	17·5	17·0
Talbot	24·3	21·6	22·6	24·1	29·9	22·2	20·7	17·5	23·1	29·0
Tatchera	21·4	4·7	10·9	7·6	6·9	19·8	5·2	7·2	14·3	20·6
Villiers	22·1	18·9	22·6	25·0	33·4	29·7	29·6	33·7	32·0	40·8
All others *	22·5	18·8	26·5	24·8	31·6	22·3	18·9	29·8	31·5	33·0
Total	21·1	11·3	16·3	16·4	20·8	16·4	9·1	13·1	20·4	23·3

* Cultivating less than 3,000 acres of each of the crops named.

**AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND
HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1894-5 TO 1898-9—continued..**

Counties.	Potatoes (Tons).					Hay (Tons).				
	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Bendigo ...	1.69	1.07	1.33	...	2.00	1.24	.52	.64	.92	1.04
Bogong ...	3.74	2.60	3.39	2.00	4.74	.72	.68	1.08	.96	1.35
Borong ...	2.06	.91	1.00	1.13	1.56	1.00	.61	.43	.56	.96
Bourke ...	2.93	2.30	3.17	2.10	3.22	1.64	.83	1.82	1.52	1.06
Buln Buln ...	4.13	3.89	4.56	1.26	4.78	1.56	1.42	1.43	1.54	2.15
Dalhousie ...	2.62	2.20	3.00	1.17	3.72	1.45	1.18	1.60	1.72	1.80
Delatite ...	3.05	2.80	3.52	1.48	4.21	.98	.85	1.33	1.14	1.58
Gladstone ...	1.83	.95	.58	1.21	4.05	1.15	.60	.56	.79	.99
Grant ...	2.90	2.60	4.00	1.64	4.33	1.76	1.32	1.69	1.57	1.54
Grenville ...	3.69	2.69	2.48	1.23	2.43	1.22	1.17	1.31	1.47	1.66
Gunbower ...	2.13	.50	2.22	.73	3.50	1.13	.46	.61	.76	.52
Karkaroc ...	1.80	1.20	1.50	1.50	...	.93	.42	.47	.97	.62
Lowan ...	2.28	1.38	2.14	1.20	1.20	.85	.60	.43	.58	.91
Moir ...	1.94	.33	.25	.59	1.33	1.08	.55	.88	.92	.89
Mornington ...	4.80	3.98	4.59	2.29	5.15	1.24	1.03	1.39	1.48	1.95
Normanby ...	4.11	3.04	3.94	1.73	2.38	1.17	.88	1.12	1.29	1.70
Polwarth ...	4.48	3.28	2.72	1.59	2.80	1.75	1.90	1.53	2.17	2.10
Ripon ...	2.39	1.37	2.16	1.14	3.01	1.50	1.29	1.48	1.66	1.76
Rodney ...	2.43	1.00	2.00	...	2.40	1.30	.46	.72	.96	.98
Talbot ...	2.42	1.96	2.73	1.17	4.18	1.57	1.23	1.27	1.71	1.88
Tatchera ...	1.87	.17	1.50	.33	...	1.00	.47	.53	.68	.61
Villiers ...	4.74	2.86	3.14	1.28	3.70	1.80	1.38	1.52	1.83	2.46
All others *	3.60	2.49	3.20	1.40	4.33	1.22	.81	1.10	1.16	1.42
Total ...	3.49	2.67	3.36	1.52	3.91	1.26	.84	1.08	1.14	1.28

Yield of oats,
barley,
potatoes,
and hay,
1898-9.

1324. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1899, the highest acreable yield of oats in the counties specified was in Delatite, Dundas, Villiers, and Dalhousie, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Villiers, Dundas, and Dalhousie; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Mornington, Buln Buln, Bogong, Grant, Delatite, and Talbot, in all of which the average was over 4 tons to the acre; that the highest yields of hay were in Villiers, Buln Buln, and Polwarth, in which this crop exceeded 2 tons to the acre.

Yield of
other prin-
cipal crops
in past two
seasons.

1325. Comparing the averages of 1898-9 with those of the previous year, an increase is observed in the acreable yield of oats in nineteen counties, the principal increases being in Delatite, Dundas, and Buln Buln; of barley in fifteen counties, the principal being Kara Kara and Ripon; in potatoes in every one of the counties; and of hay in fifteen counties.

* Cultivating less than 3,000 acres of potatoes and less than 10,000 acres of hay.

1326. In 1898-9, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of each of the five principal crops was above the average, barley showing a substantial improvement; but the increases in the other cases were only slight. The following are the averages for the last sixteen years :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1884 TO 1899.*

Year ended March.	Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1884	14·10	25·07	22·84	4·01	1·43
1885	9·52	23·40	17·38	4·16	1·09
1886	8·99	21·72	17·58	3·83	1·05
1887	11·49	22·91	22·36	3·41	1·09
1888	10·81	22·92	23·34	4·11	1·41
1889	7·10	14·20	13·55	3·04	·75
1890	9·75	23·87	20·18	3·33	1·48
1891	11·13	22·25	17·91	3·79	1·37
1892	10·26	23·43	18·75	3·50	1·39
1893	11·04	25·75	20·63	3·51	1·44
1894	10·38	22·62	21·05	3·54	1·22
1895	8·33	21·14	16·40	3·49	1·26
1896	4·01	11·27	9·12	2·67	·84
1897	4·49	16·25	13·08	3·37	1·08
1898	6·38	16·35	20·39	1·53	1·14
1899	9·09	20·75	23·25	3·91	1·28
Mean	8·97	20·33	17·82	3·15	1·20

NOTE. For the average produce per acre during each of the twenty-one years ended with 1892, see *Victorian Year-Book 1892*, Vol. II., paragraph 452.

1327. Malting barley is distinguished from other descriptions of the same cereal. The following are the particulars under each head for the year under review :—

MALTING AND OTHER BARLEY, 1898-9.

Description of Barley.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Malting ... ..	...	...	33,584	776,785	23·13
Other ... ..	...	...	14,275	335,782	23·52
Total ... ..	...	...	47,859	1,112,567	23·25

* According to preliminary returns the average yields for 1889-1900 were as follow :—Wheat, 7·03; oats, 23·56; barley, 18·43; potatoes, 3·13; hay, 1·32.

Area under
and yield of
malting
barley.

1328. About 70 per cent. of the barley crop, both in regard to area and produce, consisted of malting barley. In the previous year the proportions were respectively 70 per cent. in respect to area, and 64 per cent. in respect to produce. It will be observed that the average yield of both kinds of barley was about the same in 1898-9, but, as a rule, malting barley is the least productive.

Increased
growth of
wheat in
Austral-
asia, 1870
to 1899.

1329. The area placed under wheat in the Australasian Colonies has increased by $4\frac{3}{4}$ million acres since 1870, by nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres since 1880, and by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres since 1890. In the period from 1880 to 1890, there was a decline in the acreage in South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand; but, since 1890, there has been a large increase in every colony, more especially in Victoria and New South Wales. The wheat product of the colonies likewise has increased, viz., by about $40\frac{3}{4}$ million bushels since 1870, and by about 23 and $21\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels since 1880 and 1890 respectively. Notwithstanding its smaller area (Tasmania alone excepted), Victoria has produced more wheat in each of the years referred to than any other Australasian colony, with the exception of South Australia in 1870. New Zealand, owing to its exceptional yield per acre, was second to Victoria in 1898-9, and New South Wales—which has largely increased her production of wheat in recent years—was third, whilst South Australia, which was formerly the leading wheat-producing colony of the group, stood fourth. The following table shows the area under and produce of wheat in the various colonies in 1899, and in every tenth year commencing with 1870-1:—

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT VARIOUS PERIODS.*

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Acreage.				Produce in Bushels.			
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1899.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1899.
Victoria ...	284,	977,	1,145,	2,154,	2,870,	9,727,	12,751,	19,581,
New South Wales	150,	253,	333,	1,319,	1,000,	3,709,	3,649,	9,286,
Queensland ...	3,	11,	10,	46,	40,	223,	208,	607,
South Australia ...	605,	1,734,	1,674,	1,790,	6,961,	8,607,	9,400,	8,779,
Western Australia	27,	28,	34,	75,	182,	414,	465,	871,
Total ...	1,069,	3,003,	3,196,	5,384,	11,053,	22,680,	26,473,	39,124.
Tasmania ...	57,	50,	39,	85,	897,	750,	643,	2,304,
New Zealand ...	78,	325,	301,	399,	1,834,	8,148,	5,724,	13,073,
Grand Total...	1,204,	3,378,	3,536,	5,868,	13,784,	31,578,	32,840,	54,501,

Average
produce in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1330. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the

* Years ended with March in each of those named.

average of the same crops in the other Australasian Colonies during each of the six years ended with 1899:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1894 to 1899.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1894 ...	10·38	10·95	14·25	7·86	12·19	15·07	20·15
1895 ...	8·33	10·88	18·80	4·93	7·95	16·76	24·32
1896 ...	4·01	8·71	4·56	4·20	8·09	18·02	27·88
1897 ...	4·49	10·22	16·78	1·75	7·75	17·26	22·92
1898 ...	6·38	10·63	16·86	2·64	10·56	19·42	17·95
1899 ...	9·09	7·04	13·13	4·90	11·61	27·01	32·76
Mean ...	7·11	9·74	14·06	4·38	9·69	18·92	24·33
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1894 ...	22·62	20·55	19·96	12·68	18·51	24·82	32·27
1895 ...	21·14	18·37	20·62	12·67	12·39	26·98	29·05
1896 ...	11·27	15·76	11·81	12·67	10·28	27·74	33·62
1897 ...	16·25	21·10	17·11	4·71	10·76	21·71	30·15
1898 ...	16·35	19·02	17·17	6·51	17·44	28·88	27·45
1899 ...	20·75	13·99	14·93	11·77	18·18	38·16	39·56
Mean ...	18·06	18·13	16·23	10·17	14·59	28·05	32·02
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1894 ...	21·05	18·69	16·96	15·73	13·41	22·60	25·11
1895 ...	16·40	17·25	26·67	15·73	7·53	24·81	27·40
1896 ...	9·12	12·66	10·76	15·73	9·67	22·47	29·29
1897 ...	13·07	17·10	17·23	7·44	6·73	18·75	27·66
1898 ...	20·39	19·32	24·00	12·25	13·83	17·08	23·72
1899 ...	23·25	14·37	11·84	13·80	13·40	32·36	36·74
Mean ...	17·21	16·57	17·91	13·45	10·76	23·01	28·30
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1894 ...	3·54	3·16	2·07	3·53	3·67	4·03	5·99
1895 ...	3·49	2·83	2·68	3·53	3·62	3·88	5·52
1896 ...	2·67	2·27	2·06	3·53	3·43	4·23	6·47
1897 ...	3·36	2·70	2·40	2·51	2·90	3·33	5·25
1898 ...	1·52	2·32	2·26	1·44	3·14	2·20	3·35*
1899 ...	3·57	2·21	2·06	2·17	3·40	4·35	7·73
Mean ...	3·08	2·58	2·26	2·79	3·36	3·67	5·72
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1894 ...	1·22	1·15	1·88	·93	1·12	1·16	1·42
1895 ...	1·26	1·15	1·99	·93	·77	1·31	·40
1896 ...	·84	·72	1·78	·93	·84	1·14	·54
1897 ...	1·08	1·02	1·95	·50	·73	·92	·54
1898 ...	1·14	1·01	1·96	·66	·93	1·36	1·50*
1899 ...	1·28	·72	1·99	·82	·98	1·67	2·00*
Mean ...	1·14	·96	1·93	·80	·90	1·26	1·07

NOTE.—For average yields for each year from 1873, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., page 268 *et seq.* For the land under, and total produce of, each crop in the respective colonies during the twenty-six years ended with 1898-9, see summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), *post*.

* Estimated.

Colonies with
highest and
lowest
average
yields.

1331. It will be observed that, according to the mean of the six years, the average produce of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes is much the highest in New Zealand, and that of hay is highest in Queensland. The lowest average yield of wheat, oats, and hay is in South Australia; whilst the yield of barley is lowest in Western Australia, and that of potatoes in Queensland. Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of hay, fourth in regard to oats, barley, and potatoes, and sixth in regard to wheat.

Average
produce
1888-9 and
previous
years
compared.

1332. It will be further noticed that in Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand in 1898-9 the average produce of each of the principal crops, and in South Australia, of each except potatoes, was above, whilst in New South Wales that of every crop, and in Queensland that of each except hay, was below, the mean of the same crop during the six years to which reference is made.

Land under
crop in
British and
Foreign
countries.

1333. The next table shows the acreage under various crops in the United Kingdom, Australasia, British North America, the Cape of Good Hope, the principal countries on the continent of Europe, and the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, in America. All the information has been taken from official documents:—

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN
COUNTRIES.
(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom*	1897-8	2,155,	4,083,	2,062,	81,	1,190,
Australasia	1898-9	5,868,	792,	126,	...	144,
Canada—						
Ontario	1897	1,274,	2,432,	452,	188,	169,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1890	223,	...	...	...	226,
Manitoba	1897	1,291,	468,	153,	...	14,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1890	174,	...	...	...	52,
Cape of Good Hope† ...	1898	215,	82,	34,	15,	19,

* Exclusive of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
† The area under the different crops is roughly estimated from the quantity of seed used.

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
Argentine Republic ...	1897	5,500,	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	1897	2,614,	4,722,	2,898,	4,554,*	2,866,
Belgium ...	1895	446,	614,	99,	700,	456,
Denmark ...	1896	85,	1,083,	690,	717,	129,
France ...	1897	16,262,	9,857,	2,119,	3,856,	3,825,
Germany ...	1897	4,744,	9,878,	4,115,	14,738,	7,557,
Holland ...	1896	154,	317,	97,	531,	371,
Hungary ...	1897	7,442,	2,449,	2,506,	2,690,	1,243,
Italy ...	1896	11,315,	...	760,	...	...
Japan † ...	1896	1,082,	...	1,594,	1,648,	...
Norway ...	1890	11,	256,	128,	34,	97,
Russia in Europe ...	1897	35,610,	36,210,	17,221,	62,654,	6,328,
Sweden ...	1896	176,	2,022,	538,	1,007,	390,
United States ...	1897	39,465,	25,730,	2,719,	1,704,	2,535,
Uruguay ...	1894	503,	...	7,	...	36,

1334. The official returns of the various countries contain statements of produce, and these are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian Colonies, but in bushels:—

Gross yield of crops in British and Foreign countries.

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels ‡ of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	1897-8	74,885,	172,578,	74,731,	...	248,991,
Australasia ...	1898-9	54,495,	24,948,	3,337,	...	25,299,
Canada—						
Ontario ...	1897	28,856,	86,318,	12,022,	3,382,	16,101,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1890	2,794,	5,494,	442,	...	24,966,
Manitoba ...	1897	18,262,	10,630,	3,184,	48,	2,033,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1890	1,944,	21,491,	1,834	...	8,295,
Cape of Good Hope	1898	1,880,	1,426,	898,	287,	1,037,

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

† Exclusive of the district of Okinawa.

‡ See footnote (*) on following page.

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels* of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
Argentine Republic	1897	56,000,	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	1897	34,751,	93,193,	48,218,	63,900,†	314,900,
Belgium ...	1895	12,769,	24,675,	3,809,	18,551,	105,316,
Denmark ...	1896	3,550,	37,078,	20,453,	19,328,	20,869,
France ...	1897	238,975,†	220,561,	39,885,	46,662,	445,429,
Germany ...	1897	07,014,	266,764,	98,829,	305,585,	1,172,886,
Holland ...	1896	4,890,	14,867,	4,422,	13,151,	80,440,
Hungary ...	1897	87,084,	54,927,	42,091,	36,513,	90,500,
Italy ...	1896	140,745,	...	9,746,	...	...
Japan ...	1896	17,622,	...	38,932,	29,379,	...
Mexico ...	1896	22,467,	...	...	...	...
Norway ...	1890	256,	9,512,	4,093,	918,	23,214,
Russia in Europe ...	1897	237,811,	436,492,	194,618,	633,577,	627,783,
Sweden ...	1896	4,528,	54,356,	13,945,	23,283,	61,635,
United States ...	1897	513,920,	677,377,	64,644,	26,524,	158,995,
Uruguay ...	1894	8,641,	...	113,	...	415,

Average
yield of
wheat in
United
Kingdom.

1335. The following is an official statement of the average produce of wheat in the United Kingdom during each of the fifteen years ended with 1898:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1884 TO 1898.†

	Bushels per Acre.		Bushels per Acre.
1884 ...	30	1892 ...	26·5
1885 ...	31	1893 ...	26·1
1886 ...	27	1894 ...	30·7
1887 ...	32	1895 ...	26·3
1888 ...	28	1896 ...	33·6
1889 ...	30	1897 ...	29·1
1890 ...	31	1898 ...	34·7
1891 ...	31·3		

Wheat yield
in United
Kingdom
and
colonies

1336. The average produce in the fifteen years was about 29·8 bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian Colonies; but, it must be remembered, that in the United Kingdom, not only are the holdings comparatively small, but manuring is extensively resorted to, and an abundant rainfall occurs—conditions

* The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of Germany, where it was stated in cwts, and the United States in Winchester bushels. Moreover, the potato crop of Austria, Belgium, France, and Italy was stated in cwts, and that of Australasia in tons. All these have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that 60 lbs. of wheat, 40 lbs. of oats, 50 lbs. of barley or rye, and 56 lbs. of potatoes are in each case equal to an Imperial bushel; also that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to about 3688 of an Imperial bushel.

† Including also spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

‡ For a statement of the acreable yield of wheat in the United Kingdom during each of the 18 years, 1866 to 1883, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 460.

which do not, as a rule, prevail in the wheat-growing districts of Australia. The yield in 1898 (34.7 bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, the highest in the fifteen years.

1337. The acreable produce for the latest year in the countries named in a previous table has been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table:—

Average
yield of
crops in
British and
Foreign
countries.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Bushels* per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	34.7	42.3	36.2	...	209.2
Australasia	9.3	31.5	26.5	...	175.7
Canada—					
Ontario	22.6	35.5	26.7	18.0	95.3
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	12.5	...	...	...	110.5
Manitoba	14.2	22.7	20.8	...	145.2
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	11.2	...	...	...	159.5
Cape of Good Hope	8.7	17.4	26.4	19.1	54.6
Argentine Republic	10.2	...	...	...	...
Austria	13.3	19.7	16.6	14.0	109.9
Belgium	28.6	40.2	38.5	26.5	231.0
Denmark	41.8	34.2	29.6	27.0	161.9
France	14.7	22.4	18.8	12.1	116.5
Germany	22.6	27.0	24.0	20.7	155.2
Holland	31.8	46.9	45.6	24.8	216.8
Hungary	11.7	22.4	16.8	13.6	72.8
Italy	12.4	...	12.8	...	...
Japan	16.3	...	24.4	17.8	...
Norway	23.3	37.2	32.0	27.0	239.3
Russia in Europe	6.7	12.1	11.3	10.1	99.2
Sweden	25.7	26.9	25.9	23.1	158.0
United States	13.0	26.3	23.8	15.6	62.7
Uruguay	17.2	...	16.1	...	11.5

1338. It will be observed that in all the other countries named, except Russia and Cape of Good Hope, the acreable yield of wheat is higher than in Australasia, also that the yield per acre of oats in Australasia is exceeded by the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, Holland, Denmark, and Ontario, but is higher than in any other of the countries named. Australasia, however, stands as high as fifth in regard to the average yield of potatoes, the only countries having a higher yield being the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and Holland.

Yield of
crops in
Foreign
countries
and Aus-
tralasia.

* See first footnote (*) on preceding page.

Wheat crop
of the
principal
countries of
the world.

1339. The following table contains a statement of the area under, and produce of, wheat in various countries in 1890-91, together with the deficiency or surplus of wheat in each country as indicated by the net quantity it imported or exported in that year; also the produce of wheat in each country in 1898, and the average during the decade 1881-1890. The European countries are placed separately from the others, and the countries are arranged according to their importance as wheat-importing, or inversely as wheat-exporting, countries:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	1890-91.			1881-90.	1898.
	Area under Crop.	Produce.	Deficiency Imported (-). Surplus exported (+).	Average Annual Produce.	Produce.
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.					
United Kingdom ...	2,388,	77,016,	- 163,200,	77,677,	77,186,
France ...	17,450,	331,749,	- 39,836,	309,433,	363,498,
Belgium ...	682,	19,410,	- 24,809,	17,930,	14,069,
Italy ...	11,125,	141,455,	- 23,684,	122,283,	137,343,
Germany ...	4,844,	104,021,	- 19,717,	92,862,	132,557,
Switzerland ...	110,	2,622,	- 12,887,	2,041,	4,500,
Holland ...	211,	6,890,	- 11,365,	5,748,	5,000,
Greece ...	...	6,469,	- 9,000,	6,969,	4,000,
Spain ...	7,059,	73,245,	- 5,593,	91,557,	99,000,
Sweden and Norway ...	177,	4,029,	- 4,722,	3,695,	4,842,
Portugal ...	642,	8,512,	- 3,543,	7,778,	7,500,
Cyprus ...	170,	800,	- 132,	1,240,	2,400,
Malta ...	6,	166,	...	162,	...
Turkey ...	3,890,	38,107,	...	40,915,	25,000,
Denmark ...	120,	4,978,	+ 332,	4,838,	2,991,
Serbia ...	380,	8,065,	+ 2,216,	6,033,	11,000,
Bulgaria ...	4,450,	40,022,	+ 9,957,	40,022,	35,000,
Austria-Hungary ...	10,193,	192,078,	+ 15,232,	160,529,	175,497,
Bosnia and Herzegovina ...	...	...	...	...	2,100,
Croatia and Slavonia ...	...	...	...	...	11,408,
Montenegro ...	...	...	...	...	220,
Roumania ...	3,812,	45,672,	+ 34,272,	49,640,	58,457,
Russia and Poland ...	28,879,	225,662,	+ 101,581,	242,266,	408,288,
Total, Europe ...	96,590,*	1,331,468,	- 154,953,*	1,283,618,	1,582,158,
EXTRA-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.					
Natal ...	1,	12,	- 678,	10,	...
Japan ...	1,122,	12,568,	- 95,	13,858,	20,000,
Cape Colony ...	...	3,865,	...	3,865,	2,012,
Tunis ...	...	4,256,	...	4,256,	6,500,
Syria ...	...	12,969,	...	12,969,	...

* Information incomplete.

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	1890-91.			1881-90.	1898.
	Area under Crop.	Produce.	Deficiency imported (-). Surplus exported (+).	Average Annual Produce.	Produce.
EXTRA-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES— <i>continued.</i>	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Algeria ... ..	...	21,584,	...	21,584,	24,118,
Persia ... ..	...	22,131,	...	22,131,	17,600.
Asia Minor ... ..	...	37,339,	...	37,339,	44,000,
Caucasus ... ..	...	74,269,	...	74,269,	91,101,
Chile ... ..	...	15,175,	+1,964,	15,175,	14,000.
Canada	1,361,	33,611,	+3,107,	39,899,	68,154,
Egypt	1,200,	10,381,	+3,128,	10,381,	14,000,
Australasia	3,738,	35,963,	+12,149,	35,120,	34,980,
Argentine Republic ... ..	...	28,708,	+12,588,	28,708,	46,603,
Uruguay ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,000,
India	26,424,	255,485,	+26,606,	254,927,	259,670,
United States	39,917,	611,780,	+103,960,	439,767,	675,149,
Mexico ... ..	...	...	...	...	15,000,
Total out of Europe	..	1,180,046,	+162,729,	1,014,258,	1,338,887,
Grand Total ...	...	2,511,514,	+7,776,*	2,297,876,	2,921,045,

NOTE.—The figures, except those for Australasia, have been mainly derived from the publications of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1340. Supposing these figures to be correct, and the wheat to be worth two shillings and sixpence per bushel, the total value of the world's wheat crop in 1898 would be three hundred and sixty-five millions sterling (£365,130,625). It appears, moreover, that a fall of sixpence in the price of wheat represents a depreciation in the value of the world's annual supply of over seventy-three millions sterling.

1341. By the third figure column of the table, it will be observed that almost the only countries which grow an insufficiency of wheat for their own consumption are those of Western and Southern Europe; the principal of which are the United Kingdom, which in 1890-91 required an importation of 163 million bushels, or more than that of all the others together, France with one of 40 millions, Belgium and Italy with from 23 to 25 millions, Germany with 20 millions, followed by others of less importance. The total importation by Western and Southern Europe amounted to 318½ million bushels, of which 163½ million bushels were supplied by Eastern Europe—chiefly Russia, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria; and the balance (155 million bushels) by countries out of Europe, 104 millions, or about two-thirds of such balance, having been contributed by the United States, 26½ millions, or one-sixth, by India, and from 12 to 12½ millions each—or about half the Indian supply—by the Argentine Republic and Australasia. The conditions

Value of world's wheat crop.

Principal wheat exporting and importing countries.

* Including flour, reduced to its equivalent in bushels of wheat.

have not much changed since 1890-91, except that Europe in 1898, as compared with 1890-91, has increased her production by 250 million, and extra-European countries by 159 million bushels. To the former increase, Russia alone contributed 182 million bushels, and Germany and France, which now practically supply their own requirements, nearly the whole of the remainder. To the latter, the United States contributed 63, Canada 35, Caucasus and Asia Minor 24, Argentina 18, Japan $7\frac{1}{2}$, India 4, and Egypt $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of bushels. The following is an approximate summary of the demand for, and supply of, this article in 1890-91 :—

Wheat Requirements of—				Millions of Bushels.
The United Kingdom	...	...	...	163 $\frac{1}{2}$
Countries on the Continent of Europe	...	...	...	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<hr/> 318 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat Supplied by—				
Eastern Europe	...	...	...	163 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra-European Countries	...	...	...	155
				<hr/> 318 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	...	...	...	<hr/>318 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wheat crop
of world, 1898
and 1899.

1342. The following are the estimates of the wheat crop of the world in 1898 and 1899 according to different authorities. The first three show the crop for 1899 (including estimates for the Southern Hemisphere for 1899-00) to have been between 377 and 392 million bushels less than in 1898; but the United States Department of Agriculture (which included the previous crop harvested in the Southern Hemisphere) shows it to have been nearly 200 million bushels less. The other two authorities show a decrease of about 300 million bushels.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1898 AND 1899.

Year.	Millions of Bushels as estimated by—					
	Broomhall.	Beerbohm.	Dornbusch.	"Bulletin des Halles."	Hungarian Ministry.	United States Department of Agriculture.
1898 ...	2,886,	2,822,	2,923,	2,807,	2,777,	2,921,
1899 ...	2,496,	2,445,	2,531,	2,506,	2,465,	2,725,
Decrease...	390,	377,	392,	301,	312,	196,

NOTE.—The United States Department of Agriculture includes the crops actually harvested in the Southern Hemisphere about the beginning of each year; whereas most of the other authorities include estimates for the crops to be harvested at or about the end of each year.

Wheat crop
of principal
countries of
world, 1898
and 1899,
compared.

1343. Subjoined is a statement of the crops of the principal divisions of the world in the years 1898 and 1899, according to returns compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. It will be noticed that there was a gross decrease in all those divisions, except

Argentina and Australasia, of 263 million bushels; but, after allowing for an increase of 67 millions in the two latter, a net decrease for all countries of 196 millions :—

WHEAT CROP OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1898 AND 1899.

Year.	Crop in Millions of Bushels in—					
	Europe.	United States.	India.	Argentina.	Australasia.	All other Countries.
1898 ...	1,580,	675,	260,	46,	34,	326,
1899 ...	1,600,	547,	233,	92,	55,	298,
Decrease...	80,	128,	27,	...	...	28,
Increase ...	...	...	...	46,	21,	...

NOTE.—The figures for India, Argentina, and Australasia relate to the seasons 1897-8 and 1898-9 respectively. In 1899-1900, the crop of Australasia was 48½ million bushels.

1344. In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products, and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, as well as for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres, subsequently increased by 40 acres, was reserved in 1874, at Dookie, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental Farm.* The following account of the present state of the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture :—

Experimental farm, Dookie.

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

The total receipts for the year 1899 were £1,197, and the expenditure £2,348. Of the amount expended £553 was paid for live stock, which has considerably increased in value; £560 (including that for dam-sinking, fencing, and other permanent improvements) for labour; £490 for machinery, implements, &c.; and £137 10s. for salary. So far as possible, the provisions necessary for the students at the Agricultural College, and the staff thereof, were obtained from the farm, and, at a fair valuation, are worth £550.

A new dairy is being erected, at a cost of £1,069, on the most scientific plans, and will be fitted with a complete dairying plant of latest pattern, including a pasteurizer refrigerator, &c.

A wine cellar has recently been erected at a cost of about £800, and students are instructed in the art of wine-making. There are in cellar about 11,000 gallons of wine, representing vintages from 1894 to 1900, and also 298 gallons of spirit made from the by-products of the vintage; while during the same period 7,497 gallons of wine were disposed of. There are 32 acres under vines, consisting of 4 acres table grapes, planted in 1887; 5 acres Gordo, Blanco, and Zante currants, planted in 1888; 11 acres Red Hermitage, 7 acres planted in 1889, and 4 acres in 1895; 10 acres Cabernet, planted in 1894; and 2 acres Baxter Sherry, planted in 1895.

There are 20 acres under fruit-trees of all the approved varieties.

During the year the rainfall recorded was 17·95 inches.

* For further particulars relating to the establishment and development of the farm see *Victorian Year-Book* 1898-9, Vol. II., paragraph 448.

Considerable attention is paid to experimental work in connexion with the cereals. The rearing of new varieties of wheat, suitable for the different parts of this country, has special attention paid to it.

Manurial tests are carried out each year, and the results are published for the benefit of the farmers.

There is a good and growing demand for seed-wheat, oats, and barley from the College farm; whilst, for the commercial training of the students, a good deal of grain is marketed. The threshing and the harvesting in general are carried out by the students under competent instructors. The cropping also is mainly carried out by the students, who are taught how to use the ploughs, cultivators, seed-drills, and all other farming implements.

Experiments with new fodder plants and with others of economic importance are carried out, whilst attention is also paid to the indigenous grasses.

A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes.

There is a 4½-acre plantation of fifteen-year-old olives, of six varieties, from which 160 gallons of oil have been made during 1899, and an additional 25 gallons were obtained from olives grown elsewhere.

A valuation of the farm and its belongings was made at the end of 1890, of which the following is a summary:—

Farm and improvements ...	£20,991	Wine ...	...	...	903
Buildings, furniture, &c. ...	4,546	Dairy ...	...	...	150
Live stock ...	3,063				
Implements and machinery ...	1,657				£30,645
Bees ...	35				

There are 40 students, to whom the charge per head per annum is £25 for maintenance, £1 5s. for medical attendance and medicines, and £1 12s. for books and other school materials, or £27 17s. in all. No charge is made for instruction.

Attention is being given to the breeding of draught horses and Indian remounts. Most of the horses used on the farm have been bred on it. There are several highly-bred Clydesdale mares, and lately a first-class stallion has been purchased by the Council of Agricultural Education, to be used for stud purposes on the farm and for approved mares of the farmers from the surrounding districts.

The cattle on the farm include Ayrshires principally, also Herefords and Shorthorns. Farmers, on paying a small fee, may have the use of the stud bulls for their cows.

The breeds of sheep kept are Lincolns, Merinoes, Hampshire Downs, and South Downs. The raising of early lambs for the market occupies considerable attention. Twenty-four bales of wool were sold in 1899, which is more than during the previous year, the prices obtained being about the same.

The pigs kept are pure Berkshires. There is a good demand for them for stud purposes.

The poultry industry is fostered, and pens of the best breeds are kept. The Pekin ducks were highly spoken of in London, and obtained the highest prices.

Agricultural
Colleges.

1345. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884. Particulars respecting this Act and its operations were given in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1890-91. Since then Mr. Martin has reported that of the land intended as endowment, 142,088 acres have been reserved and vested in the trustees, the greater part of which area so vested has been leased for agricultural and grazing purposes. The areas reserved under section 4 of Act No. 825, as sites for Colleges and Experimental Farms, amount to 13,393 acres. At the Dookie Agricultural College the course of instruction has been supplemented with lectures on agriculture, arboriculture, and viticulture, and practical dairying, wine-making, blacksmith's, and carpenter's work. At the Longerenong College the buildings have been completed, and accommodation is provided for

40 students; 800 acres are under cultivation, of which 600 are devoted to various varieties of wheat, 100 to oats, 100 to rye and other fodder plants, and 4 acres to barley. The rye crop, which was very heavy, being nearly 6 feet in height, and very thick, has been converted into ensilage. The area under vines, fruit trees, &c., has been increased to 35 acres; and a third tank has been excavated. There are 40 students, to whom the charge per head per annum is £25 for maintenance and £1 5s. for medical attendance and medicines, 16s. 6d. for books and other school materials, or £27 1s. 6d. in all. No charge is made for instruction.

1846. For the twenty-three years ended with 1899, with one exception (1897), the colony has raised more than enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of those years but the one referred to there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat exported, which reached a maximum of 10½ million bushels in 1899—the next largest quantity being 8½ million bushels in 1884, and the next 7½ millions in 1894, whilst there was none available for export in 1897, and but very little in 1896. The following table shows, for 1887 and each subsequent year, the mean population of Victoria, the stocks of old wheat and flour on hand at the beginning of each year so far as available, the quantity of wheat grown, according to the Agricultural Statistics, and the quantity of wheat, flour, and biscuit exported after deducting imports; also the residue of breadstuffs left for consumption during each of those years:—

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1887 TO 1899.
(Based on Agricultural Statistics.)

Year.	Mean Population.	Stocks of old wheat and flour on hand (1st January).	Wheat harvested for season ended March in each year.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit. *	
				Exported after deducting Imports.†	Available for Home Consumption.
		Bush. ls.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1887 ...	1,016,750	...	12,100,036	4,005,118	8,094,918
1888 ...	1,054,980	...	13,328,765	4,536,231	8,792,534
1889 ...	1,090,350	...	8,647,709	1,478,612	7,169,097
1890 ...	1,118,600	...	11,495,720	2,288,002	9,207,718
1891 ...	1,146,930	...	12,751,295	6,673,782	6,077,513
1892 ...	1,162,710	...	13,679,268	5,809,541	7,869,727
1893 ...	1,170,330	...	14,814,645	6,401,514	8,413,131
1894 ...	1,174,730	...	15,255,200	7,350,322	7,904,878
1895 ...	1,180,040	...	11,445,878	4,443,343	7,002,535
1896 ...	1,177,435	2,009,368	5,669,174	80,154	7,598,388 ‡
1897 ...	1,172,790	516,099	7,091,029	- 39,644	7,646,772 ‡
1898 ...	1,172,950	330,224	10,580,217	1,855,951	9,054,490 ‡
1899 ...	1,160,700§	1,282,902	19,581,304	10,662,011	10,202,185 ‡

NOTE. — For particulars relating to previous years, commencing with 1840, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1899, Vol. II., paragraphs 470 and 471. In 1900 the stocks on hand and the quantity harvested were 2,121,700, and 15,305,350 bushels respectively.

* The quantities of flour and biscuit, &c., imported and exported are reduced to their equivalents in bushels of wheat.

† Figures prior to 1894 have been revised and corrected since last publication. The minus sign (—) indicates a net import.

‡ Including stocks on hand remaining over from previous years.

§ Based on estimate agreed upon by Conference of Statisticians in 1900. Hence the apparent decrease.

Population and breadstuffs.

Consumption
of bread-
stuffs
according to
farmers'
returns.

1347. The probable manner in which the breadstuffs available for home consumption—as given in the last column of the preceding table—have been disposed of in each of the same years is shown in the following table, in which are distinguished the quantity stored (for the last four years only), that required for seed, and that used for food, &c. The average allowed for seed is set down at 1 bushel per acre for the seven years ended with 1893, but at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel after that period—allowing for the greater economy exercised in more recent years through the partial employment of sowing drills and other appliances. The balance, set down as “used for food, &c.,” may in some of the years include quantities for animal feeding, but little or none would have been so used in the years 1896 to 1898 owing to the deficient harvests.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION 1887 TO 1899.

(Based on Agricultural Statistics.)

Year.	Wheat and Flour.*				
	Quantity available for Home Consumption.	How disposed of			
		Stocks on hand on 31st December.	Required for Seed. ‡	Used for Food, &c. †	
				Total.	Per Head.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1887 ...	8,094,918	Not returned.	1,380,214	6,714,704	6·60
1888 ...	8,792,534		1,354,302	7,438,232	7·05
1889 ...	7,169,097		1,329,250	5,839,847	5·36
1890 ...	9,207,718		1,282,847	7,924,871	7·08
1891 ...	6,077,513		1,455,849	4,621,664	4·03
1892 ...	7,869,727		1,513,387	6,356,340	5·47
1893 ...	8,413,131		1,606,767	6,806,364	5·81
1894 ...	7,904,878		1,153,396	6,751,482	5·75
1895 ...	7,002,535		1,186,619	5,815,916	4·92
1896 ...	7,598,388 §	516,099	1,278,504	5,803,785	4·93
1897 ...	7,646,772 §	330,224	1,331,008	5,985,540	5·10
1898 ...	9,054,490 §	1,282,902	1,770,941	6,000,647	5·12
1899 ...	10,202,195 §	2,121,700	1,769,636	6,310,859	5·43

NOTE.—See note to last table.

* See footnotes (*) and †) on preceding page.

† Prior to 1896 only the quantity available for food can be given, owing to the absence of information as to stocks on hand.

‡ Reckoning 1 bushel per acre prior to 1894, and $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel per acre subsequently.

§ Including stocks remaining over from previous years.

1348. An independent estimate of the consumption of wheat can be formed from the millers' returns, which give the quantity of wheat ground and the flour made annually. After allowing for the fluctuations in stocks on hand (where available), and for the net export of flour, the balance represents the quantity used in the colony mainly for human consumption, which—after conversion into its equivalent in bushels of wheat—may be compared with the figures already given as based on farmers' returns. The following are the results, according to the method described :—

Consumption of bread-stuffs according to millers' returns.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1887 TO 1899.

(Based on Millers' Returns.)

Year.	Stocks of Old Flour on Hand on 1st January.	Quantity of Flour made.	How Disposed of—				Flour consumed, reduced to its equivalent in Wheat. ‡	
			Added to Stocks.*	Exported after deducting Imports.†	Flour consumed in the Colony.		Total.	Average per Head.
					Total.	Average per Head.		
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	lbs.	bushels.	bushels.
1887	...	177,225	...	42,430	134,795	265	6,331,186	6·23
1888	...	184,056	...	41,310	142,746	271	6,905,052	6·54
1889	...	146,828	...	26,273	120,555	221	5,914,669	5·42
1890	...	209,773	...	38,726	171,047	306	8,054,432	7·20
1891	...	186,935	...	47,075	139,860	244	6,652,860	5·80
1892	...	187,908	...	48,289	139,619	242	6,662,758	5·73
1893	...	183,474	...	41,497	141,977	243	6,905,193	5·90
1894	...	193,372	...	45,076	148,296	252	7,157,358	6·09
1895	...	167,424	...	27,372	140,052	237	7,077,338	5·96
1896	9,980	122,541	- 3,494	1,502	124,533	212	6,262,391	5·32
1897	6,486	121,823	- 2,473	- 269	124,565	212	6,256,153	5·34
1898	4,013	154,722	1,401	13,935	139,386	238	7,159,701	6·10
1899	5,414	184,835	6,124	35,577	143,134	246	7,077,404	6·10

NOTE.—The tons referred to are tons of 2,000 lbs.

* The minus sign (-) indicates withdrawal from stores of old flour.

† Including biscuits, &c. The minus sign (-) indicates a net import.

‡ Based on millers' returns, showing the quantity of wheat required to make a ton of flour which has varied in the different years from 47 to 51½ bushels. The figures for the years since 1895 are based on actual returns, and represent the quantity actually consumed; but for the other years, only the quantity available for consumption can be stated, as no returns of stocks on hand are available.

Consumption of wheat as shown by farmers' and millers' returns compared.

1349. A fair comparison of the consumption of wheat, as shown by the two methods, can be made for individual years since 1895, but only for a series of years at earlier periods, owing to the absence of particulars as to stocks on hand. The results by both methods for periods of six and nine years respectively ended with 1895, and for each of the last four years, are therefore set side by side in the following table:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT FOR FOOD, ETC., IN THE COLONY
(EXCLUSIVE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR SEED).

Period.	Quantity in bushels based on—		Bushels per head based on—	
	Agricultural Statistics.	Millers' Returns.	Agricultural Statistics.	Millers' Returns.
Average of:—				
6 years, 1890 to 1895	6,379,440	7,084,998	5.51	6.12
9 " 1887 to 1895	6,474,380	6,851,000	5.76	6.12
1896	5,803,785	6,262,000	4.93	5.32
1897	5,985,540	6,256,000	5.10	5.32
1898	6,000,647	7,160,000	5.12	6.10
1899	6,310,859	7,077,000	5.43	6.10

Larger consumption shown by millers' returns.

1350. It will be observed that the millers' returns show a much greater uniformity of consumption than those based on the farmers' returns, the average being 6.12 bushels per head at each period prior to 1896, and 6.10 bushels in 1898 and 1899; whereas in 1896 and 1897—when wheat was scarce owing to the failure of crops—the consumption fell to 5½ bushels. In all cases a lower consumption is shown by the farmers' than by the millers' returns—the difference per head varying from a third of a bushel, according to the average of the nine years, to two-thirds of a bushel in 1899, and to as much as a bushel in 1898. The results shown by the agricultural statistics are, however, substantiated by those obtained by a third method in 1896,* when cards—which had been despatched from this office to a number of families living in various parts of the colony—were returned, showing the actual consumption of those families about the middle of 1896 to have been at the rate of 4.95 bushels per head per annum, which closely agrees with that shown by the agricultural statistics (4.93), but was nearly two-fifths of a bushel lower than that shown by the millers' returns for the same year.

Consumption of wheat in New South Wales.

1351. According to figures published by the Government Statistician of New South Wales,† the consumption of wheat per head appears to be larger in that colony than in Victoria, the quantity consumed per head in the twelve years ended with 1898 varying from 7.8 bushels in 1887 to 5.5 in 1898, and averaging 6½ bushels. According to the same authority, New South Wales never grew enough wheat for her own consumption in any year prior to 1898; but in that year the

* See Part "Production" of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*, 1896, page 25.

† See *Statistical Register of New South Wales* for 1898, Part V.—Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying, Forestry, Water Conservation, Fisheries, and Mining: Gallick, Sydney, 1899.

quantity exported, after deducting the imports, was about 1,122,758 bushels, whilst 10,560,111 bushels were grown in the colony. The crop in 1898 was far larger than in any previous year; but the increase in the growth of wheat in New South Wales of recent years is remarkable, the area having increased from 330,000 acres in 1891 to nearly a million acres in 1897-8,* and the produce from 3½ million to 10½ million bushels.

1352. In Australasia, in the years 1891 to 1898, the estimated consumption of wheat was 5½ bushels per head, which was a little less than the average in the United Kingdom, viz., 6 bushels, and considerably less than in France, where it was as high as 8½ bushels, or in Canada, where it averaged 7½ bushels. In the United States the rate of consumption was four-fifths, in Denmark little more than one-third, and in Russia only one-fifth of that in Australasia; but in Russia, rye to a large extent takes the place of wheat. It is interesting to note that the United Kingdom has to import two-thirds of her requirements, whilst the neighbouring country of France has to import only 11 per cent of hers. The following are the proportions for each of the countries named, the production, net imports or exports, and seed requirements being also shown:—

Consumption of wheat in various countries.

WHEAT CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1890.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	Production.	Wheat and Flour.		Seed Requirements.	Available for Consumption.	
		Net Import.	Net Export.		Total.	Per Head of Population.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
France ...	869,433,	38,500,	...	25,828,	322,105,	8·5
Canada ...	39,899,	...	2,774,	3,600,	33,525,	7·3
United Kingdom†	77,677,	143,434,	...	3,796,	217,315,	6·0
Australasia‡	33,662,	...	5,450,	4,293,	23,919,	5·8
United States ...	439,767,	...	126,165,	53,912,	259,659,	4·6
Denmark ...	4,838,	...	274,	194,	4,370,	2·1
Russia ...	229,916,	...	79,754,	51,850,	98,312,	1·1

NOTE. - The figures in this table, except those for Australasia, have been taken from a report issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The quantities are given in Winchester bushels, which are less than Imperial bushels by one thirty-second part. According to the well-known authority, Mr. C. Wood Davis the consumption in France in 1891-5 fell to 501; that of Austria-Hungary was 4·1; or head, whilst Belgium and France were the largest bread eaters in the world.

1353. The net export of wheat—distinguishing that exported in the form of grain from that in the form of flour and biscuit—for each of the last thirteen years is shown in the following table. It will be noticed that, formerly, in ordinary seasons from 2 to 2½ million bushels were sent away as flour and biscuit annually, but, owing to a succession of bad seasons, the millers' trade has fallen off considerably since 1895,

Net exports of wheat and flour, 1887 to 1899

* The area has more recently been increased to 1,436,000 acres.

† For consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom for the years 1884 to 1888, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., table following paragraph 474.

‡ The figures for Australasia are for the period 1891 to 1896.

and even in 1899, when the harvest was unprecedented, the export trade in flour fell short of that in 1892 by 550,000 bushels.

NET EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, 1887 TO 1899.

Year.	Net Exports.		
	Wheat.	Flour and Biscuit (Equivalent in wheat).	Total.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1887	2,012,154	1,992,964	4,005,118
1888	2,537,960	1,998,271	4,536,231
1889	189,650	1,288,962	1,478,612
1890	464,560	1,823,442	2,288,002
1891	4,434,523	2,239,259	6,673,782
1892	3,505,200	2,304,341	5,809,541
1893	4,383,270	2,018,244	6,401,514
1894	5,174,818	2,175,504	7,350,322
1895	3,060,107	1,383,236	4,443,343
1896	4,630	75,524	80,154
1897	- 26,110*	- 13,534*	- 39,644*
1898	1,144,035	711,916	1,855,951
1899	8,910,632	1,751,379	10,662,011

Imports and
exports of
breadstuffs,
1837 to 1898.

1354. The quantity and declared value of the Victorian imports and exports of breadstuffs during the 62 years, 1837 to 1898, are set down in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,† 1837 TO 1898.

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.
	bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1898	38,088,901	14,845,751
Exported, „ „	84,944,919	18,156,970
Exports in excess of imports ...	46,856,018	3,311,219

Excess of
quantity
and value
exported.

1355. It will be observed that the quantity of breadstuffs exported from the colony from the period of its first settlement to the end of 1898 exceeded that imported during the same period by nearly 47 million bushels; but in consequence of the prices of wheat and flour during the earlier years, in which the imports invariably exceeded the exports, being much higher than in the later years, in which the exports exceeded the imports, the declared value of the breadstuffs sent away has only exceeded that of those received by $3\frac{1}{2}$ million sterling.

Breadstuffs
imported
into and
exported
from Aus-
tralian
Colonies,
1898.

1356. The principal wheat-exporting colonies of Australasia are Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales. The net exports of breadstuffs from all the colonies, in 1898, amounted to only $1\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels as compared with $6\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels in 1895, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ million

* Excess of imports over exports.

† The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet *etc.*).

bushels in 1894. In 1896 and 1897, however—owing to severe droughts—the imports exceeded the exports by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels respectively. The following were the imports and exports of breadstuffs by each colony during 1898:—

BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		Excess of—	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Victoria ...	781,032	2,636,983	...	1,855,951
New South Wales ...	1,556,270	2,701,388	...	1,145,118
Queensland ...	2,131,255	6,915	2,124,340	...
South Australia ...	66,384	1,238,632	...	1,172,248
Western Australia ...	1,046,966	...	1,046,966	...
Total ...	5,581,907	6,583,918	...	1,002,011
Tasmania ...	561	198,244	...	197,683
New Zealand ...	87,916	49,658	38,258	...
Grand Total ...	5,670,384	6,831,820	...	1,161,436†

1357. According to an interesting article which appeared in *The Forum* (New York), of October, 1897, on the Impending Deficiency of Breadstuffs, Mr. C. Wood Davis points out that the bread-eaters constitute only those persons of European lineage who inhabit Asiatic Russia, the United States, Canada, Australasia, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chili, South Africa, and Europe and its colonies. They numbered 371 millions in 1871, 422 millions in 1882, and 510 millions in 1896—thus showing an increase in the 26 years of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Between 1870 and 1880 the increase of population was at the rate of 1·16 per cent.; and between 1880 and 1890 it was 1·27 per cent. per annum. The area under all bread-making grains (with which is included rye, spelt and maslin, and buckwheat) has, however, increased only from 259 millions in 1871 to 280 millions in 1882, and has again fallen back to 278 millions in 1897, thus showing an increase of only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the whole period of 26 years, whilst “not an acre has been added to the world’s wheat and rye area since 1884.” During the period of 26 years the area under wheat increased by nearly 26 per cent., whilst that under other bread-grains was reduced, viz., that under rye by 4 per cent., under spelt and maslin by 23 per cent., and under buckwheat by 41 per cent. Of the bread-making grains supplied during the nine years ended with 1895, 59 per cent. consisted of wheat, 35 per cent. of rye, and only 6 per cent. of spelt, maslin, and buckwheat. Bread-eaters draw 99 per cent. of their supplies from countries which they themselves inhabit—only 1 per cent. being drawn from other countries—situated in Asia and North Africa. The opinion is expressed that, unless the United States should convert a portion of its over-abundant maize lands into wheat-fields, any material increase in the world’s wheat area is probable only in South America—especially Argentina and

World's wheat supply overtaken by population.

* The quantities have been reduced in all cases to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Net figures. In 1899, the net export was 14,588,000 bushels.

Uruguay, and the general belief in the great capacity of Siberia as a wheat-producer is set aside by an authoritative statement that Siberia never had produced, and never would produce, wheat and rye enough to feed its own population.

Net imports
of agricul-
tural
products.

1358. The following are the values of the net imports—i.e., the values of imports after the values of the exports have been deducted—of certain vegetable productions during each of the six years ended with 1898. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced, in the colony:—

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1893 TO 1898.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats ...	...	...	...	28,339	...	...
Barley and pearl barley	...	107	...	4,830	9,657	...
Maize ...	...	...	...	56	1,856	...
Maizena and corn flour	3,996	9,978	3,311	8,396	8,098	8,631
Arrowroot ...	590	508	153	562	520	1,522
Macaroni and vermicelli	1,047	1,215	212	410	311	623
Starch ...	2,953	1,421	...	...	...	...
Fruit—fresh, bottled, dried, currants, raisins, and peel	88,012	67,182	32,370	47,592	27,301	59,311
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	4,129	5,502	3,316	5,977	5,331	5,746
Peanuts ...	732	512	376	1,019	1,007	2,386
Ginger ...	1,258	2,338	2,858	874	...	...
Opium ...	21,347	6,294	12,936	10,835	13,758	15,349
Hops ...	...	4,691	7,190	7,124	5,953	19,090
Pickles ...	2,399	695	966	1,503	686	418
Mustard ...	10,678	12,765	10,123	11,653	10,446	9,204
Oil, olive and salad...	6,109	8,228	4,908	6,705	4,573	4,258
" linseed ...	16,031	19,894	18,944	23,548	22,040	8,990
" castor ...	8,943	7,544	7,771	4,801	10,259	9,790
Linseed and meal ...	2,389	1,566	3,463	1,893	955	3,720
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	114,907	108,230	122,367	147,954	118,388	135,405
Flax (Phormium) ...	9,564	6,727	4,032	3,706	5,122	13,294
Hemp ...	27,756	26,669	26,083	29,443	33,445	46,511
Jute ...	1,075	1,950	1,846	4,848	3,961	2,193
Broom corn and millet	3,633	6,903	5,772	4,895	3,005	4,928
Cork, cut and uncut	7,755	9,554	11,403	12,886	16,691	14,951
Vegetables, preserved	400	...	...	...	...	...
Canary seed ...	2,666	4,242	3,294	3,451	2,189	2,254
Grass and clover seed	11,557	12,325	12,290	14,077	10,205	45,041
Seeds, undescribed ...	5,340	5,483	3,291	3,748	4,316	7,622
Tares ...	118	146	40	37	22	74
Total ...	355,384	332,659	299,315	391,162	320,095	421,317

* The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1898 will be found in the table following paragraph 677 ante, under Orders 14, 22, 23, 25, and 26.

1359. It will be observed that, with the exception of 1896, when there was an importation to the value of £28,000, oats has disappeared from the list since 1892; barley was also absent in the years 1895 and 1898; maize, with slight exception, has entirely disappeared; starch has not been imported since 1894, nor jams, jellies, preserves, and pulp since 1892. There was no importation of ginger during the last two years, whilst preserved vegetables were absent entirely from the table during the years 1894 to 1897 inclusive, and only a very small quantity was imported during 1898. It is also noticeable that the import of linseed oil is decreasing rapidly, and the importation of macaroni, pickles, and tares is hardly worth considering. The following articles, however, show an increase in 1898 as compared with 1893, more especially the nine first named:—Maizena, arrowroot, peanuts, hops, tobacco, flax, hemp, cork, grass and clover seeds, seeds undescribed, nuts, castor oil, linseed, jute, and broom corn and millet.

Decreased
imports of
agricultural
products,
1893.

1360. Besides the articles named in the above table, eggs, of which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1898 to the number of 18,516 gross, and to the value of £6,773, although subject to an import duty of 10 per cent.; and exported to the number of 3,868 gross, and to the value of £2,399, the difference in favour of the former being 14,648 gross in number, and £4,374 in value. The following are the imports and exports of eggs in the five years 1894 to 1898:—

Trade in
eggs.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EGGS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED,
1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Imported.		Exported.		Net Imports+ Net Exports—	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	gross.	£	gross.	£	gross.	£
1894 ...	1,987	819	2,639	974	— 652	— 155
1895 ...	1,027	395	3,094	1,496	— 2,067	— 1,101
1896 ...	13,212	4,984	2,479	1,131	+ 10,733	+ 3,853
1897 ...	15,930	5,765	7,035	3,913	+ 8,895	+ 1,852
1898 ...	18,516	6,773	3,868	2,399	+ 14,648	+ 4,374

NOTE.—In 1894 and 1895 the duty on eggs imported into Victoria was 2s. per gross, but from 1896 to 1898 the rate of duty was 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

1361. Of every 1,000 acres cultivated during the past season, 555 acres were placed under wheat, 69 under oats, 12 under barley, 11 under potatoes, 146 under hay, and 207 (including 133 in fallow) under other tillage. The following table shows the proportion that

Proportion
of land
under each
crop.

the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage during the last six years, and for every tenth year commencing with 1871:—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1871 TO 1899.

Year ended March.	Proportion to the Total Land under Tillage of that under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Tillage.*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1871	31·26	16·43	2·16	4·29	17·95	27·91
1881	48·97	6·72	3·43	2·25	12·51	26·12
1891	43·17	8·33	3·31	2·03	15·57	27·59
1894	48·67	7·25	1·63	1·36	13·65	27·44
1895	46·09	8·94	3·27	1·89	16·53	23·28
1896	48·98	8·86	2·72	1·52	16·10	21·82
1897	51·02	13·54	2·01	1·41	13·45	18·57
1898	50·84	9·03	1·14	1·35	17·79	19·85
1899	55·55	6·86	1·23	1·06	14·58	20·72

Minor crops.

1362. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of one acre in extent, or even less, which are not taken account of. The following list must, therefore, be looked upon as indicating, during the five years ended with 1898-9, the nature of certain minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated:—

MINOR CROPS,† 1895 TO 1899.

Nature of Crop.		1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Artichokes	acres ...	...	...	...	...	3
	tons ...	...	...	...	...	9
Beet, carrots,	acres ...	415	417	355	443	445‡
parsnips	tons ...	4,655	3,207	3,220	2,115	2,829‡
Beans (French)	acres ...	4	10	2	58	25
	tons ...	4	12	1	195	35
	acres ...	189	20	4	9	40
Broom-millet	fibre, cwt. ...	864	77	...	80	309
	seed, bush. ...	1,327	360	50	134	456
Buckwheat	acres ...	16	7	2	\$1	2
	bushels ...	157	94	24	...	43

* Including land in fallow, the proportion in 1899 being 13·34.

† Exclusive of those grown in gardens. It is estimated there are over 1,500 acres planted with oranges and lemons, but such plantations are seldom distinguished separately, being included under orchards.

‡ Including turnips in 1898-9.

§ Reported to have failed.

MINOR CROPS* 1895 TO 1899—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Canary seed	...	acres	93	12	16	...	...
	...	bushels	342	13	22	...	...
Cauliflowers and cabbages	...	acres	35	466	399	397	427
	...	dozens	18,747	143,878	111,834	112,440	140,118
Chicory	...	acres	120	69	120	117	159
	...	tons	868	239	508	117	201
Durra	...	acres	5	...	...	...	...
	...	acres	452	1,969	377	108	72
Flax	...	fibre, cwt.	670	497	171	37	60
	...	linseed, cwt.	2,297	3,044	544	91	260
	...	acres	262	140	...	...	...
Hemp	...	fibre, cwt.	801	11	...	...	...
	...	seed, cwt.	751	214	...	...	...
Grass and clover seeds	...	acres	2,198	2,899	2,906	3,301	2,220
	...	bushels	22,466	22,239	32,433	30,522	23,078
Green peas	...	acres	32	376	265	259	706
	...	tons	39	383	286	282	850
Hops	...	acres	668	791	945	918	847
	...	lbs.	515,536	441,952	692,496	406,336	767,088
Maize	...	acres	5,675	7,186	9,752	10,847	10,647
	...	bushels	294,555	351,891	566,027	515,025	587,064
Mangel-wurzel	...	acres	1,236	1,067	823	876	1,008
	...	tons	19,005	10,160	11,388	5,584	9,701
Mustard	...	acres	24	56	63	197	20
	...	cwt.	68	107	134	...	38
Onions	...	acres	3,178	3,780	3,735	3,751	4,472
	...	tons	17,377	10,759	11,256	11,217	17,308
Opium poppies	...	acres	...	4	2	...	3
	...	lbs. of opium	...	10	5	...	12
Osiers	...	acres	3	8	4	4	9
	...	tons	8	10	8	7	12
Peas and beans	...	acres	37,045	32,766	21,612	11,959	11,115
	...	bushels	716,193	287,200	148,956	137,452	206,165
Pumpkins	...	acres	335	393	241	334	807
	...	tons	2,710	3,208	2,804	3,394	5,774
Rape for seed	...	acres	81	273	62	186	809
	...	bushels	508	1,636	767	1,216	3,735
Rumax	...	acres	1	...	...	...	...
Rye	...	acres	1,207	947	1,031	1,859	2,131
	...	bushels	18,378	8,524	14,392	23,785	31,196
Seeds (agricultural and garden)	...	acres	98	77	45	66	58
	...	cwt.	422	258	68	92	129
Sugar-beet	...	acres	38	14	15	1,479	1,677
	...	tons	505	192	206	10,281	12,097
Sunflowers for seed	...	acres	16	475	27	4	19
	...	bushels	724	7,624	444	37	624
Tobacco	...	acres	1,412	2,029	1,264	522	78
	...	cwt.	7,155	15,223	7,890	3,419	190
Turnips	...	acres	307	228	301	189	...
	...	tons	2,684	1,462	2,127	851	...
Vetches and tares for seed	...	acres	57	47	...	...	1
	...	bushels	647	464	...	...	12
Vines	...	acres	30,307	30,275	27,934	27,701	27,568
	...	wine, galls.	1,909,972	2,226,999	2,822,263	1,919,389	1,882,209

* For footnote (*) see previous page.

† Reported to have failed.

‡ Included with beet, carrots, parsnips.

Increase or
decrease of
minor crops.

1363. In 1898-9, as compared with any of the previous four years, an increase will be observed in the area under and in the produce of green peas, pumpkins, rape, rye, and sugar-beet; in the area only in the case of beet, carrots and parsnips, chicory and onions, and in the produce only of hops and maize; but a falling-off in both area and produce of mustard, tobacco, and vines, and in the area only of flax, peas, and beans.

Hops.

1364. Hops but little inferior to Kentish are grown in Victoria, and the comparative failure for several successive seasons of this crop in the United Kingdom gave a considerable stimulus to that industry, commencing about 1882-3 when over 1,000 acres were under cultivation, or nearly twice the area in the preceding year. The maximum was reached in the following year, when 1,758 acres were under that crop and 1,760,000 lbs. were produced, but in 1884-5 there was a slight, and in 1885-6 a further considerable, decline—both in the area under hops and the quantity produced. Ever since 1884-5, the area has been under 900 acres, with the exception of 1896-7 and 1897-8, when that area was exceeded; but the largest crop gathered since 1884-5 was in 1890-91, the next in 1892-3, and the next in 1898-9.

Tobacco.

1365. At a very early period of the colony's history, it was the custom of the pastoral occupiers of the soil to cultivate tobacco in small quantities for the purpose of making a decoction wherein to dip their sheep for the cure of the disease called "scab." That complaint has ceased to exist amongst the Victorian flocks; but of late years tobacco has been grown for the purpose of manufacture into an article suitable for the use of man. For several years past a parasitic fungus, locally called "blue mould," has caused serious damage to the crop, so much so as to cause many tobacco-growers to abandon the industry. It appears that "blue mould" is unknown in the United States, where a very large area is under tobacco culture. Experiments have been made with the object of destroying the spores of the fungus, and plants grown from seed introduced from Java are said to be absolutely free from the disease. It is considered by experts that if this scourge could be removed and the farmers instructed in the proper method of curing the leaf, a prosperous future would be in store for the tobacco industry, especially as there are large tracts of land in the North-eastern and other parts of the colony well suited for its growth. With this object, a tobacco expert is engaged in giving instruction in the growing, the curing and preparing of tobacco leaf for the market, and experiments are being made by the Vegetable Pathologist in connexion with the treatment of "blue mould." If this work prove successful, no doubt a fresh impetus will be given to the industry, which has at present shrunk to its lowest dimensions.*

* The Government tobacco expert (Mr. Bondurant) is of opinion that the outlook of the tobacco industry has since become more promising, the quality of the tobacco grown having much improved in 1899 and 1900; and that, with careful and intelligent management, it ought to become in the near future one of the most profitable agricultural pursuits in Australia. In a recent period of eighteen months about 150 tons of Victorian-grown leaf (unstemmed) was exported and placed on the English market, nearly the whole of it being purchased by the Manchester Co-operative Society, which was not only perfectly satisfied with it, but has invited further shipments on a large scale. A central warehouse at Wangaratta, in the midst of the tobacco districts, is now being fitted by the Government as a stemmery, for preparing the crops of growers into strips for the English market.

1366. The total quantity of tobacco consumed in Australia and Tasmania in 1898 amounted to 8,933,000 lbs., of which 2,403,000 lbs. were used in Victoria,* 3,431,000 lbs. in New South Wales, 1,360,000 lbs. in Queensland, and the balance in the other three colonies. Of the quantity consumed in Victoria 1,288,000 lbs. were locally manufactured—chiefly from imported leaf, 2,225,000 lbs. in New South Wales, and 573,000, nearly all from home-grown leaf, in Queensland. During the five years ended with 1898, the average consumption per head varied from $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in South Australia and Tasmania to $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. in Western Australia, and it averaged for the six federating colonies 2·4 lbs.—or rather more than a third of a pound higher than in Victoria. The following are the averages for these colonies during the period referred to:—

Tobacco
consumed in
Austral-
asia.

CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—
AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS, 1894–8.†

	lbs.			lbs.
Western Australia	... 4·74	Tasmania	... 1·80	
Queensland	... 3·05	South Australia	... 1·78	
New South Wales	... 2·50			
Victoria	... 2·06	Average	... 2·40	

1367. In Victoria, in 1898, the total consumption of sugar of all kinds, including glucose and molasses, amounted to 55,951½ tons, equivalent to nearly 107 lbs. per head, as against 97½ lbs. according to the average of the last five years. Of this quantity, 53,478 tons consisted of sugar proper, 1,544 tons of molasses, and 929 tons of glucose. Of the sugar proper only 617 tons (from beet) were entirely produced within the colony; whilst the whole of the remainder (of which only ½ ton was beet sugar) was imported, although 39,892 tons of it were refined in the colony. The duty on cane sugar imported is £6 per ton, and on beet and other sugar £12 per ton; but on cane sugar refined in the colony in bond only £5 15s. per ton is charged on being entered for home consumption. Of 53,263 tons (gross) of sugar proper imported duty paid, 46,525 came from Queensland, 4,118 from Mauritius, 1,481 from Hong Kong, 330 from Java, and 809 from other countries. In Victorian refineries in 1898, 47,779 tons of raw cane sugar were treated, and 44,544 tons of refined sugar produced—or 93 per cent. of the quantity treated, whilst of the latter 7,771 tons were exported during the year, chiefly to New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia, the balance being required for home consumption. The average wholesale price of refined sugar in the colony in 1898 was £20 15s. per ton, and the retail price 2½d. per lb. (equivalent to £23 6s. 8d. per ton).

Production
and con-
sumption of
sugar in
Victoria.

1368. Much consideration has been given to the subject of the cultivation of sugar beet on a large scale in Victoria, for which its soil and climate in many parts are well adapted, and numerous experiments have been conducted by the Agricultural Department, under the

Prospects of
sugar-beet
industry
in Victoria.

* See also paragraph relating to tobacco factories, *post*.

† For particulars of the production, and consumption per head, of tobacco in various countries, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 361 and 362; and for consumption of sugar per head, see same work, paragraph 366.

‡ Quantity duty paid, less drawbacks.

supervision of the agricultural chemist (Mr. A. N. Pearson). The advantages of this industry are, in addition to the economical production of sugar, the provision of succulent fodder for cattle at a time of year when it is most required, the production of manure for the land, and the placing at the disposal of the farmers of an additional crop for rotation—beet being grown once every three or four years, as well as a large increase in the yield of all crops grown, due to the more perfect cultivation of the soil. As the result of numerous experiments summarized later on, Mr. Pearson considers that there is every prospect of obtaining in certain parts of Victoria, with proper treatment and after a little practice, an average yield of about 20 tons of roots (dressed and washed) per acre, containing at least 14 per cent. of sugar. The experiments for one season at Port Fairy and Bacchus Marsh gave an average of 15 per cent. of sugar. In several cases experimental crops grown on a large scale have contained over 3 and 4 tons of sugar per acre. As to economical considerations, it is first to be noted that sugar, like butter, carries with it but little of the plant-foods out of the soil, and consequently most of the richness taken out of it by beets may be replaced by the pulp and refuse from the sugar factories; and, secondly, that beet matures after only six months' growth, and a yield is obtained from the whole area sown each season; whereas cane takes over twelve months to mature, and only 3 out of every 4 acres each season are productive. As to the profits of the industry, assuming an average yield of 15 tons of dressed roots per acre, and the price to be 16s. 6d. per ton, together with $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of tops and collars at 5s., the return per acre would be £13 6s. 4d.; and if from this be deducted the cost of production, estimated by Mr. Pearson at £8 11s.* (including £1 16s. for manuring after first year, £3 10s. for cost of cultivation, £2 for harvesting and cartage, and £1 5s. for interest on capital), the net profit would be £4 15s. 4d. per acre. And, of course, this would be much increased by higher yields, and by the production of beets containing more than 15 per cent. of sugar. The following is an epitome of the results obtained from experiments made by or under the direction of Mr. Pearson:—

BEET-GROWING EXPERIMENTS IN VICTORIA.

The growth of beet-root and the establishment of the beet-sugar industry has received a good deal of attention from this office. Official experiments have been carried out at Bacchus Marsh, Bellarine, Berwick, Childers, Maffra, Port Fairy, and Riddell's Creek. Of these the most successful were at Port Fairy, in the years 1893-5. In a dry year the smallest crop obtained in this place was over 11 tons to the acre, and the heaviest was $19\frac{1}{2}$ tons. In 1894-5 a field of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres in this locality produced 176 tons of dressed and washed roots, and $44\frac{1}{2}$ tons of tops and collars; that is to say, $21\frac{1}{2}$ tons of roots to the acre, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons of tops and collars. The average of several analyses of these roots gave the following results:—

Sugar	...	...	...	14·97 per cent.
Organic impurity	...	...	...	1·79 "
Ash	...	...	...	·53 "
Purity	...	...	...	86·5°
Saline co-efficient	...	...	...	28·0
Average weight of roots	...	...	...	11b. 5½ozs.

* In South California it is only £5, exclusive of interest on capital; and in 1891, with an unfavourable season, and a yield of only 12 tons per acre, the net return, owing to the high percentage of sugar (14), was £8 per acre.

Thus the crop contained $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar to the acre, as compared with $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, the average in the beet crops of Europe, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre produced from the cane plantations of Queensland.

The actual cost of producing and harvesting this crop was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
Preparing seed-bed and planting ...	1	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	per acre
Thinning and hoeing ...	2	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Harvesting, topping, and carting ...	3	9	4	"
Seed ...	0	8	0	"
Manure ...	2	8	0	"
Interest on farm ...	1	0	0	
	£10	13	1	

With labour-saving appliances the cost would have been less.

The value of the roots at 13s. per ton, and of the tops and collars at 5s., would have been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
21 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons dressed roots, @ 13s. ...	13	19	6	per acre
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons tops and collars, @ 5s. ...	1	7	6	"
	£15	7	0	
Cost of production ...	10	13	1	
Profit per acre ...	£4	13	11	

Closely similar results were obtained from 5 acres at Bacchus Marsh.

There have been several cases of individual roots containing over 20 per cent. of sugar.

Besides the official experiments, there have been several unofficial ones. Altogether, roots have been sent to this office for analysis from 43 districts during the last thirteen years. In some of these districts the experiments in beet-growing were continued for three seasons.

The general outcome of these trials has been to show that there are localities in the southern regions of Victoria which are peculiarly adapted for beet-growing, and where, with ordinary care, unusually large crops of roots, specially rich in sugar, may be regularly obtained. On the other hand, it has been found that other localities are liable to some irregularities of rainfall at sowing time, which render necessary certain precautions to insure the regular germination of the seed.

In 1894 an offer was made by the Australasian Sugar Refining Co.—now amalgamated with the Colonial Sugar Refining Co.—to purchase evaporated beet-juice at a valuation which, under existing fiscal conditions, would have admitted of its profitable production at comparatively small evaporating factories. In consequence of this offer experiments in evaporating beet-juice were carried out at Port Fairy and Bacchus Marsh in the season 1894-5. An experimental plant was erected by the Government under the direction of this office, and the produce of 8 acres at Port Fairy and 5 acres at Bacchus Marsh was operated upon. Owing to causes of a non-technical character the experiment was delayed for some months into a season which made it impossible to conduct the work on an economic basis. But the trial was interesting, as having demonstrated the possibility of evaporating beet-juice on a practical scale without injury. The evaporation was done by means of an evaporator specially invented for the purpose, and consisting essentially of revolving cylindrical rollers, 6 feet in diameter, heated internally by steam, the juice being taken up as a thin layer on the exterior of these rollers on the one side, and renewed by scrapers in an evaporated state on the other side. Samples of evaporated juice obtained in this way were analyzed by Mr. Steel, chemist to the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., also in this office, and by the chemist

to the Maffra Beet Sugar Co., the last-named having analyzed the material three years after storage. The following were the results obtained by each analyst :—

				Government Agricultural Chemist.	Colonial Sugar Refining Co.	Maffra Beet Sugar Co. (after three years' storage.)
Cane Sugar	...	...	...	81.00	81.20	80.30
Invert Sugar	...	...	...	.55	1.02	1.73
Soluble Ash	...	...	...	2.73	4.88	3.52
Lime *	...	...	...	1.04		
Sand	...	...	...	.31		
Total	...	...	...	4.08	4.98	
Organic impurity, separable by filtra- tion	...	...	...	.20	—	—
Organic impurity, to a great extent separable by defecation	...	...	...	6.68	6.77	8.02
Moisture	...	...	...	7.49	6.03	6.43
Purity (not counting lime)	...	...	...	88.85°	—	—
Purity (counting lime)	...	...	...	87.85°	86.5°	85.82°

After the amalgamation of the two sugar refining companies the offer to purchase this material was withdrawn; but in view of the fact that such a material could be utilized for keeping a beet factory at work continuously, instead of during only three or four months in the year, the results of the experiment may at some future time demand further attention.

Mode of
cultivating
sugar beet.

1369. The soil adapted for the growth of sugar beet should be deep, crumbly, and moist—a dark loam being the best; whilst first-class potato, turnip, and mangold soils, if comparatively free from saline matter, are especially suitable. The roots should not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, small roots being the richest in sugar, a result to be attained by planting as close as the richness of the soil will allow. The manuring, which, of course, must vary according to the quality of the land, generally recommended by Mr. Pearson for Victorian soils is, for the first year, $\frac{2}{3}$ cwt. of concentrated superphosphate at 13s. 6d. (or 2 cwt. ordinary superphosphate at 5s.) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of sulphate of ammonia at 13s. 6d. per cwt. per acre for a light dressing; or twice those quantities for a heavy dressing; but after the first year much less will be required, owing to the great value as manure of the refuse of the crops. The ground should be ploughed or broken up not less than 12 inches deep, and manured to a depth of 6 inches; whilst the seed should be planted in rows 14 to 18 inches apart—according to richness of soil—in holes from 7 to 10 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The best time for sowing is from July to September, and the roots mature in from five to eight months†; and, in Victoria—according to the result of recent experiments in the Maffra district—may be kept in the soil for five to six months after the commencement of maturity, without loss of purity, and with considerable gain of sugar per acre. Mr. Pearson reports that it has recently been ascertained, by experiments in the Maffra district, that beet may be sown in that district as early as the end of June; and that the early sown crops grow well, notwithstanding winter frosts, and by the month of September are so far advanced as to be practically independent of spring rains or drought. Beets require plenty of moisture

* Purposely added.

† In South California, 18 to 20 inches between the rows and from 6 to 12 inches between the plants is practised; and the beets generally mature in from four and a half to five months. Analysis of sample roots before cropping is strongly recommended.

during the first two months of growth; but in the later stages the formation of sugar is said to be especially favoured by dry weather and an unclouded sky. The favorite varieties for planting in California are the Vilmorin Améliorée and the Klein Wanzlebener.

1370. The first attempt to establish the beet-sugar industry in Victoria was made about the year 1873, when a stone building (used as a wool shed) at Anakies, near Geelong, was leased for the purpose by a company, which got the machinery made in the colony from pictures out of books. The company grew 3,000 tons of roots, which had to be stacked in the open, where it was partly eaten by cattle, until the erection of the machinery. From this was extracted 90 tons of sugar, of which, however, only $11\frac{1}{2}$ tons were refined and were sold at auction at Melbourne at £37 per ton—the top market price for cane sugar. A great deal of sugar was also carried away in the molasses, from which spirit was distilled on the premises.* About the year 1875, the machinery, which had cost about £20,000, was purchased for £3,500, by Mr. W. Murray Ross and removed to a new building erected at Rosstown, near Melbourne; but there the enterprise was suspended, owing to his inability, unaided, to command the necessary capital. He received no assistance, though he built the Rosstown Junction Railway, connecting with all the other railways, to bring beets, at a cost of £100,000. In 1894 a fresh effort was made to start the industry, and Parliament in 1895 passed an Act authorizing the Government to advance £2 for every £1 supplied privately for building and equipping sugar-beet factories. The sites which had been suggested for the purpose were Maffra (in Gippsland), and Port Fairy (in the Western District). The former site was selected for the next factory, which was erected by the Maffra Beet Sugar Company (which had a paid-up capital of £23,500), with Government assistance, at a cost of £72,000, viz.:—£1,000 for land, £27,000 for buildings, and £44,000 for machinery and plant. The buildings are of substantial construction, equipped with excellent machinery of the most modern type, capable of treating from 350 to 420 tons of beet per diem, or over 40,000 tons per season; whilst room is afforded for expansion to 60,000 tons with additional machinery. The steam power employed is derived from five sets of boilers, each having a heating surface of 1,614 square feet; whilst there are twelve steam-engines with a combined horse-power of 600 to 700, of which four are driving engines, two for pumping feed water, and six for pumping water, juice, vapours, and air respectively. The initial steam pressure is six and a half atmospheres, and the exhaust steam is utilized for heating purposes. The company commenced its first campaign on the 21st April, 1898, which was completed on 19th June, thus occupying 60 days, although beets were put through for only two-thirds of that period, when the machinery was barely worked at its minimum capacity. The quantity of clean dressed roots treated by the factory (which averaged about

Beet sugar
factory.

* Mr. Ross, to whom the editor is indebted for these particulars, states that, from the molasses found on the premises, he distilled 2,500 gallons of 80 per cent. o.p. spirits of an excellent, pure and emollient character, which were sold at 3s. 6d. per gallon for blending. He considers it admirably suited for making brandy as in France, by steeping in it the lees, skins, and stalks of the vineyard, and re-distilling it.

† Including 232 tons of bad topping and dressing not paid for. The dirty dressed roots as received at the factory weighed 10,281 tons in 1898, and 7,735 tons in 1899.

16 oz. each) was 9,110† tons in 1898, and 6,562 tons in 1899 ; and the granulated sugar produced was 617 tons in the former and 348 tons in the latter year—being equivalent to only 6·76 and 5·3 per cent. respectively of the weight of beets treated. The price realized in 1898 for the first product sugar (polarizing between 99·3 and 99·85 per cent.) was £20 15s. 11d. per ton. In the former season there was also a residue of about 500 tons of molasses (equal to the unusually high proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the roots) worth £1 1s. per ton at the factory, and as well as 4,000 tons of pulp—taken gratis by the growers, or sold to outsiders as feed for stock at the low rate of 2s. per ton in order to introduce the article. No process was adopted for recovering sugar from the molasses. The price per ton paid for the roots in 1898 varied according to the percentage of sugar, from 8s. for 12 per cent. to 19s. for 18 per cent.—the scale rising by 1s. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. up to 19s. for 17 per cent. ; whilst the average price paid for the season was 11s. 10d. per ton—the roots containing on the average 13·78 per cent. of sugar ; it is stated, however, that the percentage of sugar was as high as 16 per cent. early in the season, but through rain and sprouting it fell in the latter portion to as low as 12. In 1899 a different scale was adopted, being higher for the lower, and lower for the higher percentage beets. The average analysis, during the first season, of the diffusion juice as resulting from the diffusion battery just before purification, was as follows :—Brix, 17·42 per cent. ; sugar, 13·97 per cent. ; purity, 80·22 per cent. The average number of hands employed during the campaign of 1898 was 204, and 240 during that of 1899, all being males over the age of 15 years ; whilst the wages paid was 6s. for boys, and 8s. 6d. for men per shift of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The small supply of roots in two successive bad seasons being quite inadequate for the successful working of the factory, the latest attempt at beet sugar production in Victoria also resulted in failure. The factory was taken over on the 13th November, 1899, by the Government, which was creditor for £66,000 on account of advances to the company ; and has since been temporarily closed, as a guarantee for the cultivation of a sufficient area of sugar-beet could not be obtained. The cause of failure, according to the directors of the company, was the absence of the necessary deep ploughing in autumn and winter fallowing, together with abnormally dry springs and abnormally wet autumns. To these reasons may also be added inexperience or neglect on the part of the farmers, who, whilst cultivating nearly two-thirds of the total area, obtained (in the first season) less than half the average crop yielded on land cultivated by a sugar-beet cultivating company (under contract to the sugar company) viz., $9\frac{1}{10}$ tons per acre. Such an average over the total area of 1,550 acres would have produced over 14,000 tons of roots instead of less than the actual 9,000 tons, and would probably have saved the failure of the factory.

Area under
sugar beet
in Victoria

1371. The area (according to the Agricultural Statistics) under sugar beet in the colony was 1,479 acres in 1897-8, and 1,677 acres in 1898-9, whilst the yield of uncleaned dressed roots was 10,281 tons in the former and 12,097 tons in the latter year. The directors of the Maffra Sugar Company, however, state that in 1896-7 the area

cultivated at Maffra was 1,550 acres, from which a yield of 9,030 tons of clean dressed roots was obtained, or an average of 5·8 tons per acre, although land cultivated by the company gave a yield of over 9 tons per acre. It should be pointed out, however, that several portions of the areas sown failed, owing to exceptionally unfavorable seasons, hence the acreable yields indicated cannot be regarded as a fair indication of a general average.

1372. According to a Report made to the Government on the beet sugar industry at Maffra by Mr. C. Van de Velde*, the cost of cultivation (including rent, harvesting, topping, and cartage, but not manure) of beet-root per acre at Maffra under present circumstances is £8 0s. 10d. per acre, and assuming a crop of 13 tons (containing 15 per cent. of sugar) at 16s. 6d., the gross yield would be £10 14s. 6d., resulting in a net profit of £2 13s. 8d. per acre, which would be raised to £7 18s., if no allowance were made for that portion of the work which could be performed *gratis* by the farmer's family. This is compared (by means of estimates furnished by the most competent farmers of the district), with a net profit per acre of £2 0s. 9d. from onions and 3s. 1d. from wheat, but a loss, at current prices, of £1 11s. 6d. from potatoes. Although 15 per cent. of sugar in the roots is assumed as a fair average, the actual yield of granulated sugar is set down at only 7½ per cent., whilst a yield of 7 per cent. is allowed for molasses, and 1¼ per cent. for after-products. It is pointed out, however, that 38 per cent. of sugar could be recovered from the molasses by the Steiffen process, with a profit of £3 10s. per ton of molasses (at present only worth £1 in limited quantities) by the addition of special machinery, which could be obtained from Germany and erected at a cost of about £4,000. By the alternative methods the cost of manufacture per ton of granulated sugar is computed as follows for different supplies of roots varying from 18,000 to 60,000 tons of roots per campaign, allowance being made for salaries and wages, material, fuel, repairs, insurance, and contingencies, but apparently not for interest on capital or depreciation :—

ESTIMATED COST OF MANUFACTURE OF GRANULATED SUGAR PER TON AT MAFFRA.

Tons of Roots per Campaign.	Ordinary Process.	With Steiffen's Process added.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18,000	17 8 3	14 17 2
25,000	16 3 10	13 12 10
40,000	15 1 5	12 10 5
60,000	14 0 10	11 9 10

1373. Queensland and New South Wales are the only colonies which at present produce sugar at a profit in Australia, whilst only the former has a surplus available for export. The former produced 163,734 tons in 1898, as against 97,916 tons in 1897, and 100,774 tons in 1896; whereas the latter manufactured only 23,658 tons in 1898. In Queensland the total area under cane was 111,012 acres in 1898, but, deducting 27,308 acres which were unproductive and 1,313 acres

Cost of sugar production at Maffra (Victoria).

Sugar production and consumption in Australia.

* Parliamentary Paper No. 56; session, 1899.

under plants, the productive area—the cane from which was crushed—amounted to only 82,391 acres,* or 74 per cent. of the whole. Based on the productive area, the yield of cane was 12·3 tons per acre in 1897, and 18·7 tons in 1898; whilst that of sugar per acre was 1·50 and 1·99 tons in the two years respectively. In 1898 the quantity of cane required for a ton of sugar varied in different districts from 12·83 to 8·24 tons; whilst the actual sugar obtained per productive acre varied from 1·49 to 2·79 tons—the latter being reached at Rockhampton. The present annual requirements of sugar by the six federating colonies of Australia—based on the estimated population in 1899, and the average consumption of the five years 1894-8—were as follow:—Victoria, 51,300 tons; New South Wales, 56,200 tons; Queensland, 30,500 tons; South Australia, 15,600 tons; Western Australia, 7,500 tons; Tasmania, 6,800 tons; making a total for Australia and Tasmania of 167,900 tons. As Queensland and New South Wales produced about 122,000 tons in 1897 and over 187,000 tons in 1898, it is evident that under federation those colonies will readily supply the existing requirements of the Federation, but it is a question how far they will be able to keep pace with the growth of population in the future.† The following is the consumption per head in each of the Australian colonies:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR PER HEAD IN AUSTRALIAN
COLONIES, 1894-8.

	lbs.		lbs.
Queensland ...	138·01	New South Wales ...	94·24
Western Australia ...	99·50	Tasmania ...	86·84
Victoria ...	97·34		
South Australia ...	97·03	Australia ...	101·03

Sugar production and consumption in the United States.

1374. In the United States in 1891-2, there were 4,977 licensed producers of sugar, of whom 4,240 extracted it from maple, 727 from cane, 6 from beet (of whom 3 were in California), and 4 from sorghum; whilst the quantity of sugar manufactured was nearly 185,000 tons, of which 164,000 were from cane, 5,400 from beet, 500 from sorghum, and nearly 15,000 from maple. Seven years later (in 1898-9) the production of cane sugar increased to 245,500 tons, and that of beet sugar to 32,500 tons,‡ making a total (exclusive of maple and sorghum sugar) of 278,000 tons. Rapid progress is thus being made in the beet sugar industry, which is established chiefly in California and Michigan; and no fewer than sixteen new factories were opened in 1898-9, two capable of treating 3,000 and 2,000 tons, respectively, and the others from 350 to 700 tons, of roots per diem. In 1891-2, the total consumption of sugar in the States amounted to 4,025½ million lbs. (equal to 1·8 million tons), of which only 414 million lbs., or little more than 10 per cent., was derived from home products; whilst 74½ million lbs. were manufactured from imported molasses, and the balance imported. The gross imports in 1897-8 amounted to 2,690 million lbs. (equal to about 1·2 million tons), valued at £12,598,500, of which nearly 622 million lbs. came from the Dutch East Indies, 500 from Hawaii, 440 from Cuba, and 439 from other

* In 1896 the area was 66,440 acres.

† The nearest sugar-producing British colony to Australia is Fiji, which in 1896 had 22,078 acres under sugar cane, which produced 34,156 tons of sugar.

‡ For 1899-1900 the output is set down at 72,944 tons. Beet sugar is produced chiefly in California, Michigan, Utah, and Nebraska.

West India Islands, 239 (chiefly beet) from Europe, 165 from British and Dutch Guiana, 139 from Brazil, and the remainder from other countries. The average consumption per head in the years 1894-8 was 63·2 lbs.

1375. The following is the estimated visible production of cane sugar in 1898-9 in the principal sugar-producing countries of the world :—

Cane sugar
in various
countries.

CANE SUGAR PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1898-9.

	Tons.		Tons.
Java	689,281*	West Indies—continued—	
Australia and Polynesia—		(French) Martinique ...	34,000*
Queensland	163,734	Other	20,000
New South Wales ...	23,658	Mauritius	186,487
Fiji Islands	34,156*	Brazil	151,495
Hawaiian Islands ...	252,506	Peru	110,000*
United States (Louisiana) ...	245,511	Egypt	90,822
West Indies—		British Guiana	81,535*
(American) Cuba ...	345,261	Philippine Islands ...	76,000*
Puerto Rico ...	53,825	Argentine Republic ...	72,000
(British) Trinidad ...	53,436*	Haiti and San Domingo ...	50,000
Barbados	40,876*	Réunion	37,781
Jamaica	27,000	Central America	20,000
Antigua and St. Kitts ...	22,000	Other Countries	33,000
(French) Guadeloupe ...	40,000		
		Total Cane Sugar ...	2,954,364

1376. Consequent upon the indirect subsidies by which the industry is fostered, beet sugar, not only for internal consumption but also for export, is manufactured at a considerable profit in several European countries. The following is a statement of the estimated quantity of beet sugar made during the three years 1896-7 to 1898-9 in the different countries in which that product is manufactured.

Beet sugar
in European
countries.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1896-7 TO 1898-9.† (Tons.)

Countries.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Germany	1,836,536	1,852,857	1,721,718
Austria	934,007	831,667	1,051,290
France	752,081	821,235	830,132
Russia	728,667	738,715	776,066
Belgium	288,009	265,397	244,017
Holland	174,206	125,658	149,763
Other European Countries ...	202,990	196,245	209,115
Total Europe	4,916,496	4,831,774	4,982,101
United States	37,536	40,398	32,471
Total Beet Sugar	4,954,032	4,872,172	5,014,572

1377. Careful estimates of the bounties in force in European countries have been made in the United States, which imposes a countervailing duty on beet sugar imported thereinto. The following

Bounties on
sugar in
Europe.

* Exports only.

† Taken from the United States Year-Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1899.

are the results of such estimates for 1898, as given in Mr. Martineau's paper:—

BOUNTIES ON BEET SUGAR IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1898.

Country.	Class of Sugar.*	Rate of Bounty per ton.
		£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary ...	93 % (P)	1 3 4
	93-99½% (P)	1 5 0
	99½% (P)	1 15 6
Germany ...	90-98% (P)	1 5 0
	98-99½% (P)	1 10 0
	99½% (P)	1 15 6
France ...	65-98% (A)	4 8 9
	Hard dry refined	4 14 0
	98% (A)	4 11 0
Holland ...	Under 98% (A)	1 18 0
	98% (A)	1 10 0
	Hard dry refined	0 5 0
Belgium ...	Raw	1 16 8
	Refined	2 3 9
	Up to 99% (P)	3 7 9
Russia ...	88-99% (P)	2 18 6
	75-88% (P)	2 5 6
Denmark ...	Refined	0 12 8

Increase of world's production of sugar, 1872 to 1899.

1378. The world's production of sugar has made rapid strides within the last 27 years, having increased from under 3 million tons in 1872, to nearly 8 million tons in 1899. Formerly only 38½ per cent. of the supply was from beet, but owing to the great expansion of the beet-sugar industry in Europe under the stimulus of bounties, nearly two-thirds of the world's supply is now the produce of beet-root. In Germany, which of all countries has made the greatest progress in beet-sugar production, the output has gradually increased from 263,000 tons in 1872-3, to 882,000 tons in 1882-3, to 1,231,000 tons in 1892-3, and to 1,853,000 tons in 1897-8; and in France, from 350,000 tons in 1872-3 to 821,000 tons in 1897-8. The following are the figures for three decades, commencing with 1872, and also for 1899:—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, 1872 TO 1899.†

(000's omitted.)

Year.	Cane Sugar.	Beet Sugar.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
1872 ...	1,850,	1,143,	2,993,
1882 ...	2,116,	1,783,	3,899,
1892 ...	2,784,	3,501,	6,285,
1899 ...	2,954,	5,015,‡	7,969,

* (P) Indicates percentage according to *polarization*; and (A) according to *analysis*.

† This refers to the visible production only; the internal consumption of India, for example, which is vast and indefinite, being omitted. The figures prior to 1890, as well as some of the other facts and figures in this and other paragraphs on the sugar question, have been derived from a most interesting paper on the "Statistical Aspect of the Sugar Question," read by George Martineau before the Royal Statistical Society, London. See *Journal of that Society* for June, 1899.

‡ Including 33,000 tons made in the United States.

1879. The average wholesale price of refined sugar in Victoria in 1898 was £20 15s. per ton, and the retail price 2½d. (equivalent to £23 6s. 8d. per ton). Making allowance for duty paid (averaging £5 16s. 5d. per ton), the wholesale price, ex duty, was equivalent to £14 18s. 7d. per ton, or about £2 13s. higher than in the United Kingdom. In the latter country the price of raw sugar fell rapidly from over £26 per ton in 1872 to £15 10s. in 1884, and further to as low as £9 per ton in 1897. A corresponding fall also has taken place in refined sugar, as will be seen by the following figures. The present price is believed to be lower than the cost of production, and is possible only by reason of the large bounties granted in Europe :—

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR (EX DUTY) CONSUMED IN UNITED KINGDOM, 1872 TO 1897.

Year.	Price per cwt.		Year.	Price per cwt.	
	Raw.	Refined.		Raw.	Refined.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1872 ...	26 2	36 4	1885 ...	13 10	18 2
1873 ...	24 0	33 10	1886 ...	13 0	16 8
1874 ...	22 5	30 8	1887 ...	12 1	15 8
1875 ...	21 2	30 4	1888 ...	13 5	17 6
1876 ...	21 0	29 5	1889 ...	15 5	19 8
1877 ...	25 9	33 9	1890 ...	12 6	16 4
1878 ...	21 6	29 3	1891 ...	12 10	16 6
1879 ...	20 3	27 5	1892 ...	13 0	17 1
1880 ...	21 9	29 3	1893 ...	14 2	18 4
1881 ...	21 9	28 11	1894 ...	11 5	15 6
1882 ...	21 1	28 8	1895 ...	9 7	13 4
1883 ..	20 1	27 2	1896 ...	10 5	13 7
1884 ...	15 6	20 11	1897 ...	9 0	12 3

1380. In Germany it requires nearly 8 cwt. of roots to make 1 cwt. of sugar, and, according to the average of 68 factories—4 of which each treated over 100,000 tons of roots, and seventeen over 50,000 tons, whilst 39 of the 68 treated more than the average of German factories, which is 30,000 tons*—the price paid for roots was 10½d. per cwt., and the cost of manufacture 4½d. per cwt. of roots used. This gives, on the basis of 8 cwt. to the 1 cwt. of sugar, 7s. for cost of roots and 2s. 10d. for the cost of manufacture, or a total of 9s. 10d. per cwt. (or £9 16s. 8d. per ton) of raw sugar produced. Hence beet-sugar could not be sold,

Cost of sugar
production
in various
countries.

* The average for French factories is 18,600 tons. In Germany in 1898-9 there were 402 sugar-beet factories (besides 55 refineries and 6 molasses extraction establishments), each working upon an average of 30,200 tons of beet-root per season. Nearly half the quantity of roots treated was grown by the factories, which obtained an average of 11½ tons per acre, as against an average of about 12½ tons.

even in the most favoured European country, for less than £10 per ton without the aid of some artificial stimulus. There is evidence, however, that cane sugar can be produced for as low as £8 per ton, as will be seen by the following figures* :—

COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1898.

Cane Sugar.

					Per ton. £ s. d.
British Guiana	} leading estates	...	...	...	9 12 6
Trinidad		...	...	...	to
St. Lucia		...	...	...	8 0 6
West Indies (average)		...	...	...	8 15 0
					8 16 8
Queensland (eight estates)		8 6 3
					to
Java	8 1 0
Egypt	8 10 0
Hawaii	9 2 0
					8 4 5

Beet Sugar.

Germany	9 16 8
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Yield of
sugar per
acre in
various
countries.

1881. The following figures, which, with the exception of those for Queensland, are taken from Mr. Martineau's paper,† show the average quantity of sugar obtained per acre in various beet and cane-growing countries. It will be observed that the maximum for beet-growing countries is under $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons in Germany, and the average about $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons, whilst the average for cane-growing countries varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to as high as $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons or upwards in Hawaii and Java.

YIELD OF SUGAR PER ACRE.

Country.			Beet Sugar.†	Country.			Cane Sugar.
			tons.				tons.
Germany	...	...	1·71	Trinidad (large estates)	...	...	1·54
Belgium	..	...	1·55	British Guiana (1890-98)	...	...	1·82
France	...	...	1·38	St. Lucia (central factories)	...	...	1·75
Austria	...	...	1·09	Barbadoes	...	...	1·89
Russia	...	...	·80	Queensland (two years, 1897-8)	...	...	1·75‡
				Hawaii	...	...	3·6
Europe	...	...	1·235	Java (1896-7)	...	...	3·344‡

Yield and
price of
sugar-beet
in Europe

1382. In Europe the beet-sugar industry has attained large dimensions, with a yield of only 11 or 12 tons of beet per acre—which in certain parts of Victoria could, it is believed, be largely exceeded—and a percentage of 12 or 13 of sugar obtained from the roots; whilst the price paid for roots is considerably higher than that paid in Victoria

* See Mr. Martineau's paper already referred to.

† See footnote on page 848 ante.

‡ The figures for beet sugar refer to the average of the three years ended with 1897-8.

§ Based on productive area only, which is about three-fourths of the total area. This, it is believed, applies to all the averages for cane sugar.

¶ In 1893 there were seven factories, which made 4 tons per acre, and many in 1897 got from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

during the two seasons the Maffra sugar factory was in operation, as will be seen by the following averages, obtained from Mr. Martineau's paper already referred to :—

AVERAGE YIELD AND PRICE OF SUGAR-BEET IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Country.					Annual Yield per acre, 1886-98.	Percentage of Sugar, 1896-8.	Average Price of Roots per ton in 1898.
					tons.		£ s. d.
France ...	...	...	...	...	11·1	11·98	1 1 7
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	12·1	12·85	0 17 0

1383. The area under vines steadily increased from about 4,300 acres in 1879-80 to 30,300 in 1894-5; but has since, owing to the ravages of the phylloxera, fallen off to 27,568 acres in 1898-9. Of the total area in 1898-9, 25,395 acres were bearing and only 2,173 were not bearing. The number of vine-growers returned was 2,453. The grapes gathered amounted to 468,857 cwt.; whilst the quantity of raisins made (chiefly at Mildura), was 2,013,599 lbs.; and of currants, 115,753 lbs. The quantity of wine returned was 1,882,209 gallons, which, although nearly a million gallons less than the maximum previously recorded, viz., in 1896-7, was only about a quarter of a million gallons below the average of the last five years. The wine industry received a temporary check some years since, in consequence of an outbreak of the disease called *phylloxera vastatrix*,* which was then found to be confined to one district in the colony (Geelong), where it was promptly stamped out by the eradication of all vines for a distance ranging from 20 to 30 miles from the centre of that district. The disease has unfortunately obtained a footing in other parts of the colony, with the result that many valuable vineyards have, in terms of the Vine Disease Act, been destroyed, and for which compensation has been paid by Government amounting to £36,794. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera in Victoria, and of the measures taken for its suppression, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.†

1384. According to the United States census of 1890, the extent of land in that country under vines (about a third of which were non-bearing) was 400,000 acres, of which about half was in the State of California. The quantity of wine made was 24,000,000 gallons, nearly two-thirds of which was made in California. This State also converted 41,166 tons of grapes into raisins, and dried 23,352 tons. The value of the land devoted to vines, and of the plant for wine manufacture, was about 32 millions sterling, of which 18 millions was in California.

* It was first recognised in the Geelong district in 1875 (although probably in existence, unrecognised, eight or ten years previously), and in the Bendigo district in February, 1894. At Geelong the disease was found on only 34 properties, comprising 281 acres, but all vines were destroyed on 2,000 separate properties, and compensation granted varying from £1,042 to 1s.

† Vol. II., paragraph 478. See also issue for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 495.

Area under
vines in
various
countries.

1885. The following is a statement—so far as available—of the area under vines, in some of the principal wine-producing countries of the world :—

AREA UNDER VINES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Area under Vines.	Country.	Year.	Area under Vines.
		Acres.			Area.
Algeria ...	1897	297,	Greece ...	1893	336,
Australasia ...	1897-8	60,	Italy ...	1896	8,512,
Austria-Hungary ...	1897	1,236,	Portugal ...	1887	504,
Cape of Good Hope	1898	70,*	Roumania ...	1897	118,
France † ...	1897	4,230,	Tunis ...	1888	8,
Germany ...	1897	289,	United States ...	1890	401,

Consumption of wine per head in different countries.

1886. The following is a statement of the production, of the net import or export, and of the consumption of wine in different countries for 1897, and the average for the seven years ended with 1897. It will be observed that France, Portugal, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland, are essentially the wine-drinking countries—consuming between 15 and 24½ gallons per head annually, while the Australasian Colonies at present consume only between 1½ and 2 gallons per head :—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WINE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.†

Gallons (000's omitted).

Country.	Production.		Net Imports (+). Net Exports (-).		Consumption.			
					Total.		Per Head of Population.	
	1891-7.‡	1897.	1891-7.‡	1897.	1891-7.‡	1897.	1891-7.‡	1897.
France ..	795,529,	711,722,	+ 132,980,	+ 128,632,	928,509,	838,354,	24.19	21.48
Portugal ..	89,833,	121,000,	+ 14,194,	- 17,204,	104,027,	103,798,	20.45	20.44
Italy ..	646,729,	557,700,	- 37,005,	- 47,916,	609,724,	509,784,	19.77	16.39
Spain ..	488,482,	339,042,	- 140,800,	- 117,722,	347,682,	221,320,	18.82	14.70
Switzerland	24,535,	22,330,	+ 23,298,	25,828,	47,828,	48,158,	15.67	15.00
Austria-Hungary	109,576,	89,826,	+ 13,112,	+ 27,720,	122,688,	117,546,	2.86	2.64
Cape of Good Hope	5,166,	4,373,	- 693,	- 615,	4,473,	3,758,	2.64	2.00
Western Australia	105,	76,	+ 53,	+ 77,	158,	153,	2.17	.88
South Australia	1,050,	1,478,	- 382,	- 509,	718,	964,	2.05	2.06
Victoria ..	1,958,	2,822,	- 226,	- 290,	1,732,	2,532,	1.48	2.15
Germany ..	59,416,	61,072,	+ 11,716,	+ 10,340,	71,132,	71,412,	1.37	1.29
Belgium ..	..	..	+ 5,575,	+ 5,676,	5,575,	5,676,	.88	.88
New South Wales	835,	794,	+ 75,	+ 53,	910,	847,	.74	.65
Queensland	177,	171,	+ 47,	+ 40,	224,	211,	.51	.44
Holland ..	..	..	+ 2,216,	+ 2,156,	2,018,	1,980,	.43	.40
United Kingdom	..	..	+ 15,062,	+ 16,592,	14,755,	15,780,	.38	.39
United States	18,608,	23,272,	+ 8,735,	8,869,	22,338,	32,141,	.33	.44
New Zealand	..	..	+ 107,	107,	104,	105,	.15	.15
Tasmania ..	..	..	+ 17,	+ 15,	17,	15,	.11	.09

* Approximate only.

† Fourteen years previously there were over 5 million acres.

‡ The information for countries outside of Australasia has been obtained from a statement in "Alcoholic Beverages" published in return to an Order of the British House of Commons, date 15th February, 1900.

§ Average of seven years.

1387. No attempt has yet been made to grow tea in Victoria for tea-commercial purposes, although the tea plant flourishes in gardens around Melbourne, and the late Government Botanist and other scientists have given it as their opinion that many parts of the colony—especially the fern-tree gullies—are well suited for its cultivation. The consumption of tea per head in Victoria was 6·9 lbs. in 1898; 6·6 in 1897; 6·94 in 1896; 6·65 in 1895; 6·37 in 1894; and it varies from 9·5 lbs. per head in Western Australia, and 8½ lbs. in South Australia, to 5·8 lbs. in Tasmania; and it is much larger in the Australasian Colonies than in any other countries.*

1388. Although cotton is so extensively used in articles of clothing—in the manufacture of which it is a powerful competitor against wool—practically none is at present produced in Australasia, although Queensland and Fiji are capable of growing it. According to the Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture for 1899, the consumption of cotton in Europe and America has increased from 5 million bales (of 500 lbs. each) in 1870–71, to 7½ million bales in 1882–3, to over 8 million bales in 1887–8, to 9 million bales in 1892–3, and to nearly 12 million bales in 1898–9. The following, by the same authority, is an estimate of that portion of the World's cotton crop which enters into the commercial supply of European countries, the United States, and India, and of the consumption of those countries, in 1898–9 :—

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, 1898–9.
Bales of 500 lbs. (000's omitted).

Country.	Crop.	Consumption.
United States	11,189,†	3,553,
India	1,934,	1,297,
United Kingdom	} 809,	3,519,
Other European Countries		4,836,
Other Countries		727,
Total	13,932,	13,932,

NOTE.—In Mexico, the production was about 70,720 bales five years previously.

1389. The following is the extent of land returned as under gardens and orchards in the last six years. Market gardens are included, as well as gardens attached to farms, but not gardens or orchards kept merely for pleasure or private use :—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1893–4 TO 1898–9.

Acres			Acres.		
1893–4	42,463	1896–7	45,734		
1894–5	44,235	1897–8	43,763		
1895–6	45,419	1898–9	50,521		

1390. In each of the last seven years an attempt was made to obtain a statement of the quantity of fruit grown throughout the colony. The

* For annual exports of tea from, and its consumption per head, in various countries, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 362 to 364, and for its consumption in Australasian Colonies see Appendix C, post.

† Above average of two preceding years, viz., 9,715,000.

following totals have been made up from the figures furnished to the collectors of statistics for 1894-5 and 1898-9 :—

FRUIT GATHERED, 1894-5 AND 1898-9.

Kind.	1894-5.	1898-9.	Kind.	1894-5.	1898-9.
	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.
Apples ...	204,613	199,265	Raspberries ...	10,773	9,892
Pears ...	33,829	47,634	Strawberries ...	3,499	1,889
Quinces ...	15,650	25,630	Gooseberries ...	5,745	6,541
Medlars ...	75	29	Mulberries ...	1,034	396
Plums ...	75,408	49,788	Blackberries ...	32	19
Cherries ...	33,188	30,096	Currants (black, red, and white)	1,318	845
Peaches ...	26,172	58,992	Melons ...	23,236	29,701
Apricots ...	25,026	70,433	Rhubarb ...	21,608	9,843
Nectarines ...	800	1,643	Tomatoes ...	60,254	16,775
Oranges ...	3,367	7,796	Olives ...	114	596
Lemons ...	2,230	15,456	Almonds ...	201	600
Loquats ...	1,399	2,034	Walnuts ...	181	158
Figs ...	3,130	7,267	Filberts ...	18	27
Persimmons ...	45	98	Chestnuts ...	22	39
Passion Fruit ...	12	134			

Imports of
fruit into
United
Kingdom.

1391. As the Australian Colonies have begun to ship fruit to the United Kingdom, the following statement, showing the different kinds of fruit imported into the United Kingdom, and the principal countries of supply, will no doubt prove of interest :—

FRUIT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1898.

Kind of Fruit.	Quantity Imported.	Principal Countries of Supply.
Raw—		
Almonds ... cwt.	170,274	Spain, Morocco, Italy, and Portugal.
Apples ... bushels	3,458,716	Canada, United States, Belgium, France, Tasmania, and Portugal.
Cherries	401,810	France and Holland.
Grapes	1,135,759	Spain and Portugal.
Oranges	7,274,312	Spain and Italy.
Lemons	1,631,644	France and Belgium.
Pears	491,669	France and Germany.
Plums	922,248	Spain and Canary Islands.
Unenumerated	2,177,132	
Dried—		
Currants ... cwt.	1,241,427	Greece.
Raisins	594,161	Spain and Turkey.
Figs and Fig Cake	100,009	Portugal, Spain, and Turkey.
Plums—		
French and Prunellæ ..	54,013	France.
Dried or Preserved ..	40,133	Germany and United States.
Prunes	24,190	France.
Unenumerated	287,451	Turkey.
Preserved with sugar ..	75,850,332	Italy, United States, Straits Settlement, Spain, France, and Canada.

1392. During the last eight years an attempt has also been made to obtain a return of the honey and beeswax produced. The figures are known to be imperfect, as bees are extensively kept on small holdings and farms devoted almost exclusively to grazing, which the collectors are not called upon to visit. The following table will show the comparative results for the last five seasons :—

Produce of beehives.

Season.	Honey.	Beeswax.
	lbs	lbs.
1894-5	1,323,982	38,752
1895-6*	381,683	16,873
1896-7	592,422	20,798
1897-8*	195,163	7,782
1898-9	881,121	22,213

1393. Ensilage was returned as having been made on 224 farms, situated in 30 counties in 1898-9, chiefly from oats, maize, and grass, and partly from rye, lucerne, barley, wheat, and other green fodder, and beet-root slices. The total quantity of material used for making ensilage was set down as 8,764 tons, of which 4,963 tons were put in pits and 3,801 tons in stacks. The largest returns of ensilage, according to the quantity of material used in its manufacture, were obtained from the following counties :—Buln Buln, where 1,267 tons were converted into ensilage on 31 farms ; Evelyn, 1,059 tons on 8 ; Tanjil, 1,034 tons on 10 ; Bendigo, 590 tons on 9 ; Moira, 483 tons on 16 ; Villiers, 467 tons on 7 ; Bourke, 434 tons on 12 ; Anglesey, 388 tons on 14 ; Lowan, 355 tons on 23 ; Mornington, 322 tons on 5 ; Grant, 280 tons on 12 ; Delatite, 252 tons on 5 ; Rodney, 247 tons on 6 ; Talbot, 205 tons on 8 farms ; and in the other 16 counties, where ensilage was made, 1,381 tons of material were used on 58 farms.

Ensilage.

1394. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1899 was 517,242, or 117,707 more than in the previous year.

Land in fallow.

1395. The Victorian water-works are of two classes, viz., those intended chiefly for irrigation purposes, and those designed chiefly for domestic supply. A full account of the *Water Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1156), which provides for the conservation, management, and distribution of water in the colony, will be found in a former issue of this work.†

Waterworks of Victoria

1396. The more important irrigation works, or those connected with the principal rivers which will form the main supply in some cases for several local schemes, are undertaken by, and are under the entire control of, the State. These are known by the name of National Works. The total expenditure from loans to the 30th June, 1898, on three of the principal works which have been completed—the Goulburn National, Loddon, and Kow Swamp Works,† was £809,816.

National Irrigation Works.

* Many of the bee-keepers reported that a great number of bees died, owing to the dryness of the season and the scarcity of flowers.

† For full account of these works see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 510. An interesting report by the Chief Engineer of Water Supply on the position and prospects of irrigation in Victoria will be found in an Appendix to Vol. II. of the issue for 1892.

Irrigation
and Water
Supply
Trusts.

1397. On the 30th June, 1899, there were 30 Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts—many of which draw their main supply of water from the National Works—with control over 2,743,449 acres of land, having an irrigable area of 1,843,304 acres, of which 353,662 acres are capable of being irrigated annually from the works constructed or in course of construction. The present value of the irrigable lands, on a low basis of calculation, is set down as £6,888,076, and the annual rateable value of the same as £295,932. Of the 30 schemes 24 have been practically completed, 3 are in progress, and 3 had not been commenced. The aggregate borrowing power of the Trusts is limited to £1,511,517, of which the Government has agreed to advance £1,440,079, the balance to be obtained in the open market; whilst the amount actually advanced to the 30th June, 1899, was £1,093,127.* There are, at present, three storage reservoirs under the control of Trusts, viz., the Wartook Reservoir, near Horsham, with a capacity of 1,035 million cubic feet; Murphy's Lake, near Kerang, with one of 51 million cubic feet; and the Campaspe Weir, near Rochester, with a capacity of 21 million cubic feet.

Mildura
Irrigation
Colony.

1398. The Mildura Irrigation Colony, established by the Messrs. Chaffey under the *Waterworks Construction Encouragement Act* 1886 (50 Vict. No. 910), which is the most important private irrigation work in Victoria, has been several times referred to in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*. An interesting account of the progress and prospects of this settlement, taken from a Special Report on Irrigation by the Chief Engineer of Water Supply, was published in an Appendix to the issue of this work for 1892. The First Mildura Irrigation Trust, constituted under the provisions of Act 1409, was granted loans amounting to £48,700 for the purpose of carrying out works for improving the water supply, whilst the sum advanced to 30th June, 1899, was £30,537.

Waterworks
under G-
vernment
Trusts

1399. There were 69 Waterworks Trusts in existence on the 30th June, 1899, consisting of 17 rural and 52 urban trusts, 6 of the former also providing urban supplies to 10 towns; several of them are almost identical with the municipal councils. The rural schemes have numerous weirs, dams, and tanks, supplying an area of 4,034,200 acres, of an annual rateable value of £590,000. The works, which have been practically completed, cost to 30th June, 1899, after allowing for liabilities transferred to Irrigation Trusts, £386,712; out of a total of loans authorized of £396,540. The urban works completed have a storage capacity of over 500 million gallons; they supply a population of 53,068, who possess property of the annual rateable value of £310,000. The amount of loans authorized to be advanced to these bodies was £967,441, of which £852,885 had been advanced up to the 30th June, 1899. The interest due, but remaining unpaid at that date, was £102,225. Of the total amount, £65,510 was due on account of only three trusts.

Waterworks
under G-
vernment.

1400. Prior to the constitution of the Waterworks Trusts, extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and, to a limited extent, for irrigation purposes had been constructed by the

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 508.

Government and by Local Bodies in various parts of the colony. The principal of these, however—the Yan Yean Waterworks—has been transferred to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The following table contains a list of such of the works as remained under Government control in 1898-9; also a statement of the estimated storage capacity, and the total cost of each scheme:—

WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Town or District.	Reservoir or Source of Supply.		Cost.
	Where Situated.	Storage Capacity in Gallons.	
COLIBAN SCHEME.			£
Taradale ...	Malmsbury ...	3,410,000,000	1,069,254
Castlemaine and Chewton	Taradale ...	65,000	
	Expedition Pass ...	120,000,000	
	Monument Hill ...	1,000,000	
Fryerstown ...	Barker's Creek ...	629,135,000	
	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,000	
Maldon ...	Green Gully ...	1,500,000	
	Upper Reservoir ...	4,800,000	
	Lower Reservoir ...	3,428,000	
Bendigo ...	Big Hill ...	68,000,000	
	Big Hill Tank ...	300,000	
	Crusoe Valley ...	320,000,000	
	New Chum Tank ...	23,000	
	Solomon's Gully ...	1,250,000	
Bendigo District	Spring Gully ...	150,000,000	
	Upper Grassy Flat ...	58,860,000	
	Lower Grassy Flat ...	26,800,000	
Eaglehawk ...	Sparrow Hawk ...	1,500,000	
Raywood ...	Lightning Hill ...	7,000,000	
	Raywood ...	2,500,000	
Sebastian ...	Sebastian ...	239,200	
Lockwood and Marong ...	Green Gully ...	2,500,000	
	Upper Stony Creek ...	417,000,000	368,172
	Lower Stony Creek ...	143,000,000	
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	1,280,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
GEE LONG AND SUBURBS		Newtown Tank ...	500,000
Total ...		5,382,087 200	1,437,426

1401. In 1891 the waterworks for the supply of the City of Melbourne and suburbs, which comprise an area of 98,900 acres, with a population, on the 5th April, 1891, of 477,891, and rateable property of the annual value of about £6,600,000, were transferred to the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* The main source of supply is the Yan Yean Reservoir, in which are stored the waters of the eastern branch of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and those of Wallaby and Silver Creeks, brought over the range in an aqueduct from the northern slopes. These streams are collected in the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence in a pitched channel to the Yan Yean Reservoir.

Melbourne
Water-
works

* For particulars of the constitution of the Board, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 49.

A minor supply is brought to Melbourne by means of the Maroondah aqueduct, which conveys water from the Maroondah River, the Graceburn, and Donnelly's Creek, but without, at present, any provision for storing the surplus winter waters thereof, except the small service reservoirs in the suburbs at Preston, Essendon, Caulfield, Kew, and Surrey Hills. By means of these systems Melbourne is provided with an ample supply of pure water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, 602 feet above sea level. It covers an area of 1,300 acres, or rather more than two square miles, and receives water from a drainage area of 35,000 acres. The total length of aqueduct and mains is 259 miles, and of reticulation pipes (under 12-inch diameter) 1,096 miles. The storage capacity of the main reservoir is 6,400 million gallons, and of the eight subsidiary reservoirs 106 million gallons.*

Revenue
and expend-
iture of
Melbourne
Water-
works.

1402. The total expenditure to the 30th June, 1898, on the construction of the Melbourne Waterworks was £3,677,000. The gross revenue received since the opening of the works at the end of 1857† has amounted to £4,351,166, whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £675,860, and interest to £1,732,796. During 1897-8 the revenue received amounted to £164,909 as against £156,379 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management (exclusive of repayments) to £40,202, as against £38,199 in the previous year. The net revenue in 1897-8 was thus £124,707, being equivalent to 3·393 per cent. of the mean capital cost,‡ as compared with £118,180, or 3·213 per cent., in 1896-7. A reference to a previous table will show that the loans raised (£2,359,157) for the construction of the works now bear an average nominal rate of only 3·91 per cent. The aggregate net profit up to the end of 1897-8, after paying all interest and expenses, has amounted to £1,942,510. §

Coliban
scheme.

1403. The Coliban Scheme provides water for domestic and mining purposes, as well as for irrigation to a limited extent, to the Bendigo and Castlemaine districts. The chief reservoir of this scheme, which is near Malmsbury, has a capacity of 3,410 million gallons. The cost of the works to the 30th June, 1898, was £1,069,254; whilst the gross revenue during the year 1898-9 was £25,568; and the expense of maintenance and supervision, £11,320. The net revenue was thus £14,248, being equivalent to 1·332 per cent. of the capital cost. The deficiency in 1898-9, after allowing interest on the capital cost at the rate of 4 per cent., was £28,522.

Geelong
Water-
works.

1404. The Geelong Waterworks provide water for domestic supply to Geelong and suburbs. The chief storage works in this scheme are the Upper and Lower Stony Creek reservoirs, having a capacity of 560 million gallons, and the whole scheme has cost up to the 30th June, 1899, £368,172. The gross revenue for 1898-9 was £9,778, and the cost of maintenance, £3,666. The net revenue was thus £6,112, or 1·66 per cent. of the capital cost. After allowing interest on capital at 4 per cent., the deficiency for 1898-9 was £8,614.

* For particulars, see issue of this work for 1863, Vol. II., paragraph 376.

† Although the works were commenced in 1853, they were not opened until the 31st December, 1857.

‡ Or the mean of the capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.

§ The balance in hand on 30th June, 1894, was only £77,662.

1405. There are 22 gold-fields reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 450 million gallons, the largest, at Beaufort, containing about 86 million gallons. These cost £57,172 to 30th June, 1899, and were originally constructed by the Government chiefly for mining purposes. They are for the most part leased to municipal councils at a nominal rental, but it appears that, in many cases, these bodies do not keep them in proper repair. The question of the sale of the works to the municipalities has been under the consideration of Parliament.

Gold-fields
reservoirs.

1406. Advances have been made from the Government loan account to various municipalities to enable them to construct waterworks for their respective districts—the principal to be gradually repaid into a sinking fund. The number of such municipalities was 24, which possessed 21 reservoirs, having a total capacity of nearly 1,699 million gallons, as well as other sources of supply. The expenditure from loans on these works was £681,959, of which £588,862 remained unpaid on the 30th June, 1899. The works supply a population of about 77,600; the chief of these reservoirs are those at Ballarat, now under the Ballarat Water Commission, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 842 million gallons. The Gong Gong reservoir alone contains 427 million gallons; the Beechworth reservoir at Lake Kerferd, 191 million gallons; the Clunes reservoir at Newlyn, 225 million gallons; and the Talbot reservoir at Evansford, 200 million gallons.

Waterworks
under Local
Bodies.

1407. By the following summary of the total storage capacity of reservoirs, and the total cost of these and other works for the conservation of water referred to in the foregoing tables and paragraphs, it is shown that the former amounts to over 14,460 million gallons, and the latter to over seven and two-third millions sterling :—

Capacity
and cost of
reservoirs.

CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS AND COST OF WATERWORKS SCHEME TO 30TH JUNE, 1898.

(Exclusive of National and other Irrigation Works.)

Waterworks under—				Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Cost of Schemes.
				Gallons.	£
Government—					
Coliban	...	...	...	4,653,697,200	1,069,254
Geelong	...	...	...	564,400,000	360,998
Gold-fields	...	...	...	423,319,000	50,117
Metropolitan Board of Works	...	...	...	6,508,000,000	3,677,000
Local Bodies	...	...	...	1,698,940,000	631,220†
Waterworks Trusts—					
Urban Works*	...	...	...	611,691,000	479,318‡
Rural	„	...	...	†	1,415,614‡
Total	...	...	...	14,460,047,200	7,683,521

* Inclusive of works in progress. See also paragraph 1399, *ante*.

† Rural works consist mainly of weirs, dams, tanks, and wells with windmills.

‡ Towards the cost of schemes £692,171 was advanced to local bodies, and £852,885 to Waterworks Trusts from State loans; but since the 30th June, 1899, £163,760 and £184,447 were written off these amounts as a measure of relief to the bodies named. And in addition arrears of interest to the extent of £151,457 in the former, and of £85,556 in the latter, were also wiped out.

Government
loans for
Water-
works.

1408. The total amount of loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1899, borrowed by the Government for Water Supply and Irrigation, was close on £7,740,000, of which about £5,000,000 has been re-lent to various corporations. The following are the amounts raised for various purposes, the net proceeds already advanced or expended, and the balances unexpended :—

GOVERNMENT LOANS FOR WATERWORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1899
(EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS REDEEMED).

Purposes to which Applied.	Nominal Amount Raised.	Net Proceeds.		
		Total.	Advanced or Expended.	Balance Unexpended.
Loans to—	£	£	£	£
Board of Works, Metropolitan	2,359,157	2,324,948	2,324,948	...
Municipalities ...	706,808	703,638	692,171	11,467
Waterworks Trusts ...	3,031,433	2,975,155	852,885	125,436
Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts ...			1,093,128	
National Irrigation Works ...	103,101	100,000	903,706	2,442
Grants to Waterworks Trusts ...			97,558	
Other Works under Government control ...	1,539,143	1,425,419	1,412,824	12,595
Total ...	7,739,642	7,529,160	7,377,220	151,940

NOTE.—This statement is only approximate.

Rainfall in
Victoria,
1895-8.

1409. According to information furnished by the Government Astronomer, the average rainfall over the whole surface of Victoria during the year 1898 was 21·22 inches, representing a volume of water of about 29 cubic miles, that for 1897, 1896, and 1895 being about 31, 32, and 29 cubic miles respectively. The lowest and highest monthly averages for the year were :—January, ·25 inch ; August, 3·74 inches. The following are the particulars for the last four years :—

RAINFALL IN VICTORIA 1895 TO 1898.

Year.	Rainfall over Surface of Victoria.		Monthly Average.			
	Average.	Volume of Water Represented by—	Highest.		Lowest.	
			Month.	Rainfall.	Month.	Rainfall.
	Inches.	Cubic Miles.		Inches.		Inches.
1895 ...	20·93	29	August	3·29	November	0·28
1896 ..	22·75	32	April	3·07	October	0·54
1897 ...	22·29	31	August	3·74	December	0·53
1898 ...	21·22	29	June	3·68	January	0·25

Water con-
sumption in
Melbourne,
1894-9.

1410. The following is the average daily consumption of water for all purposes for each month of the last six years in the water district

of Melbourne and suburbs. According to experience, the consumption rises at first steadily, and after October rapidly, from a minimum in June to a maximum in January or February and then quickly falls again to the minimum. In 1898 during which the highest figures for consumption have been reached, the mean daily consumption per head for the whole year was 63 gallons, varying from 38 gallons in July to 127 gallons in February, as against an average in the last six years of 58 gallons :—

DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1894-1899.

Month.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January ...	35,134,583	35,246,832	28,306,891	29,299,267	37,821,998	33,125,839
February ...	34,237,308	39,434,736	28,498,814	28,918,534	41,630,304	38,943,644
March ...	31,922,463	30,447,449	25,008,731	26,809,086	32,332,218	33,339,968
April ...	27,815,385	26,851,599	22,636,980	25,070,089	25,707,596	24,491,527
May ...	24,215,853	22,875,331	19,412,690	21,468,069	22,866,125	21,054,260
June ...	23,135,870	21,048,961	18,182,130	19,886,169	22,477,404	19,429,806
July ...	22,001,374	19,380,734	19,462,582	20,116,104	21,048,262	20,707,049
August ...	21,894,793	18,357,845	20,074,740	19,081,832	20,634,585	22,486,903
September ...	21,813,375	20,904,890	20,390,175	20,746,009	20,815,493	23,210,708
October ...	23,757,379	28,205,283	21,836,103	22,740,227	25,610,150	22,742,967
November ...	28,723,100	29,147,164	27,839,727	27,923,026	31,389,021	29,346,968
December ...	31,676,047	29,524,696	34,500,206	34,177,959	37,593,705	36,710,677
Mean for Year ...	27,193,961	26,768,793	23,845,814	24,686,364	28,327,238	27,132,526

NOTE.—The maximum consumption for one day in 1898 was 37,800,000 gallons, and the minimum 17,000,000 gallons.

1411. The average daily consumption of water per head throughout the year in the districts reached by the water supply of Melbourne and suburbs is 58 gallons, or more than the average daily consumption in nine, and less than in ten, of the following towns :—

Water consumption in towns.

WATER CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS TOWNS.

	Average daily consumption per head (gallons).		Average daily consumption per head (gallons).
Rome ...	160	Melbourne ...	58
Marseilles ...	158	Auckland ...	44
Washington ...	143	Sydney ...	42
Chicago ...	102	Paris ...	36
Ottawa ...	102	London ...	31
Wellington ...	80*	Dresden ...	15
Boston ...	73	Naples ...	15
Dunedin ...	64†	Berlin ...	13
New York ...	61	Madrid ...	3
Hobart ...	60	Calcutta ...	2‡

* Deducting the quantity used for business purposes, the quantity for domestic purposes only is about 65 gallons.

† In 1884 it was as high as 91 gallons, the subsequent reduction being due to the prevention of waste through the use of the "waterphone."

‡ The residents of Calcutta, and probably also of other towns situated on the banks of rivers, use river water in addition to that derived from the house supply. Rain water is also largely used where such supply is limited.

Mansergh's
sewerage
scheme for
Melbourne.

1412. In the original scheme for the disposal of the sewage of the metropolis, drawn up by Mr. Mansergh, it was recommended that the sewage should be conveyed to two pumping stations, wherefrom it was to be forced to high levels and to be allowed to flow by gravitation to two sewage farms situated on the opposite coasts of Port Phillip Bay. The capital cost of the scheme was calculated to be £5,030,800 within the first eight years, and the ultimate cost to be £5,816,500; it was expected that it would take five years to execute the main works, and at least eight years to completely sewer the whole district. For the eighth year the gross annual charge, including an allowance of £214,481 for repayment of principal, with interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., in 50 years (viz., £176,078 towards interest, and £38,403 in reduction of principal) was set down at £249,303, towards which at least £81,140 (equivalent to the net profit in 1888-9*) would, it was expected, be defrayed from the water revenue, leaving a net charge of £168,163 to be provided for from the proceeds of a rate of 5·29d. in the £1 levied on all rateable property, which it was assumed would steadily increase at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, commencing with £5,806,521 in 1888. It was also estimated that after the payment of the principal in the time stated, the water revenue would alone be sufficient to pay the whole of the working cost. It was calculated that the rate levied would probably never exceed 5·29d. in the £1 for the main works only; but this rate does not cover the cost of sewers in yards, passages, and public right-of-ways, which would represent an additional rate of 1·13d. in the £1 on the rateable value of 1898. For all purposes Mr. Mansergh considered that the maximum rate would be 7·52d. in 1898.

Modified
scheme
adopted by
Melbourne
and Metro-
politan
Board of
Works.

1413. Since Mr. Mansergh's report, however, circumstances have considerably altered. Instead of it being possible to raise loans at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., assumed in the report, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has to be paid; the annual surplus from water revenue, moreover, has dwindled from £81,140* in 1888-9 to £23,154 in 1898-9; and, although the number of tenements rose from 85,167 to 105,587, the value of rateable property had fallen from £5,800,000 in 1888 to £3,941,518 in 1899, whilst the annual rate of increase of such property assumed by Mr. Mansergh— $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.—can now no longer be relied on. Considerations such as these induced the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works†—under whose direction the works are being carried out—to considerably modify the original scheme, although adopting generally the principal recommendations. Accordingly it has been decided to provide eventually for a population of 1,000,000 in 30 years instead of 1,700,000 in 50 years, and to curtail the provision for rain water to a minimum consistent with sanitary efficiency, thus enabling the carrying capacity of the sewers to be reduced from 50 to 30 cubic feet of sewage matter per head per diem,

* According to statements issued by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the net revenue from Water Supply, after paying interest and expenses, was £103,750 in this year; whilst the average for the three years ended with 1888-9 was £98,000, so that Mansergh's figures were well below the mark.

† For particulars of the constitution and functions of the Board, see issue of this work for 1895 Vol. I., paragraph 42.

by which means, moreover, the sewers will be more easily maintained in a good sanitary condition during their early history; to concentrate all the sewage over one farm instead of two, for which purpose a block of 8,847 acres of red loamy soil, averaging 30 feet overlying basalt, was purchased near the Werribee River; also to have one pumping station and one outfall sewer, instead of two. By these modifications it is estimated that a total saving of £1,500,000 will be effected in the capital cost at the outset. The following are the estimates of the cost of the original and the modified scheme for the year 1898, when, it was assumed, the district would be completely sewered; also the Board's estimate of the ultimate cost. The Board's Engineer (Mr. Thwaites), however, points out that the Board's scheme embraces works not taken into account by Mr. Mansergh, and estimated to cost £1,660,000:—

**RELATIVE ESTIMATES OF COSTS OF METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE
SCHEMES.**

Item.	Mansergh's "M" Scheme to—	Board's Modified Scheme to—	
	1898.	1898.	1906.
	£	£	£
Main Sewers ...	2,199,714	1,839,694	1,600,000
Pumping Stations ...	300,000	200,000	200,000
Rising Mains ...	83,456	100,000	420,000
Outfalls ...	1,169,286	250,000	
Ventilation ...	45,000	45,000	2,100,000
Flushing Chambers ...	45,000	45,000	
Screening Apparatus ...	10,000	10,000	
Local Sewers ...	559,721	559,721	
Farm Preparation ...	72,550	72,550	250,000
Farm Channels ...	88,000	88,000	...
„ Purchase ...	...	...	155,037
House Connexions ...	...	...	200,000
Contingencies ...	4,572,727	3,209,965	4,925,037
	457,273	320,996	...
Total ...	5,030,000*	3,530,961	4,925,037

NOTE.—In addition there was an amount of £500,000 which has been advanced to householders for house-connexions, repayable by quarterly instalments extending over ten years.

1414. The district over which the Board exercises control consists of 18 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6 shires, embracing a total area of 83,860† acres, and containing an estimated population on the 31st December, 1899, of 462,932. The annual value of rateable property in the district in 1899 was £3,941,518 (of which about £479,051 represents vacant land formerly not taxed for water supply purposes), which, at 1s. in the £1, the maximum rate the Board is empowered to levy in any one year, would yield a revenue of £197,075.

Board's resources and annual cost as compared with Mansergh's scheme.

* The exact amount was £5,030,800. The ultimate cost in 1939 was estimated at £5,816,509.

† Exclusive of 18,240 acres in the Greensborough riding of Heidelberg shire, which is practically outside the district.

The annual charge to ratepayers for interest and expenses alone when the scheme is completed will be about £185,000, equivalent to about 11d. in the £1. The additional cost of connecting the houses with the sewers will be about £10 to £11 each on the average, to be defrayed by the householders. It is considered that, when all the work is completed, a general rate of 11d. in the £1 on the valuation of 1896 will be required to meet the cost of interest, maintenance, and management. The following is a comparison of the two estimates:—

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SEWERAGE AT END OF CENTURY.

	1. Mansergh's Scheme. (1898.)	2. Board's Scheme. (1900.)
<i>Capital Cost.</i>		
Principal works ...	£5,030,800	
Sewering existing yards, passages, and public rights-of-way ...	841,485	£3,500,000
Purchase of all lands and ease- ments required ...	819,145	
Total ...	£6,691,430	£3,500,000
<i>Annual Cost.</i>		
Interest ...	£234,200 (3½%)	£175,000 (5%)
Redemption of principal ...	51,080	...
Working expenses ...	34,822	70,000
Interest, Water Supply ...	...	110,000
	£320,102	£355,000
Less—Water revenue ...	81,140	170,000
	£238,962	£185,000*
Charge to ratepayers ...		
Charge per £1 of annual value of rateable property in 1894 (£5,187,515)† ...	11d.‡	11d.

Expenditure
on sewerage
to date.

1415. To enable it to commence the works, the Board has raised loans amounting to £4,993,580, at 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. The total amount it is authorized to borrow is £5,000,000, exclusive of Government loans amounting to £2,889,934, which were originally contracted by the Government but taken over by the Board. The expenditure on the construction of sewerage works to the 30th June, 1899, was £2,891,665, of which £330,968 was for farm purchase and preparation, £402,902 for main outfall sewer and rising mains, £131,113 for pumping-station buildings and engines, £1,073,776 for main and branch sewers, £779,724 for reticulation sewers, and £173,182 for house connexions.

Leases and
rental of
farms.

1416. Throughout Victoria, the duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1898-9 as averaging from 2 to 5½ years, the extreme figures being 1 year and 14 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 5s. 2d. to 22s. 10d., the extreme figures being 2s. and 100s. The average rental of pastoral land

* Exclusive of any provision for the redemption of loans, equivalent to about £19,780 (at 4½ per cent.).

† Assuming the rateable value of property to stand at the same value in 1898 and 1900 as it did in 1894 to allow for any stagnation that might take place. Exclusive of vacant land, the charge would be 13d. and 9d. respectively.

‡ Or about 3½d. if no provision were made for redemption of loans. Mr. Mansergh's original calculation was only 752d., being based on a rateable value of £7,618,080, which is what the value would be assuming an increase at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum between 1888 (when it stood at £5,808,521) and 1898. As a matter of fact, however, the value in 1894 (£5,187,515) was even less than in 1888.

per acre was stated to be from 1s. 7d. to 8s. 6d., the extreme figures being 1s. and 30s. It may be mentioned that 3s. 6d. per acre per annum for land carrying one sheep to the acre is considered a fair rental; thus land capable of carrying two sheep to the acre ought to be let for 7s. per acre per annum.*

1417. Each collector of statistics is required to furnish a statement of the prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The prices, being those prevailing in the place where the crops are grown, are generally lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted at the end of Part Interchange, *ante*. The following is an average, deduced from the returns, of all the districts during each of the last 30 years:—

Prices of
agricultural
products.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1899.

During February and March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes (Early Crop).	Turnips.	Mangolds.	
			Malting.	Other.						
	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1870	...	4 3	3 7	4 0	...	4 10	77 0	75 0	...	40 0
1871	...	5 4	3 9	4 11	...	5 3	76 0	70 0	...	36 0
1872	...	4 8	2 11½	3 6½	...	4 2	64 0	65 6	...	28 1
1873	...	4 9	3 5	4 1	...	3 10	81 0	67 4	...	24 5
1874	...	5 9	5 6	5 3	...	5 9	88 0	118 3	...	31 4
1875	...	4 5	4 3	4 6	...	4 8	89 0	89 0	...	28 0
1876	...	4 7	3 3	3 10	...	4 8	82 0	87 0	...	23 8
1877	...	5 10	3 7	3 10	...	4 4	93 0	114 0	...	31 6
1878	...	5 1	4 6	4 4	...	5 4	87 0	115 0	...	37 3
1879	...	4 2	3 6	4 1	...	4 2	75 0	92 4	...	25 6
1880	...	4 0½	2 3½	4 8	...	3 6½	63 0	69 11	...	24 11
1881	...	4 1½	2 3	4 11½	...	5 0	60 0	46 3	...	24 0
1882	...	5 0	3 3	3 6	...	5 4	76 0	70 0	...	25 4
1883	...	4 9	3 1	4 1	...	4 7	81 0	75 4	...	30 5
1884	...	3 8	2 8	3 6	...	4 8	67 0	74 8	35 5	29 5
1885	...	3 4	3 0	3 6	...	4 5	74 0	80 0	40 0	34 0
1886	...	3 10	2 10	3 3	...	4 1	74 0	100 0	48 6	24 6
1887	...	3 9	2 9	3 3	...	4 4	73 0	80 0	54 0	28 4
1888	...	3 4	2 7	3 6	...	4 2	59 0	65 0	27 0	24 0
1889	...	4 7	3 10	4 2	...	4 10	102 0	163 2	46 6	30 7
1890	...	3 8	2 10	3 2	...	4 1	62 0	83 4	58 3	28 5
1891	...	3 5	2 4	2 9	...	3 6	55 0	77 10	32 6	28 7
1892	...	4 1	2 2	2 9	...	3 5	54 0	64 9	41 3	28 0
1893	...	2 11½	1 10½	2 9½	...	3 5	46 0	65 5	35 8	27 9
1894	...	1 11½	1 5½	3 1½	...	2 6½	33 0	55 5	34 9	23 1
1895	...	1 7½	1 0½	2 8½	1 6½	1 8½	35 6	38 0	22 3	17 9
1896	...	4 5½	2 10½	3 10	3 3½	3 4½	77 2	85 10	27 0	20 9
1897	...	5 3½	2 2½	3 10½	3 0	3 8½	56 8	70 1	29 7	21 9
1898	...	4 1	1 7½	4 2½	2 8	2 10½	52 6	129 2	34 3	33 10
1899	...	2 2	1 7½	4 2½	2 2½	2 11½	34 5	73 0+	...	...

1418. The prices of all crops in 1899 were below the average of the previous three years, but still showed a marked advance on those

* In certain parts of the colony, where the soil is of specially good quality—especially in the Western District—much higher rentals have sometimes been obtained.

† The average price of potatoes in July and August, 1899, when the principal portion of the crop for that year was dug, was ascertained to be £1 16s. 5d. per ton.

Prices of
agricultural
produce,
1899 and
previous
years.

for 1894 and 1895, which were about the lowest that prevailed in the whole period. The prices of wheat, oats, maize, and hay, in 1899, were lower than in any previous year, except 1894 and 1895 in the case of wheat and maize, in 1894, 1895, and 1898 of oats, and in 1894 only of hay. The price of malting, as distinguished from other barley is shown only since 1894; in 1899, the value of the former was the same as in 1898, and was higher than in any other of the last five years, and of the latter though higher than in 1895, was the lowest of the years since. The price of potatoes in 1899 was higher than in 12, but lower than in 17 of the 30 years shown. The prices of turnips and mangolds were not ascertained in 1899, but up to then since 1894, a noticeable yearly improvement had taken place.

Years of
highest and
lowest
prices.

1419. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1877, that of oats, barley, and maize in 1874, that of turnips in 1890, that of mangolds in 1870, and that of hay and potatoes in 1889; also, that the price of each of these crops was lowest in 1895, excepting hay, which was lowest in 1894.

Price of
wheat in
London.

1420. The wholesale price of wheat per Imperial quarter* in London during 1898 varied from about 46s. in May to 26s. 5d. in September—the average for the year being 34s. The price showed a marked advance on that in the previous four years, and was the highest since 1891, when it was 37s. The low record of 26s. 9d.† in 1761 was reached since only in the four years 1893 to 1896 with the following prices, 26s. 4d. in 1893; 22s. 10d. in 1894; 23s. 1d. in 1895; and 26s. 2d. in 1896. Since the very low quotation in 1894 there has been a distinct annual improvement, averaging nearly 2s. 10d., though it may be observed that this is not maintained in the last four months of 1898. The following statement of the average *Gazette* prices (wholesale) during the five years ended with 1898 has been taken from an official source‡:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
January ...	26 3	20 7	25 7	31 2	34 9
February ...	25 0	20 0	26 2	29 4	35 1
March ...	24 3	19 11	25 2	27 11	35 7
April ...	24 7	20 5	24 10	27 3	36 0
May ...	24 7	22 5	25 6	28 0	46 0
June ...	23 10	25 9	25 1	27 3	43 7
July ...	24 6	24 9	24 4	27 9	37 5
August ...	24 3	24 2	22 11	30 3	33 1
September ...	20 7	22 10	23 9	33 7	26 5
October ...	17 8	24 6	27 10	32 5	26 6
November ...	18 10	25 9	32 4	33 9	28 1
December ...	20 7	24 11	31 8	33 11	27 2
The Year ...	22 10	23 1	26 2	30 2	34 0

* The Imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

† See Supplement to *The Statist* for 1887.

‡ Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1884 to 1898.

1421. Another official authority * gives the highest, lowest, and average *Gazette* price of wheat, barley, and oats in England and Wales as follows, during each of the eighteen years ended with 1898 :—

Price of
wheat,
barley, and
oats in
England

**AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS IN ENGLAND
AND WALES.**

Year.	Average Price per Quarter.								
	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.		
	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1881	52 2	40 9	45 4	35 8	26 11	31 11	24 6	19 5	21 9
1882	51 3	39 2	45 1	36 11	25 10	31 2	25 9	19 1	21 10
1883	43 10	39 0	41 7	35 0	25 6	31 10	24 1	19 1	21 5
1884	39 0	30 5	35 9	32 8	27 1	30 8	23 5	18 10	20 3
1885	38 1	30 2	32 10	32 6	24 10	30 2	23 6	18 1	20 7
1886	33 11	29 0	31 1	29 7	22 4	26 7	21 4	16 7	19 0
1887	36 4	28 5	32 6	29 7	20 5	25 4	17 9	14 7	16 3
1888	38 1	30 0	31 11	32 5	18 8	27 10	20 9	15 5	16 9
1889	31 2	27 11	29 10	31 3	19 5	25 10	20 6	16 2	17 9
1890	36 6	29 8	31 11	32 3	22 6	28 8	20 5	17 3	18 7
1891	41 8	32 3	37 0	31 3	24 4	28 2	22 4	17 6	20 0
1892	36 4	25 8	30 3	29 5	21 1	26 2	22 2	16 3	19 10
1893	27 10	24 8	26 4	29 6	20 3	25 7	22 3	16 8	18 9
1894	26 4	17 6	22 10	29 2	16 5	24 6	20 5	13 3	17 1
1895	26 5	19 9	23 1	25 8	18 2	21 11	16 7	13 2	14 6
1896	33 4	22 4	26 2	29 7	16 2	22 11	17 7	13 1	14 9
1897	34 4	26 6	30 2	29 10	17 4	23 6	19 0	16 0	16 11
1898	48 1	25 5	34 0	28 8	23 4	27 2	21 5	16 6	18 5

1422. The value of the principal agricultural products raised in Victoria during the year ended 1st March, 1899, may be estimated at 6½ millions sterling or about £140,000 less than in either of the two

Value of
agricultural
produce.

* Report on the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain issued from the Privy Council Office.

preceding years, but nearly £600,000 more than in 1895-6 or in 1894-5. The following table shows the items of which the estimate is made up for each of the last five years:—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,* 1894-5 TO 1898-9.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce.					Estimated Value.				
	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Wheat bush.	11,446,878	5,669,174	7,091,029	10,580,217	19,581,804	929,978	1,297,847	1,868,781	2,160,128	2,121,808
Oats "	5,683,286	2,890,045	6,816,961	4,808,479	5,523,419	296,268	417,007	752,706	890,770	454,581
Barley { Malting "	1,337,643	624,388	641,406	605,411	776,785	182,533	119,874	134,272	106,716	163,449
Barley { Other "	258,820	91,204	174,199	266,043	856,782	19,681	15,108	36,130	84,139	86,726
Maize "	294,555	351,391	566,027	515,025	587,064	21,853	59,015	104,951	74,571	86,887
Other cereals "	734,571	295,724	163,848	161,237	237,361	61,213	69,002	40,837	32,247	35,004
Grass and clover seed "	22,466	22,239	32,453	30,522	23,078	4,498	4,448	6,437	6,104	4,616
Potatoes tons	196,706	117,238	146,555	67,296	161,142	373,741	503,146	513,552	434,930	326,312
Onions "	17,377	10,750	11,256	11,217	17,301	39,088	6,554	61,008	58,989	69,232
Chicory "	868	239	508	117	201	8,680	2,390	5,080	1,170	1,939
Other root crops "	26,344	14,829	16,735	8,550	12,530	24,039	16,638	10,216	14,535	17,229
Hay "	621,547	390,361	449,056	659,635	723,299	1,103,246	1,508,071	1,372,325	1,731,542	1,244,677
Green forage acres	217,847	206,190	195,625	138,425	169,962	326,770	309,285	293,438	207,857	254,943
Tobacco cwt.	7,155	15,223	7,890	3,419	190	20,034	42,025	22,091	9,574	532
Sugar Beet tons	..	..	..	8,878	12,067	..	..	..	5,252	6,049
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, nor currants cwt.	80,390	100,818	130,745	121,059	192,231	44,695	50,409	65,372	60,529	61,140
Raisins lbs.	2,039,184	1,252,542	1,293,888	1,482,226	1,213,599	76,649	46,970	47,358	55,584	75,510
Currants "	26,788	76,895	85,390	51,745	115,753	502	1,441	1,601	970	2,171
Wine galls.	1,909,972	2,229,989	2,822,263	1,919,389	1,882,209	296,496	334,050	423,339	287,909	282,331
Bready "	298,228	126,038	117,234	196,900	183,692	98,974	55,342	61,931	86,143	80,365
Hops cwt.	4,603	3,945	6,183	3,623	6,449	21,864	18,743	36,171	27,510	37,670
Flax bush.	4,269	6,892	1,015	170	260	8,342	4,286	780	132	202
Flax { Seed "	1,801	..	..	..	..	481	7	..	..	..
Hemp { Fibre "	1,880	532	..	..	..	1,098	..	..	..	..
Hemp { Seed "	1,905	2,246	1,205	1,484	2,980	9,945	20,214	10,845	13,356	26,880
Other crops acres	1,905	2,246	1,205	1,484	2,980	9,945	20,214	10,845	13,356	26,880
Garden & orchard produce "	44,235	45,419	45,734	43,763	50,521	1,106,876	1,135,475	1,145,360	1,064,076	1,263,025
Total .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	5,069,786	6,066,166	6,891,990	6,892,830	6,063,396

* For a summary of the estimated value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table "Value of Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining Produce," *post*.

1423. The prices of agricultural produce assumed in making the foregoing estimates were as follow :—

Prices of
agricultural
produce,
1894-5 to
1898-9.

ASSUMED PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1894-5 TO 1898-9.

Name of Crop.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat ... per bush.	0 1 7½	0 4 5½	0 5 3½	0 4 1	0 2 2
Oats ... "	0 1 0½	0 2 10½	0 2 2½	0 1 7½	0 1 7½
Barley { Malting ... "	0 2 8½	0 3 10	0 3 10½	0 4 2½	0 4 2½
Barley { Other ... "	0 1 6½	0 3 3½	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 2½
Maize ... "	0 1 8½	0 3 4½	0 3 8½	0 2 10½	0 2 11½
Other cereals ... "	0 1 8	0 4 8	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
Grass and clover seed ... "	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Potatoes ... per ton	1 18 0	4 5 10	3 10 1	6 9 2	2 0 6
Onions ... "	2 5 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 5 0	4 0 0
Chicory ... "	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 18 0
Other root crops ... "	0 18 3	1 2 6	1 3 0	1 14 0	1 7 6
Hay ... "	1 15 6	3 17 2	2 16 8	2 12 6	1 14 5
Green forage per acre	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Tobacco ... per cwt.	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0
Sugar Beet ... per ton	...	...	...	0 11 10	0 10 0
Grapes, not made into wine per cwt.	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Raisins ... per lb.	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9
Currants ... "	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4½
Wine ... per gall.	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Brandy ... "	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9
Hops ... per cwt.	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 17 0	7 10 0	5 10 0
Flax { Fibre ... "	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6
Flax { Seed per bush.	0 15 7	0 15 7	0 15 7	0 15 7	0 15 7
Hemp { Fibre per cwt.	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...
Hemp { Seed per bush.	0 11 9	...	...	...	...
Other crops per acre	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
Garden and orchard produce ... "	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0

1424. Some idea of the sources of the agricultural wealth of the United States may be formed from the following statement of the Foreign exports of agricultural products for 1897-8. The figures

Agricultural
products of
United
States.

have been derived from the *Year-Book* for 1898, of the Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture :—

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES, 1897-8.

(000's omitted).

Articles.	Value.*	Articles.	Value.*
	£		£
Animal—		Vegetable— <i>continued</i> .	
Living	9,249,	Fruit and Nuts	1,803,
Beef and Mutton	5,759,	Hops	529,
Pork Products... ..	22,160,	Oil Cake	2,520,
Oleomargarine... ..	1,658,	Seeds (chiefly cloverseed)	591,
Other Meat Products	856,	Spirits—Distilled and	
Milk, Cheese, Butter	1,819,	Malt Liquors	447,
Hides, Skins, and Tallow	831,	Tobacco	4,434,
Wool	4,	Vegetables	476,
Other Animal Products	1,226,	Wine	146,
Vegetable—		Sugar and Molasses	276,
Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit	43,148,	Other Vegetable Products	2,022,
Corn and Meal	15,193,		
Oats and Meal	4,478,	Total Agricultural Exports	171,702,
Rye and Flour	1,767,		
Other Breadstuffs	2,194,	All Exports	242,058,
Cotton and Cotton Seed Oil	48,116,		

Principal
agricultural
exports
from
United
States.

1425. It will be observed that cotton and wheat form more than one-half of the agricultural exports of the United States, and living animals and meat (especially pork products) more than one-fifth ; whilst of other articles, corn and tobacco are the most important ; but that wool and wine are exported to an insignificant extent. Exports of agricultural products formed 71 per cent. of the total exports.

Value of
agricultural
produce in
various
countries.

1426. The following figures, showing the annual value of agricultural produce in some of the principal countries of the world, have been re-arranged from those contained in a table published in the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for the month of April, 1890:—

ANNUAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Millions of £.
United States	604
Russia	509
Germany	456
France	444
Austria	322
United Kingdom	266
Italy	178
Spain	136
Australia	76
Canada	58
Argentine Republic	19½

* Originally given in dollars, which have been converted into sterling on the assumption that a dollar is equal to 4s.

1427. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be ^{Specific weight of crops.} 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. The wheat, during 1898-9, ranged from 54 lbs. to 66 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 45 lbs.; barley, from 45 lbs. to 56 lbs.; and maize, from 54 lbs. to 60 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 61 lbs.; of oats, 40 lbs.; of barley, 51 lbs.; and of maize, 57 lbs.

1428. The following figures show the average rates paid for agricultural labour in the last seven years. ^{Rates of agricultural labour.} Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted, except in the case of threshers, hop-pickers, and maize-pickers:—

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,* 1892-3 TO 1898-9.

Description of Labour.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Ploughmen, per week ...	19 3	17 0	15 10	16 0	17 0	16 10	17 8
Farm labourers, „ ..	16 7	15 0	13 3	12 11	14 3	14 1	16 8
Married couples, „ ..	24 5	22 0	21 8	20 9	21 2	20 2	21 10
Females—Dairymaids, „ ..	11 2	9 11	9 5	9 1	8 8	9 2	9 4
„ Others „ ..	10 6	8 10	8 10	8 6	8 0	9 2	9 0
Mowers, „ ..	26 9	23 9	23 6	25 10	26 6	26 9	27 2
„ per acre	5 2	5 0	4 11	4 11	5 7	4 8	5 7
Reapers, per week	29 8	24 6	24 4	23 8	26 2	25 3	26 10
„ per acre	9 3	8 5	6 6	7 2	8 8	7 6	10 2
Threshers, per bushel (without rations)	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 5½	0 5½	0 4½	0 5
Hop-pickers, „ „	0 3	0 3½	0 3	0 3½	0 3	0 2½	0 3½
Maize-pickers, per bag „	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½

1429. The values of improvements were returned for each year up to 1894-5, and those of farming implements for each year up to 1897-8. They were as follow for each of the five years ended with 1897-8, so far as available:— ^{Plant and improvements on farms.}

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS, 1893-4 TO 1897-8.

Value of—	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£	£
Farming implements and machines	2,600,628	2,352,711	2,138,497	2,177,618	2,192,490
Improvements on farms...	14,478,558	14,953,808	... †	... †	...

* See also table of Wages at the end of Part "Interchange," and.

† Information for these years not furnished.

Machine
labour.

1430. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labour in the last five years :—

MACHINE LABOUR, 1894-5 TO 1898-9.

Average Rates paid for—	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Machine reaping, { With binding	5 11	6 0	6 6	6 4	6 7
per acre { Without binding	4 1	4 2	4 4	4 4	4 2
Machine mowing, " " " " " "	3 8	3 10	4 0	4 1	4 2
" threshing, per 100 bushels—					
With winnowing ...	14 4	15 4	15 1	14 6	15 0
Without winnowing ...	13 1	12 10	15 3	12 3	14 0

Live stock,
1891 and
1900

1431. Correct information as to the numbers of live stock kept was obtained at the census of 1891; but no authentic information is available for more recent years, except in regard to milch cows on farms. A careful estimate has been made for sheep and pigs. The following is a comparison of the estimates for 1900, so far as available with the numbers returned in 1891 :—

LIVE STOCK, 1891 AND 1900.

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
5th April, 1891 (enumerated)	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457
March, 1900 (estimated)	...	465,500*	...	...	12,300,000	450,000
Increase ...	...	70,300	...	...	...	168,000
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	392,800	...

Goats, asses,
and mules.

1432. Besides the live stock returned, as shown in the table, 44,482 goats, 139 asses, and 224 mules were enumerated at the census of 1891.

Average in-
crease and
mortality
amongst
cattle, 1891
to 1896.

1433. According to returns received, in response to circulars, on a somewhat limited scale, in respect to cattle numbering from 1,300 to 4,000 in different years—it appears that during the eight years ended with 1898, the gross increase of cattle varied from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to over 25 per cent., and averaged nearly 21 per cent. The worst years were 1892 and 1894—when the increase averaged $15\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ respectively—and the best years were 1891, 1893, 1895, and 1897—when it varied from $23\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 per cent. The number of deaths in proportion to cattle and

* On agricultural and dairy farms only. There were also 243,600 calves under 12 months.

calves varied from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1893 to 4 per cent. in 1897, and to nearly 5 per cent. in 1898. The following are the figures:—

INCREASE AND DEATHS OF CATTLE ON CERTAIN STATIONS,
1891 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Cattle on 1st January.	Calves marked during the Year.		Total Cattle and Calves.	Losses by Death.	
		Number.	Increase per cent.		Number.	Average per cent.
1891 ...	1,364	319	23·4	1,683	38	2·3
1892 ...	1,503	230	15·3	1,733	44	2·6
1893 ...	3,851	970	25·2	4,821	64	1·3
1894 ...	4,115	513	12·5	4,628	163	3·5
1895 ...	3,942	1,003	25·4	4,945	135	2·7
1896 ...	4,163	800	19·2	4,963	164	3·3
1897 ...	4,140	968	23·4	5,108	204	4·0
1898 ...	4,018	835	20·8	4,853	237	4·9
Total ...	27,096	5,638	20·8	32,734	1,049	3·2

1434. The sexes and ages of cattle on breeding and fattening stations in the colony in 1899 were also returned for the same properties as follow:—

Sex and age of cattle on stations.

SEXES AND AGES OF CATTLE ON CERTAIN STATIONS IN 1899.

Age.	Numbers.		Total.	Proportions per cent.		
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Calves ...	523	503	1,026	8·0	7·7	15·7
1-2 years	512	522	1,034	7·9	8·0	15·9
2-3 "	532	595	1,127	8·2	9·1	17·3
3-4 "	566	654	1,220	8·7	10·0	18·7
4 and over	331	1,779	2,110	5·1	27·3	32·4
Total ...	2,464	4,053	6,517	37·9	62·1	100·0

1435. According to information received, in response to circulars, from pastoralists—numbering from 17 to 27 in different years—in various parts of the colony in respect to flocks numbering between 240,000 and 400,000 sheep, the following interesting particulars respecting the increase of sheep for the years 1891 to 1898 have been obtained. It will be observed that the gross natural increase varied from about 23 to 25 per cent. in the first six years, but fell to as low as $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the last two years (1897 and 1898); that the losses of sheep and lambs by death averaged nearly 3 per cent., being as high as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1898, and over 3 per cent. in the years 1891, 1893, and 1895, and as low as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or less in the years 1894, 1896, and 1897; whilst there was an annual net increase on the total flocks

Natural increase of sheep.

of only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1891, of as much as 20 per cent. in 1892, which gradually fell to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1895, but an actual decrease in the last three years, varying from 2 to 12 per cent.

**INCREASE OF SHEEP ACCORDING TO RETURNS FURNISHED BY
CERTAIN SQUATTERS, 1891-8.**

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Numbers.							
On 1st January ..	228,942	238,771	285,897	325,457	361,901	399,113	392,725	344,412
Purchased ..	..	51,867	41,672	36,226	36,713	23,503	1,242	24,316
Natural increase (i.e., Lambs marked) ..	56,612	55,104	69,487	81,861	91,183	90,906	69,342	59,901
Total (Gross) ..	285,554	345,732	396,556	443,544	488,797	512,522	463,309	428,629
Disposed of—								
Deaths (Sheep and Lambs) ..	8,754	8,517	11,605	9,582	14,352	12,946	11,309	15,085
Slaughtered on Station	5,296	6,438	6,633	7,499	6,674	10,270	11,221	10,874
Sold ..	88,738	46,880	52,961	64,562	68,668	97,581	96,368	74,587
Total ..	46,783	59,835	71,099	81,643	89,684	120,797	118,897	100,536
On 31st December ..	238,771	285,397	325,457	361,901	399,113	392,725	344,412	328,108
Natural Increase per cent.—								
Gross (Lambs marked)	24.8	23.1	24.4	25.1	25.2	22.7	17.7	17.4
Net (Lambs shorn) ..	23.1	20.7	23.2	24.3	23.0	21.0	16.1	15.5
Losses per cent. on—								
Sheep since 1st January*	1.68	0.67	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.5
Lambs marked†	1.7	2.4	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9
Sheep and Lambs (Gross Number)‡ ..	3.06	2.91	3.28	2.36	3.18	2.56	2.46	3.74
Yearly increase per cent.	4.8	19.5	14.0	11.2	10.3	-1.60	-12.3	-4.7
Number of stations send- ing in returns ..	17	17	19	21	22	24	25	27

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) indicates decrease.

* Up to shearing time.

† Decrease of number shorn, as compared with number marked.

‡ Based on gross numbers, i.e., number, 1st January, plus Natural Increase.

Average
weight of
wool per
sheep.

1436. From the same returns were obtained the following averages relative to the average weight of fleece, and the average weight of the clip per sheep on the runs on the 31st December of each year. The latter will form a fairly reliable basis for computing from the total wool clip, which can be ascertained, the estimated number of sheep in the colony each year, respecting which no authentic information is available. It will be observed that the average weight of fleece for sheep shorn varied from 6lbs. 2½ozs. in 1891 to 6lbs. 14ozs. in 1896, and averaged 6lbs. 5½ozs.; for lambs from 2lbs. 1½ozs. in 1897 to 2lbs. 5ozs. in 1895, 1896, and 1898, and averaged 2lbs. 4½ozs.; and for sheep and lambs together from 5lbs. 4½ozs. in 1891 to 5lbs. 14½ozs. in 1896, and averaged 5lbs. 8½ozs. As regards individual stations, the highest average obtained for sheep was 12lbs. 7ozs. in 1896, 10lbs. 10ozs. in 1895, 9lbs.

4ozs. in 1892, 9lbs. in 1893 and 1897, 8lbs. 7ozs. in 1898, and 8lbs. in 1891 and 1894; and the highest for lambs, 3lbs. 6ozs. in 1894, 3lbs. 4ozs. in 1897, 3lbs. 2ozs. in 1892, 1893, and 1898, 3lbs. 1oz. in 1896, 2lbs. 13ozs. in 1895, and 2lbs. 10ozs. in 1891; whilst the lowest average for sheep was 4lbs. 3ozs. in 1897, 4lbs. 6ozs. in 1891, 4lbs. 8ozs. in 1892, 4lbs. 10ozs. in 1894, 4lbs. 12ozs. in 1896, 4lbs. 14ozs. in 1898, 5lbs. in 1895, and 5lbs. 1oz. in 1893; and the lowest average for lambs 1lb. 2ozs. in 1898, 1lb. 6ozs. in 1894 and 1896, 1lb. 8ozs. in 1891, 1892, and 1897, 1lb. 9ozs. in 1895, and 1lb. 10ozs. in 1893.

**SHEEP SHORN AND WEIGHT OF WOOL CLIP ON CERTAIN STATIONS,
1891 TO 1898.**

Year.	Number of Sheep on 1st January.	Number shorn.			Weight of Clip in Grease— In lbs.		
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs.
1891	228,942	190,862	52,638	243,500	1,171,518	113,878	1,285,196
1892	238,771	198,909	51,394	250,403	1,242,562	115,183	1,357,745
1893	285,397	270,059	71,498	341,557	1,725,394	154,907	1,880,301
1894	325,457	273,829	79,413	353,242	1,755,067	173,688	1,928,755
1895	361,901	287,151	83,787	370,938	1,804,714	193,999	1,998,713
1896	399,113	311,349	83,802	395,151	2,128,156	195,884	2,324,040
1897	392,725	301,851	63,477	365,428	1,952,298	133,274	2,085,572
1898	344,412	278,036	53,196	331,232	1,710,088	123,775	1,833,863

Year.	Average Weight of Fleece.			Per cent. of Sheep shorn to Number on 1st January.	Average Weight of Wool to Number of Sheep on 31st December.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs.		
	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.		lbs. ozs.
1891	6 2 $\frac{7}{16}$	2 2 $\frac{7}{16}$	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.4	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1892	6 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	83.3	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1893	6 6 $\frac{1}{16}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	94.6	5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1894	6 6 $\frac{9}{16}$	2 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	81.6	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1895	6 4 $\frac{9}{16}$	2 5	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	79.3	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896	6 14	2 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	78.0	5 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1897	6 7 $\frac{7}{16}$	2 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	76.8	6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1898	6 2 $\frac{7}{16}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	80.7	5 9 $\frac{1}{16}$

Sex and age
of sheep.

1437. In the same returns particulars were in many cases also furnished of the sexes and ages of sheep, which have been collated with the following results :—

SEX AND AGE OF SHEEP ON CERTAIN STATIONS IN VICTORIA
AT THE END OF 1898.

Age.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lambs... ..	28,294	30,753	59,047	8·4	9·2	17·6
2-tooth	26,226	29,558	55,784	7·8	8·8	16·6
4-tooth	32,391	39,647	72,038	9·7	11·8	21·5
6-tooth	25,318	39,704	65,022	7·6	11·8	19·4
8-tooth	15,804	28,667	44,471	4·7	8·6	13·3
Aged	3,660	35,441	39,101	1·1	10·5	11·6
Total	131,693	203,770	335,463	39·3	60·7	100·0

Stock per
square mile.

1438. At the census of 1891 there were in Victoria 5 horses, 20 head of cattle, 144 sheep, and 3 pigs, to the square mile.* Since then, there is reason to believe that cattle and pigs have largely increased, but that sheep have, if anything, shown a slight falling off.

Live stock
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1439. The following is a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australasian Colonies, according to the returns of 1898-9 :—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898-9.†

Colony.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Victoria	431,547	1,833,900	12,300,000	425,000
New South Wales	491,553	2,029,516	41,241,004	247,061
Queensland	480,469	5,571,292	17,552,608	127,061
South Australia†	177,180	613,894	5,076,696	61,842
Western Australia	62,442	245,907	2,244,880	39,284
Total	1,643,191	10,294,509	78,415,188	900,268
Tasmania	29,797	148,558	1,493,638	45,274
New Zealand	258,115	1,203,024	19,348,506	193,512
Grand Total	1,931,103	11,646,091	99,257,332	1,139,054

* For live stock at various periods since 1851, see issue of this work for 1883, Vol. II., paragraphs 405 to 409.

† The numbers of live stock for Victoria relate to estimates for the year 1895, except in the case of sheep and pigs, which have been roughly estimated.

‡ Including the Northern Territory, which contained 15,406 horses, 363,531 head of cattle, 64,637 sheep, and 1,710 pigs.

1440. Assuming that one horse or one head of cattle consumes as much grass as ten sheep,* and reducing the stock of these kinds to a common standard so far as their food-consuming capabilities are concerned, the following numbers are obtained for the different colonies:—

	Live Stock reduced to their equivalent in Sheep.		
1. Queensland	78,070,218
2. New South Wales	66,451,694
3. Victoria	34,954,470
4. New Zealand	33,959,896
5. South Australia	12,987,436
6. Western Australia	5,328,370
7. Tasmania	3,277,188

Equivalent
of live stock
in sheep in
each colony.

1441. Comparing the equivalent numbers with the area of each colony, the following results are arrived at:—

1. Victoria had to the square mile the equivalent of	398 sheep.
2. New Zealand	325 "
3. New South Wales "	215 "
4. Tasmania "	124 "
5. Queensland "	117 "
6. South Australia "	14 "
7. Western Australia "	5 "

Density of
live stock in
each colony.

1442. The figures show Victoria to be much more heavily stocked than any of the other Australasian Colonies, and that both it and New Zealand contain more stock to the square mile than New South Wales ; also that over the immense territories of South Australia, and especially Western Australia, the proportion of live stock is very small indeed.

Victoria
the most
heavily
stocked
colony.

1443. If the equivalent numbers should be compared with the populations of the respective colonies, the results would be as follow:—

1. Queensland had to each person living the equivalent of	158 sheep.
2. New South Wales "	49 "
3. New Zealand "	45 "
4. South Australia "	36 "
5. Western Australia "	31 "
6. Victoria "	30 "
7. Tasmania "	18 "

Live stock
per head in
each colony.

1444. Taking the sum of the numbers of live stock in all the colonies in the Australian Continent, and adding thereto the numbers in Tasmania and New Zealand, the results are as follow:—

Live stock in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1898-9.

	Live Stock reduced to their equivalent in Sheep.		
	Total Number.	Number to the Square Mile.	Number to each Person living.
Australian Continent ...	197,792,188	67	56
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	235,029,272	76	53

* Strictly speaking, it is believed that six sheep consume as much as one head of cattle, and ten sheep as much as one horse.

Live stock
in British
Possessions.

1445. The number of live stock in the United Kingdom and any British Possessions, respecting which the information is available, is officially stated to have been as follows in the years named :—

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
The United Kingdom	1898	2,040,330*	11,749,212	31,102,359	3,719,219
Malta ...	1897	7,941	7,905	15,961	...
Cyprus ...	1897-8	58,159	48,335	291,147	...
India† ...	1896-7	1,120,194	47,348,343	16,875,724	...
Ceylon ...	1897	4,007	1,289,536	86,627	79,524
Mauritius ...	1884	12,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
Cape of Good Hope	1897	357,960	2,231,370	14,049,076	240,643
Natal ...	1897	49,361	241,933	716,991	41,015
Canada ...	1881-91	1,226,295	4,097,915	3,473,093	1,710,758
Newfoundland ...	1891	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011
Jamaica ...	1897	47,126	102,966	15,000	...
Falkland Islands ...	1897	2,758	7,343	732,010	200
Australasia‡ ...	1898-9	1,931,103	11,646,091	99,257,332	1,051,642
Fiji ...	1897	1,832	15,136	4,716	1,185

Live stock
in Foreign
countries.

1446. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents :—

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
EUROPE.					
Austria ...	1890	1,548,	8,644,	3,187,	3,550,
Belgium ...	1895	272,	1,421,	236,	1,163,
Bulgaria ...	1893	344,	1,768,	6,868,	462,
Denmark ...	1893	411,	1,696,	1,247,	829,
France ...	1897	2,899,	13,487,	21,445,	6,283,
Germany ...	1897	4,038,	18,491,	10,867,	14,275,
Greece ...	1892	100,	360,	2,900,	...
Holland ...	1896	269,	1,583,	700,	657,
Hungary ...	1896	2,308,	6,738,	8,123,	7,330,
Italy ...	1890	720,	5,000,	6,900,	1,800,
Norway ...	1890	151,	1,006,	1,418,	121,
Portugal ...	1870	...	625,	2,977,	971,
Roumania ...	1897	671,	2,138,	6,848,	1,079,
Russia (European) ...	1888	19,663,	24,609,	44,465,	9,243,
Servia ..	1895	170,	915,	3,094,	904,
Spain ...	1895	383,	2,071,	16,469,	1,910,
Sweden ...	1896	512,	2,555,	1,299,	789,
Switzerland ...	1896	109,	1,307,	272,	567,

Including only unbroken horses, and horses used solely for agriculture and breeding.
There are also in India 12 million buffaloes, and nearly 1 million mules. Goats are included with the sheep, as given above.
‡ For particulars relating to each colony, see third folding sheet and Appendix C.

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
ASIA.					
Japan ...	1895	1,531,	1,136,	...	...
Java and Madura ...	1895	486,	2,572,	...	...
Russia in Asia ...	1874-83	1,070,	3,716,	10,612,	...
AFRICA.					
Algeria ...	1896	213,	1,104,	7,435,	84,
Egypt ...	1887	21,	462,	958,	...
Orange Free State ...	1890	249,	895,	6,620,	...
AMERICA.					
Argentine Republic ...	1895	4,447,	21,702,	74,380,	...
Brazil ...	...	...	...	30,000,	...
Costa Rica ...	1892	77,	346,	3,	...
Guadaloupe ...	1887	7,	20,	10,	18,
Guatemala ...	1885	118,	494,	460,	195,
Nicaragua ...	1884	...	400,	...	...
Paraguay ...	1896	2,103,	215,	130,	40,
United States ...	1897	13,961,	45,105,	37,657,	39,760,
Uruguay ...	1896	392,	5,881,	16,397,	32,
Venezuela ...	1888	388,	8,476,	5,728,	1,930,

1447. In proportion to population, Australasia has a larger number of sheep than any of the other countries shown in the table, and also a larger number of cattle and horses than in any countries except Uruguay and Argentine Republic. The following are the proportions in some of the chief grazing countries of the world :—

Live stock
per head in
various
countries.

LIVE STOCK IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Per 100 Inhabitants.		
		Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
Australasia ..	1898	2,217	260	43
Uruguay ...	1896	2,002	718	48
Argentine Republic ...	1895	1,876	547	112
Spain ...	1895	90	11	2
Great Britain ...	1898	75	19	4
United States ...	1897	52	62	19
France ...	1896	55	35	7
Germany ...	1897	21	35	8
Italy ...	1890	22	16	2

Live stock of
the world.

1448. The following summary of the live stock of the world was published in February, 1893, by Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician to the Department of Agriculture of the United States :—

LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Mules and Asses.	Goats.
Europe	36,483,	104,430,	187,144,	49,164,	3,155,	18,941,
Asia	4,279,	60,847,	39,922,	489,	1,080,	1,647,
Africa	1,239,	6,095,	35,589,	547,	390,	12,567,
North America ...	17,717,	57,887,	51,293,	48,059,	2,392,	45,
South America ...	5,486,	57,610,	96,242,	2,724,	1,666,	2,696,
Australasia (1898-9)*	1,933,	11,662,	99,262,	1,053,	...	116,
Oceania	4,	132,	13,	33,	...	13,
Total	67,141,	298,663,	509,465,	102,069,	8,683,	36,025,

Live stock
slaughtered.

1449. The numbers of live stock slaughtered in Victoria are furnished by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the figures show. The following were the numbers returned from 1894 to 1898 :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1894	229,421	2,125,149	181,834
1895	236,317	2,326,002	201,256
1896	245,477	2,559,088	185,026
1897	240,958	2,434,519	168,050
1898	244,319	2,352,694	164,505

* Corrected according to colonial returns. Fiji is included.

1450. The purposes for which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in the years 1887 to 1898 were returned as follow :—

Purposes
for which
stock was
slaughtered.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1887 TO 1898.

Year.	For Butcher, &c.			For Freezing and Salting and Preserving.				For Bolling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.		Cattle.*	Pigs.*	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
				For Freezing.	For Salt-ing, &c.					
1887	2,217,178	215,895	58,292	130		450	64,731	17,422	...	...
1888	2,353,281	249,095	74,160	6,446		380	70,368	6,798	...	...
1889	2,357,162	250,254	74,935	25,518		548	70,789	1,266	20	...
1890	2,187,365	266,819	85,668	26,525		740	77,694	1,986	134	...
1891	2,255,243	262,488	93,626	27,600		799	68,378	2,165	27	...
1892	2,358,520	244,450	95,165	10,300		1,315	82,930	70,206	154	23
1893	2,213,492	226,353	89,974	91,170		480	85,880	187,205	210	80
1894	1,864,447	228,360	92,306	159,528	14,331	774	89,180	86,846	287	348
1895	1,978,934	235,877	97,440	239,087	2,913	256	103,716	105,068	184	...
1896	2,190,498	244,505	85,318	199,376	31,619	493	99,708	137,595	479	...
1897	2,117,820	240,164	85,325	263,275	17,837	722	82,525	35,587	72	200
1898	2,102,654	243,213	77,596	215,639	22,520	729	86,904	11,881	377	5

NOTE.—In 1896 about one-tenth, in 1897 about one-seventh, and in 1898 one-sixth of the sheep slaughtered were lambs; of the cattle about 59 per cent. were bullocks, 28 per cent. cows, and 15 per cent. calves in 1896, 62, 27, and 11 per cent. respectively in 1897, and 54, 83, and 13 per cent. respectively in 1898.

1451. In the five years ended with 1893, the returns show the average number slaughtered annually for preserving and salting to have been 776 of cattle, 36,223 of sheep and lambs, and 77,134 of pigs; but in the last five years a large increase occurred under the head of sheep, owing to the opening of a large export trade in frozen mutton, the average annual number being 595 of cattle, 233,222 of sheep and lambs, and 92,407 of pigs.

Stock
slaughtered
for
preserving.

1452. The colony does not produce enough beef and mutton for its own consumption, and, consequently, has to import large numbers of cattle and sheep from the neighbouring colonies. Such importation

Net imports
of cattle
and sheep
1887-93.

* Including the following since 1898 for freezing, viz., cattle, 4 in 1895 and 141 in 1898; pigs, 156 in 1895, 510 in 1896, and 1,020 in 1898.

has, however, been considerably reduced since the 7th June, 1892, by the raising of the import duty on cattle from 5s. to 30s. per head, and that on sheep from 6d. to 2s.; the result being that whereas formerly it was not unusual to import 100,000 head of cattle, and 2,000,000 sheep, now an importation of about 20,000 head of cattle, and 300,000 sheep is, as a rule, ample to supply all requirements. The following is a statement of the net imports (*i.e.*, excess of imports over exports) of cattle, sheep, and meat—the latter being reduced to its equivalent in animals—in each of the last twelve years. For the conversion of meat into animals it has been assumed that 600 lbs. of beef is equivalent to one head of cattle, and 50 lbs. of mutton to one sheep:—

**NET IMPORTS* OF CATTLE AND SHEEP OR BEEF AND MUTTON,
1887 to 1898.**

Year.	Number of Cattle.			Number of Sheep.		
	Live.	Dead.†	Total.	Live.	Dead.†	Total.
1887 ...	82,537	182	82,719	519,906	-6,748	513,158
1888 ...	113,854	500	114,354	2,127,921	-9,134	2,118,787
1889 ...	53,010	18	53,028	403,575	-7,975	395,600
1890 ...	129,416	103	129,519	2,028,576	-12,125	2,016,451
1891 ...	97,927	1,039	98,966	1,577,451	-9,700	1,567,751
1892 ...	53,621	83	53,704	985,244	-58,261	926,983
1893 ...	26,403	-237	26,166	490,936	-119,901	371,035
1894 ...	21,253	-337	20,916	635,183	-270,784	364,399
1895 ...	20,037	-399	19,638	524,348	-241,852	282,496
1896 ...	19,047	-45	19,002	443,915	-260,196	183,719
1897 ...	21,450	-933	20,517	478,637	-180,564	298,073
1898 ...	32,746	-1,492	31,254	780,969	-167,552	613,417

Consumption of sheep and cattle for food.

1453. Adding the net numbers imported, as shown in the preceding table, to the numbers of cattle and sheep slaughtered in the colony for food, the total numbers consumed in the colony are arrived at. Reducing the consumption to a population basis, it will be found that, prior to the raising of the stock tax, the average annual consumption per head was equivalent to nearly a quarter of a head of cattle, and over two sheep, but it has since fallen to an average of one-fifth of a head of cattle, and one and three-quarters sheep. It is probable, however, that a portion of this falling-off was due to a reduction in the purchasing power of the people owing to the advent of hard times, as well as to a large number

* The minus sign (-) indicates a net export.

† Prior to 1895, beef and mutton were not separately distinguished, and consequently the proportions of each have been estimated.

of adult meat eaters having emigrated to the gold-fields of Western Australia. The following are the figures for each of the last twelve years :—

CATTLE AND SHEEP CONSUMED IN VICTORIA, 1887 TO 1898.

Year.	Number Slaughtered in the colony for food.		Dead Meat Imported (Net)*; equivalent in—		Total number Consumed of—		Average per Head of Population.	
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1887	216,345	2,217,308	182	- 6,748	216,527	2,210,560	·21	2·17
1888	249,475	2,359,727	500	- 9,134	249,975	2,350,593	·24	2·23
1889	250,822	2,382,680	18	- 7,975	250,840	2,374,705	·23	2·18
1890	267,693	2,213,890	103	- 12,125	267,796	2,201,765	·24	1·97
1891	263,287	2,282,843	1,039	- 9,700	264,326	2,273,143	·23	1·98
1892	245,765	2,368,820	83	- 58,261	245,848	2,310,559	·21	1·99
1893	226,833	2,304,662	- 237	- 119,901	226,596	2,184,761	·19	1·87
1894	229,134	2,038,303	- 337	- 270,784	228,797	1,767,519	·19	1·50
1895	236,133	2,220,934	- 399	- 241,852	235,734	1,979,082	·20	1·68
1896	244,998	2,421,493	- 45	- 260,196	244,953	2,161,297	·21	1·84
1897	240,886	2,398,932	- 933	- 180,564	239,953	2,218,368	·20	1·89
1898	243,942	2,340,813	- 1,492	- 167,552	242,450	2,173,261	·21	1·86

1454. Reducing the average consumption of cattle and sheep shown in the last two columns of the preceding table to beef and mutton, it appears that the meat consumed varied in the last twelve years from 253 lbs. per head in 1888, when the colony was at the height of a period of inflation and apparent prosperity, to only 192 lbs. in 1894, which was the year following the great financial crisis. Comparing the average of the first four years of the period with that of the last four, it will be found that the consumption has fallen from 245 lbs. to 214 lbs. per head, or by 31 lbs. The following are the averages for each of the twelve years :—

Consumption of meat per head.

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF BEEF AND MUTTON PER HEAD, 1887 TO 1898.

Year.	Beef.	Mutton.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1887 ...	128	109	237
1888 ...	142	111	253
1889 ...	138	109	247
1890 ...	144	99	243
1891 ...	124	99	223
1892 ...	127	99	226
1893 ...	116	93	209
1894 ...	117	75	192
1895 ...	120	84	204
1896 ...	125	92	217
1897 ...	123	95	218
1898 ...	124	93	217

* The minus sign (-) indicates a net export.

Sources of
meat supply

1455. Comparing the six years which have elapsed since 1892, when the stock tax was increased, with a period of five years prior to that year, it will be found that the colony has increased her annual supply of cattle for food from an average of 154,200 to 213,500, or by nearly 40 per cent., and her annual supply of sheep from 960,000 to 1,729,000, or by 80 per cent. The following is a distribution of the supplies of cattle and sheep used for food between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies in the same years :—

SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF CATTLE AND SHEEP CONSUMED IN VICTORIA,
1887 TO 1898.

Year.	Requirements supplied by—				Total Consumption.	
	Victoria.		Other Colonies.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1887 ...	133,808	1,697,402	82,719	513,158	216,527	2,210,560
1888 ...	135,621	231,806	114,354	2,118,787	249,975	2,350,593
1889 ...	197,812	1,979,105	53,028	395,600	250,840	2,374,705
1890 ...	138,277	185,314	129,519	2,016,451	267,796	2,201,765
1891 ...	165,360	705,392	98,966	1,567,751	264,326	2,273,143
1892 ...	192,144	1,383,576	53,704	926,983	245,848	2,310,559
1893 ...	200,430	1,813,726	26,166	371,035	226,596	2,184,761
1894 ...	207,881	1,403,120	20,916	364,399	228,797	1,767,519
1895 ...	216,096	1,696,586	19,638	282,496	235,734	1,979,082
1896 ...	225,951	1,977,578	19,002	183,719	244,953	2,161,297
1897 ...	219,436	1,920,295	20,517	298,073	239,953	2,218,368
1898 ...	211,196	1,560,944	31,254	613,417	242,450	2,174,361

Net exports
of meats.

1456. In 1898 the value of the net exports (i.e., excess of exports over imports) of beef and mutton amounted to £88,246, and that of ham, bacon, and pork to over £30,115 ; whereas, prior to 1892, there was but a small export of beef and mutton, and a net import of pig products. This was chiefly owing to a large export trade in frozen meat having sprung up since 1890, and a stimulus having been given to the bacon and pork trade in 1893. Moreover, although fresh meats and hams were largely imported in the four years ended with 1892, there was a small balance of the former exported, and the latter was imported only to a slight extent in 1893, and in all the years since there has been a large export of both. On the other hand, the

export of preserved and salted meats fell off since 1894. A further marked development of the trade may be looked for—more especially in frozen and preserved meats, ham, bacon, and pork, and poultry and game—the last of which as yet finds no place in the returns, except in the case of rabbits and hares since 1894, and of these there has been a large export in each of the last four years. The following are the net exports of each of the last six years :—

NET EXPORTS OF MEATS FROM VICTORIA FOR SIX YEARS
ENDED 1898.*

Year.	Beef and Mutton (Centals).				
	Fresh.		Frozen.		Salted Chiefly (Beef).
	Beef.	Mutton.	Beef.	Mutton.	
	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	
1893 ...	13		54,031		637
1894 ...	1,115				118
1895 ...	866	943	932	111,715	592
1896 ...	127	- 38	10	125,421	13
1897 ...	512	56	4,845	87,856	173
1898 ...	299	58	7,983	83,718	221

Year.	Rabbits and Hares.		Pig Products.			Preserved Meats (Mixed).
	Frozen.	Preserved.	Ham.	Bacon.	Pork— Salt, Fresh, and Frozen.	
	Pairs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Centals.	lbs.
1893 ...	...	...	- 3,164	242,722	906	676,719
1894 ...	...	...	23,515	523,014	439	2,333,778
1895 ...	215,858	2,359,616	50,096	859,573	137	553,724
1896 ...	680,180	3,870,097	93,012	1,604,329	411	472,428
1897 ...	1,014,637	5,101,302	98,181	1,365,911	167	248,176
1898 ...	1,110,588	2,589,945	52,553	774,380	1,246	242,481

Year.	Value †				
	Beef and Mutton.	Pig Products.	Rabbits and Hares.	Preserved Meats (Mixed).	Total.
1893 ...	£ 75,701	£ 8,471	£ ...	£ 10,422	£ 94,594
1894 ...	129,162	15,775	...	39,552	184,489
1895 ...	148,469	23,283	45,724	5,730	223,206
1896 ...	129,420	50,230	95,372	11,798	286,820
1897 ...	89,080	42,845	128,621	6,901	265,447
1898 ...	88,246	30,115	89,054	- 628	206,789

* By net exports is meant the excess of exports over imports. The reverse of this, or a net import, is indicated wherever a minus (-) sign appears.

† As ascertained by deducting the value of imports from that of exports.

Poultry.

1457. The following is a statement of the numbers of the different kinds of poultry kept according to the returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

POULTRY, 1881 AND 1891.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls.	Guinea Fowls.
1881 ...	97,152	92,654	181,698	2,328,521	153,078	1,701	2,307
1891 ...	142,797	89,145	303,520	3,476,751	216,440	3,423	7,815
Increase ...	45,645	...	121,822	1,148,230	63,362	1,722	5,508
Decrease ...	...	3,509	...	...	...	...	...

Exports of poultry.

1458. It may be mentioned that the surplus of imports over exports of poultry in 1898 amounted to 1,008 head, but the value of those exported exceeded those imported by £13. There appears to be an opening for the development of a large export trade in poultry and eggs to the United Kingdom, and shipments on a small scale have been already made.

Poultry in Australasian Colonies.

1459. Besides Victoria, the only Australasian Colonies in which returns of poultry were obtained at the census of 1891 were New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand; in the last named the total number only being returned without reference to kinds.* The following is a statement of the numbers in the four colonies referred to :—

POULTRY IN FOUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Turkeys.	Fowls.	Geese.	Ducks.	Total.
Victoria ...	216,440	3,476,751	89,145	303,520	4,085,856
New South Wales* ...	198,083	2,061,555	70,876	270,837	2,601,351
Western Australia ...	2,774	145,682	972	10,585	160,013
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	1,790,070

Poultry at the Cape of Good Hope.

1460. At the census of the Cape of Good Hope, returns were obtained of 67,913 turkeys, 145,630 geese, 2,452,312 fowls and ducks, and 154,880 ostriches.

Wool season in Victoria.

1461. The general lambing season in Victoria extends from April to June for merinos, and from July to September for crossbreds; in ordinary seasons shearing commences in the early districts in the beginning of September, and continues to the end of the year, the bulk of the wool being shorn in October and November. By the first week in October the new season's clip is arriving freely in Melbourne and Geelong; the wool sales then begin, and are held almost daily until within about a couple of days of Christmas. They are usually resumed during the second week in January, and continued until about the end of February. From March to September inclusive, small sales of oddments are held intermittently.

* The Government Statistician of New South Wales says too much reliance must not be placed upon the figures relating to that colony.

1462. In Queensland the lambing on different stations, on account of climatic influences and other circumstances, is nearly all the year round, but the major portion occurs from about December to June. In New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, the lambing season is from April to June, and the same in the northern part of Victoria for merino sheep; and for crossbreds, July to September. In New Zealand and Tasmania the seasons are the same as those in Victoria, except in the southern part of the Middle Island of New Zealand, where the lambing season for crossbreds extends to November.

Lambing
season in
Australasia.

1463. The shearing season in Australasia is, from the varied climate and other contingencies, nearly all the year round. In Queensland it is principally from March to September, especially in the first two and last two months of that period, when 31 and 61 per cent. respectively of the sheep are shorn, 6 per cent. being shorn in the intervening three months, and the remainder in January, February, and October. In the northern parts of South Australia and New South Wales it is from June to August; and in the southern and eastern parts of the two last-named colonies from September to November; in Victoria from September to December; in Tasmania and New Zealand about the same, with the exception of the southern portion of the latter, where it is fully six weeks later.

Shearing
seasons in
Australasia.

1464. The estimated average weight of a fleece of greasy wool grown in Victoria is generally considered to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for merino, and 6 lbs. for crossbred and longwool; the former varying from a maximum of $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (which was averaged by a flock of 11,000) to a minimum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; and the latter from a maximum of 9 lbs. to a minimum of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. According to returns received from a number of sheep stations in Victoria for the years 1891 to 1898, the average weight of fleece per sheep was nearly $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.—varying in different years from 6lbs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. to 6lbs. 14ozs.; for lambs, the average was a little over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; and for sheep and lambs together, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.—varying in different years from 5lbs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. to 5lbs. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.*

Weight of
greasy
fleeces.

1465. The estimated loss in weight of Victorian grown wool (sheep and lambs) in scouring clean, fit for the manufacturer, is about 55 per cent. (yield 45 per cent.) on merino, about 45 per cent. (yield 55 per cent.) on crossbred, and about 30 per cent. (yield 70 per cent.) on Lincolns and other longwools. The difference in the loss in weight between a bad and a good season is estimated at from 2 to 4 per cent. About half the Victorian washed and scoured wool is washed clean, fit for the manufacturer, but the remainder contains more or less grease. Taking it as a whole, such wool is assumed on the average to have lost 47 per cent. of the original weight, whereas it would have lost 52 per cent if washed clean. On this basis, a bale of ordinary washed and scoured wool is equivalent to 1.88 bales of greasy wool.

Loss of
weight in
scouring.

1466. In 1895-6, less than 17 per cent. of the Victorian wool exported was washed or scoured, and since then there has been a growing tendency to send away a still larger proportion in its natural

Proportion
of washed
and scoured
wool ex-
ported

* See table following paragraph 1436 ante.

state—the proportion of washed and scoured having fallen to 7 per cent. in 1899-00 as will be observed by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF WASHED AND SCHOURED VICTORIAN WOOL
EXPORTED, 1895-6 TO 1899-00.

	Percentage by—			Percentage of—	
	Weight (lbs.)	Bales.		Weight (lbs.)	Bales.
1895-6	16·4	21·5	1898-9	12·5	15·4
1896-7	12·8	16·7	1899-00	7·1	10·3
1897-8	14·1	18·4			

Proportion of washed and scoured wool in Australasian Colonies.

1467. Amongst the other colonies, the highest proportion of washed and scoured wool of home production exported in 1898 was 34·8 per cent. in Queensland, then 17·4 per cent. in New South Wales, and 12·2 per cent. in New Zealand; whilst the average for all these colonies with Victoria was 17·6 per cent.

Export season for wool in Victoria.

1468. Wool is exported from Victoria chiefly from October to March, the great bulk being sent away before the end of December. Thus, in the four seasons ended with 1896-7, the proportion exported during the six months ended 31st December varied from 60 to 75 per cent., and averaged 69 per cent.; whilst that exported in the six months ended 30th June varied from 25 to 40 per cent., and averaged 31 per cent.

Class of sheep produced in Australasia.

1469. Since the development of an export trade in frozen meat, the breed of sheep produced, particularly in New Zealand and Victoria, has been greatly changed to meet the requirements of the foreign demand; and, as the trade expands, the increase in the numbers of crossbred sheep will, on account of the profitable returns from fat lambs, become still more general where the country is suitable. The proportions of crossbred and merino sheep in the different colonies, which have been estimated from the most authentic data available, are shown in the following statement, and may be accepted as sufficiently reliable for all statistical purposes:—

BREED OF SHEEP IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.			Crossbred and Longwools.	Merino.
			per cent.	per cent.
New Zealand...	...	...	87	13
Victoria	...	...	35	65
South Australia	...	...	9	91
New South Wales	...	...	8½	91½
Queensland	...	...	5	95
Average (without New Zealand)			12	88
,, Australasia			25½	74½

Wool produced, 1894 to 1899.

1470. On the basis followed in previous issues of this work, the quantity of wool produced in Victoria in any year is found by adding to the excess of exports over imports the quantity used in Victorian woollen mills. In the year 1899 the quantity so determined was 61,678,353 lbs. of greasy and washed and scoured wool, equivalent to

67,921,260 lbs. in the grease, valued by the Customs returns at £3,493,745. The quantity (in the grease) was over 7 million lbs. less than in 1895, and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. below the average of the previous five years; but the value, owing to a rise in price, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling higher than in 1898, and over a million higher than the average of the quinquennial period. The following are the figures for the last six years:—

WOOL PRODUCTION, 1894 TO 1899.

Year.	Quantity in lbs.				Customs Value.	
	Greasy.	Washed and Scoured.	Total.			
			Greasy and Washed.	Equivalent in Grease.		
1894	...	50,542,178	11,821,811	62,363,989	72,767,183	£ 2,281,836
1895	...	67,098,521	11,880,881	78,979,402	89,434,577	2,854,545
1896	...	55,695,223	9,877,076	65,572,299	74,264,126	2,759,762
1897	...	47,796,320	7,656,178	55,452,498	62,189,935	2,139,095
1898	...	61,927,153	6,982,815	68,909,968	75,054,845	2,329,193
1899	...	54,584,141	7,094,212	61,678,353	67,921,260	3,493,745

NOTE.—No allowance has been made in this table for wool on the backs of sheep imported, nor for wool on skins exported.

1471. No allowance has been made in the last table for wool on the backs of sheep imported, nor of that on sheepskins (with wool) exported. If this were taken into account, the wool production would have been very slightly lower than that shown for 1894, but higher for all the other years, the net quantity so exported having gradually increased from 760,000 lbs. in 1895 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. in 1899, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Wool on sheep and skins exported not taken into consideration.

NET EXPORT OF WOOL ON SHEEP AND SHEEPSKINS, 1894 TO 1899.

Year.	Net Import of Wool on Sheep's backs.	Net Export of Wool on Skins.	Total quantity. (Net)	Estimated Value.	
				Price per lb. (assumed).	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	d.	£
1894	1,905,549	1,525,029	- 380,520*	9	- 14,270*
1895	1,573,044	2,332,338	759,294	9	28,473
1896	1,331,745	1,937,682	605,937	9	22,723
1897	1,435,911	2,625,951	1,190,040	9	44,626
1898	2,345,907	3,789,339	1,443,432	9	54,129
1899	2,355,639	4,685,610	2,329,971	12	116,498
Total	10,947,795	16,895,949	5,948,154	...	252,179

NOTE.—It is assumed that each sheep or sheepskin (with wool) carries on it an average of 8 lbs. of wool, or about half a fleece.

* The minus sign (-) indicates net import.

Wool produced in Australasian Colonies, 1893 to 1898.

1472. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian Colonies in 1898 and the five preceding years. The estimate for each of the other colonies has been made upon the same principle as that for Victoria, viz., by substituting the difference between the imports and the exports for the entry made at the Customs as to the origin of the wool, to which has been added an estimate for the quantity used for manufacturing purposes during each of the years :—

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893 TO 1898.*

Colony.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
QUANTITY.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria ..	64,722,420	62,363,989	78,979,402	65,572,299	55,452,498	68,900,988
New South Wales ..	319,070,617	332,450,117	298,365,844	278,793,507	259,168,772	249,788,303
Queensland ..	90,289,923	82,940,290	85,538,493	88,678,234	76,537,313	87,073,960
South Australia ..	50,817,599	44,023,377	50,322,860	44,938,592	34,448,370	33,839,592
Western Australia ..	10,742,348	9,432,876	8,290,805	10,995,659	12,374,881	10,126,306
Tasmania ..	8,342,524	9,313,335	7,375,809	9,055,583	8,500,333	8,426,976
New Zealand ..	112,334,306	146,752,569	119,298,609	133,130,820	139,118,758	153,140,716
Total ..	656,819,737	687,277,053	654,171,822	626,164,694	586,600,925	611,310,821
DECLARED VALUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	2,598,107	2,231,836	2,854,545	2,759,762	2,139,006	2,339,193
New South Wales ..	9,657,989	9,046,112	9,042,208	8,865,500	8,052,463	8,396,063
Queensland ..	3,672,917	2,918,572	2,996,739	2,983,959	2,518,162	3,027,946
South Australia ..	1,461,208	1,216,927	1,503,152	1,200,994	964,193	922,977
Western Australia ..	244,972	232,201	183,510	267,506	295,648	297,731
Tasmania ..	300,717	268,541	208,061	300,317	278,257	278,735
New Zealand ..	3,864,233	4,919,382	3,785,433	4,541,197	4,566,463	4,786,056
Total ..	21,695,143	20,903,571	20,578,646	20,919,235	18,814,279	20,029,330

Wool produced in each colony.

1473. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1898, produced little more than a fourth as much wool as New South Wales, less than half as much as New Zealand, and four-fifths of the clip of Queensland. She, however, produced more than twice as much as South Australia. Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, did not produce much more than the small island of Tasmania. The quantity in 1898—judging from the net exports in the same year—was much larger than in 1897 in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but smaller in the other colonies, especially in New South Wales and Western Australia.

Wool production 1898 compared with previous years.

1474. Comparing 1898 with the five previous years, the figures also show that the wool production of New Zealand attained a maximum in 1898, whilst that of Victoria in the same year was exceeded only once (in 1895), and that of Queensland only twice previously (in 1893 and 1896); whilst that of New South Wales and of South Australia was absolutely the lowest in 1898—having fallen off in the former by 22 per cent. since 1893—that of Tasmania the lowest with one exception, and that of Western Australia with three exceptions. Taking the

* For later figures see Table XLIII. in Appendix C.

colonies as a whole, the quantity in 1898 was less than in any of the previous years except 1897, and about 76 millions lbs. lower than the maximum in 1894; whilst the value was also lower than in any year except 1897, and nearly £1,700,000 lower than the maximum in 1893.

1475. The period (calendar year) hitherto adopted in official returns for estimating the wool production is an unsatisfactory one, as thereby the halves of two distinct seasons are made to appear as one, but such practice was followed owing to the lack of the requisite data in the customs returns to make up the returns by seasons. Another feature objected to by wool experts, is the use of *lb.* instead of bale as the unit of quantity in the official returns; for, although there is a material difference in weight between a bale of greasy and one of washed wool, there is locally but little difference in the value, as the major part of the scoured wool is comprised of inferior kinds. The customs values of wool, moreover, are not regarded as reliable. In recent customs statistics, bales, as well as lbs., are now distinguished; but the particulars are not shown separately for each half-year, which is also most desirable. From information extracted from manuscript returns, however, and by converting lbs. into bales (when the particulars were not available, viz., for seasons prior to 1898-9), on the assumption that a bale of Victorian greasy wool weighs 340 lbs. and one of washed or scoured 250 lbs., the following statement showing the number of bales produced in the colony in each of the last six seasons has been compiled, together with an independent valuation of the same—computed from records of sales in Melbourne and London—as given by leading authorities. It will be observed that the quantity (reckoned as greasy) fell off from an average of 258,500 bales in the three seasons ended with 1896-7, to an average of 203,000 in the last three seasons, owing chiefly to the drought; and that the value fell from an average in the first three seasons of over 2½ millions to about 2 millions in 1897-8 and 1898-9, but rose—owing to the exceptionally high price realized—to over 3¼ millions sterling in 1899-00:—

Wool produced in each season, 1894-5 to 1899-00 (bales).

WOOL PRODUCTION IN BALES 1894-5 to 1899-00.
(By Seasons.)

Season.	Number of Bales.				Estimated Value in Melbourne.	
	Greasy.	Washed and Scoured.	Total.		Per Bale (as Exported).	Total.
			Greasy and Washed.	Equivalent in Grease.		
1894-5	172,366	49,214	221,580	264,890	£ s. d.	£
1895-6	165,531	43,647	209,178	247,578	10 2 0	2,675,390
1896-7	193,286	37,095	230,381	263,025	9 10 0	2,351,990
1897-8	144,786	30,683	175,469	202,470	10 8 0	2,735,460
1898-9	147,610	25,341	172,951	195,251	9 18 0	2,004,450
1899-00	175,191	19,177	194,368	211,244	10 0 0	1,952,510
					15 10 0	3,274,280

NOTE.—Exclusive of wool exported on sheep's backs and on sheepskins. See table following paragraph 1471, *ante*.

Wool produced in seasons 1894-5 to 1899-00 (in lbs.)

1476. For the purpose of comparing the wool produced by seasons with that for calendar years—already given, the following table showing the quantity in lbs. for each of the six seasons is also published :—

WOOL PRODUCTION IN LBS., 1894-5 TO 1899-00 (BY SEASONS).

Season.	Quantity in lbs.				Estimated Value in Melbourne.
	Greasy.	Washed and Scoured.	Total.		
			Greasy and Washed.	Equivalent in Grease.	
1894-5 ...	58,525,952	12,303,408	70,829,360	81,656,359	£ 2,675,390
1895-6 ...	56,162,184	10,911,634	67,073,818	76,676,056	2,351,990
1896-7 ...	65,717,632	9,273,919	74,991,551	83,152,600	2,735,460
1897-8 ...	49,227,496	7,670,715	56,898,211	63,648,440	2,004,450
1898-9 ...	48,748,598	6,522,564	55,271,162	61,011,018	1,952,510
1899-00	62,858,206	4,562,935	67,421,141	71,436,524	3,274,290

NOTE.—Exclusive of wool exported on live sheep and on sheepskins. See table following paragraph 1471, *ante*.

Australasian wool clip in seasons.

1477. The following is an estimate of the Australasian wool clip in bales for the last four seasons, together with a valuation made independently of customs values. The largest wool clip on record was about 1,985,000 bales in 1894-5, valued at £12 per bale :—

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL CLIP, 1896-7 to 1899-00.

Season.	Number of Bales.*	Average Price per Bale in Australasia.†	Estimated Value of Clip.
1896-7 ...	1,873,000	£ 11 0†	£ 20,603,000
1897-8 ...	1,744,000	11 15†	20,492,000
1898-9 ...	1,690,000	10 18	18,421,000
1899-00 ...	1,618,000	16 15	27,101,000

Exports of Australasian wool, 1894 to 1898.

1478. According to the Customs returns of the various colonies over 604 million lbs. of wool were exported from the Australasian Colonies direct to other countries during the year 1898, and of this nearly four-fifths was sent from the Australian Continent. The

* Net exports according to Dalgety and Co.'s circular, plus an allowance of 25,000 bales for home consumption.

† Prices in first two years, based on London prices, less 20s. per bale for freight and extra charges; that for the second two years on the prices realized at auction in Australia. Twenty shillings per bale is believed to equalize the difference, other things being equal, between the price at auction in London and Melbourne.

following are the quantities from each colony given in lbs. for 1898 and the previous four years :—

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1894 TO 1898.
(000's omitted.)

Colony.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria ...	152,934,	160,997,	145,308,	122,321,	130,195,
New South Wales ...	260,305,	251,164,	221,791,	220,888,	225,412,
Queensland ...	47,657,	45,171,	52,718,	40,673,	49,134,
South Australia ...	52,935,	59,575,	56,127,	40,656,	35,431,
Western Australia ...	9,107,	8,076,	10,853,	11,927,	9,844,
Tasmania ...	4,909,	4,268,	4,091,	4,768,	5,067,
New Zealand ...	144,015,	115,691,	128,637,	135,361,	149,102,
Total ...	671,862,	644,942,	619,525,	576,594,	604,185,

1479. According to the same returns 73 per cent. of Australasian wool in 1898 was sent to London, 26½ per cent. to the continent of Europe—chiefly France, Germany, and Belgium—and 1 per cent. to America and Japan. As compared with 1894, the proportion sent to the United Kingdom has fallen off by 1 per cent., whilst that to Europe has increased by 1½ per cent. The following are the figures:—

Destination
of Australasian wool,
1894 to 1898.

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALASIAN WOOL, 1894 TO 1898.

Country.	Weight in lbs. (000's omitted.)				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
United Kingdom ...	496,270,	474,304,	469,590,	424,847,	437,664,
France... ..	56,939,	55,026,	62,973,	67,727,	74,693,
Belgium	57,739,	38,856,	34,468,	26,789,	30,151,
Germany	51,396,	59,039,	38,152,	43,183,	51,362,
Italy	181,	353,	174,	1,661,	4,147,
United States of America	6,863,	14,996,	12,457,	9,673,	4,775,
Singapore	1,791,	508,	807,	1,659	8,
Japan	220,	1,532,	783,	1,018,	1,283,
Other Countries ...	463,	328,	121,	37,	102,
Total	671,862,	644,942,	619,525,	576,594,	604,185,

	Proportion per cent.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
United Kingdom ...	73·86	73·54	75·80	73·68	72·44
France	8·48	8·53	10·16	11·74	12·36
Belgium	8·59	6·03	5·56	4·64	4·99
Germany	7·65	9·15	6·16	7·49	8·50
Italy	·03	·05	·03	·29	·69
United States of America	1·02	2·33	2·01	1·68	·79
Singapore	·27	·08	·13	·29	...
Japan	·03	·24	·13	·18	·21
Other Countries ...	·07	·05	·02	·01	·02
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Victorian
wool
markets.

1480. In Victoria there are two important centres for the sale of wool, viz., Melbourne and Geelong. Although the sales negotiated in the former are three times as large as those in the latter, yet the Geelong market commands the well-conditioned clips from the Western District, which are so famed for their high qualities and uniform character, and, consequently, the average price realized in that wool centre is somewhat higher than that in the Melbourne market.

Periods for
marketing
wool in
Austral-
asia.

1481. The wool sales start first in Adelaide, generally late in the month of September; and at the several wool-selling centres in the other parts of the Australian Continent they commence in October and conclude, practically speaking, at the end of January. In the colder parts of Australasia—New Zealand and Tasmania—they open about six weeks later.

Wool
markets
in Austral-
asia.

1482. The chief markets in the Australasian Colonies where regular public sales are held during the wool seasons for the disposal of wool are Melbourne and Geelong, in Victoria; Sydney, in New South Wales; Adelaide, in South Australia; Wellington, Auckland, and Napier, in the North Island, and Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill, in the Middle Island of New Zealand; Hobart and Launceston, in Tasmania; and since the years 1894-5 public wool sales have been held at Brisbane, in Queensland. Since the opening up—in the year 1881—of the direct exportation of wool to the Continent of Europe the wool sales in the local markets have reached very large dimensions, being well attended by buyers, who are afforded every facility for inspecting the samples of wool offered.

Proportions
of wool
sold to that
exported.

1483. The following table, derived from various trade circulars, shows the number of bales exported abroad in 1899-00 from each colony; also the percentage of wool sold in each colony to that exported in various seasons from 1890-1 to 1899-00 to places beyond the Australasian Colonies; and the proportion of wool produced in each colony sold in Australasia in 1899-00:—

PROPORTION OF WOOL SOLD TO QUANTITY EXPORTED ABROAD,
IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1890-1, 1895-6, AND 1899-00.

Colony.	Bales Exported Abroad in 1899-00.		Percentage of Wool Sold in each Colony to Quantity Exported Abroad.			Proportion of the Wool Produced in each Colony Sold in Australasia, 1899-00.
	Number.	Per Cent.	1890-1.	1895-6.	1899-00.	
						Per Cent.
Victoria ...	401,437	25·2	59·3	73·5	75	86
New South Wales	552,472	34·7	43·2	71·2	72	74
South Australia	120,104	7·5	26·4	49·0	59	74
Queensland ...	87,356	5·5	...	1·2	31	37
Western Australia	25,804	1·6	...	...	...	1
Tasmania ...	8,349	·5	17·9	33·8	...	47
New Zealand ...	397,283	25·0	25·9	30·0	27	27
Total ...	1,592,805	100·0	38·6	56·7	57½	57½

1484. It will be observed that over one-third of the wool produced in Australasia is exported abroad from New South Wales, and about a fourth each from Victoria and New Zealand; that in 1899-00 nearly three-fifths of Australasian wool was sold in the colonies before exportation, as compared with less than two-fifths in 1890-1, nine years previously, the proportion being as high as 75 per cent. in Victoria, and 72 per cent. in New South Wales; and that of the wool produced in Victoria 86 per cent. in 1899-00 was sold in Australasia before exportation, and of that in New South Wales and South Australia 74 per cent.

1485. The average price per lb. of Victorian wool in 1899—based upon its value before leaving this colony, according to the statements of exporters, as furnished to the Customs authorities, was 10³/_d. for greasy wool, and 13³/_d. for scoured and washed—whilst the average for the whole was 11¹/_d. The following are the averages for each of the last sixteen years* :—

EXPORT PRICE PER LB. OF VICTORIAN WOOL, 1884 TO 1899.

					Greasy.		Washed and Scoured.
					d.		d.
1884	...	...	...	...	11 ¹ / ₂	...	18 ¹ / ₂
1885	...	...	...	...	10	...	16 ¹ / ₂
1886	...	...	...	...	9 ¹ / ₂	...	15 ¹ / ₂
1887	...	...	...	...	9 ¹ / ₂	...	15 ¹ / ₂
1888	...	...	...	...	9 ¹ / ₂	...	14 ¹ / ₂
1889	...	...	...	...	9 ¹ / ₂	...	14 ¹ / ₂
1890	...	...	...	...	10	...	14 ¹ / ₂
1891	...	...	...	...	9 ¹ / ₂	...	14 ¹ / ₂
1892	...	...	...	...	9	...	14 ¹ / ₂
1893	...	...	...	...	7 ¹ / ₂	...	12 ¹ / ₂
1894	...	...	...	...	6 ¹ / ₂	...	12
1895	...	...	...	...	7	...	11
1896	...	...	...	...	7 ¹ / ₂	...	12
1897	...	...	...	...	7 ¹ / ₂	...	11 ¹ / ₂
1898	...	...	...	...	7 ¹ / ₂	...	12 ¹ / ₂
1899	...	...	...	...	10 ¹ / ₂	...	13 ¹ / ₂

1486. In the foregoing statement, the prices quoted are the averages, according to the statements of exporters, for all descriptions of greasy or washed wool included in the one total, but it is possible that a variation in the quality in different years may to a certain extent have occurred which would vitiate the comparison between different years. The variation in the price of wools of like quality will, however, be readily recognised by means of the figures in the following table, which have been kindly supplied for this work by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co. Limited, Melbourne. These figures cannot be taken as more than an approximate indication of the values of wool, especially in the grease. For instance, the average value of 1893-4 is quoted slightly below that of 1892-3, but, allowing for the fact that

* See also table following paragraph 741 in Part "Interchange" ante, where the price level of wool is dealt with.

the 1893 clip was heavier in yolk than its predecessor, the basis of the market—*i.e.*, the value per lb. of clean wool—was in the season 1893-4 slightly higher.

AVERAGE PRICE PER LB. OF WOOL (FLEECE) IN MELBOURNE,
1884-5 TO 1899-00.*

Season.	Greasy.		Clean.†	
	Merino.	Crossbred.	Fleece Washed.	Scoured.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
1884-5	10½	9	20	19
1885-6	8½	8	16	15
1886-7	10½	9	17	18
1887-8	9½	8	15½	16
1888-9	10½	10	18	17½
1889-90	11½	11	18½	19½
1890-1	10	9	15	16½
1891-2	9	8½	13½	15
1892-3	8½	8½	13	14½
1893-4	8½	8½	13	14½
1894-5	7½	7	10	12½
1895-6	9½	8½	13½	14½
1896-7	8½	8	13½	14½
1897-8	9½	8½	13½	14½
1898-9	9½	8½	13½	15½
1899-00	14½	11	...	26

Price of good
average
merino
fleece in
Melbourne.

1487. The following prices are also quoted by Messrs. Dalgety and Co., of Melbourne, for merino fleece of good average quality:—

APPROXIMATE PRICES OF MERINO FLEECE OF GOOD AVERAGE
QUALITY, 1888-9 TO 1899-1900.

Season.		Greasy.	Scoured.	Season.		Greasy.	Scoured.
		per lb.	per lb.			per lb.	per lb.
1888-9 ...		10d.	19½d.	1894-5 ...		7½d.	14d.
1889-90 ...		12½d.	21d.	1895-6 ...		8½d.	15d.
1890-1 ...		9½d.	19d.	1896-7 ...		9d.	16d.
1891-2 ...		8½d.	17d.	1897-8 ...		9½d.	16½d.
1892-3 ...		8½d.	15½d.	1898-9 ...		9½d.	16d.
1893-4 ...		8d.	14½d.	1899-00 ...		14½d.	26d.

* For note see footnote (*) on preceding page.

† Comprising both merino and crossbred.



Wool
freights.

1490. The following is a statement of the ruling rates of freights from Victorian ports to the United Kingdom for five years ended 1898-9. The bulk of the wool is now carried by steamers :—

AVERAGE RATES OF FREIGHT PER LB. ON WOOL EXPORTED FROM VICTORIA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

Class of Vessel.	1894-5.		1895-6.		1896-7.		1897-8.		1898-9.	
	Greasy.	Washed.	Greasy.	Washed.	Greasy.	Washed.	Greasy.	Washed.	Greasy.	Washed.
Steamer	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$
Sailer...	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$	$\frac{d.}{s. 1}$

Freight and
charges on
sale of
wool.

1491. The following statement of the freight and other charges incident to the transport and sale of a bale of Victorian wool—distinguishing greasy from washed and scoured—in London and Melbourne respectively for each of the last five seasons, has been compiled from information kindly furnished by some of the leading wool merchants in Melbourne. A few charges, such as cartage, are not taken into account :—

**CHARGES OF REALIZATION ON A BALE OF VICTORIAN WOOL.—
(a) IN LONDON.**

Charges.	Wool sold in London.				
	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-00.
GREASY.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Railway freight ...	6 2	6 6	6 4	6 2	6 4
Oversea freight ...	11 0	10 8	10 7	11 9	18 3
Commission and brokerage ...	5 3	5 4	5 4	5 10	6 4
All other charges ...	9 0	9 5	8 10	9 6	10 4
Total ...	31 5	31 11	31 1	33 3	41 3
WASHED AND SCOURED.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Railway freight ...	6 0	5 10	5 10	5 9	6 5
Oversea freight ...	10 6	10 8	10 7	11 1	15 8
Commission and brokerage ...	6 3	6 5	7 3	7 3	7 0
All other charges ...	8 3	8 4	8 9	8 0	10 1
Total ...	31 0	31 3	32 5	32 1	39 2
Total all kinds†...	31 4	31 10	31 3	33 1	41 1

* From information kindly furnished by wool brokers and others.

† Allowing for the varying proportions of greasy to washed wool. In the case of wool sold in London the proportions were 5 to 1 in 1895-6, 6 to 1 in the next three years, and 10 to 1 in the last.



bales in 1899; but the value per bale has gradually fallen off almost without intermission from £26 per bale in 1860 to less than half that amount in the majority of recent years:—

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL IMPORTED INTO EUROPE AND AMERICA IN VARIOUS YEARS FROM 1860 TO 1899.*

Year of Importation.	Number of Bales (000's omitted).	Average Value per Bale.	Total Value (000's omitted).
		£	£
1860	187,	26	4,862,
1865	334,	24	5,016,
1870	546,	17	9,282,
1875	720,	22½	16,200,
1880	869,	20½	17,814,
1885	1,094,	14½	15,590,
1890	1,411,	15	21,165,
1891	1,683,	13½	23,141,
1892	1,835,	12½	22,479,
1893	1,775,	12½	22,631,
1894	1,896,	11½	22,278,
1895	2,001,	11½	22,511,
1896	1,846,	12½	22,614,
1897	1,834,	11½	21,590,
1898	1,703,	12½	21,288,
1899	1,641,	14½	24,205,

1495. The following is a return of the wool production of the principal countries of the world in 1891, and the net import or export in 1890-91:—

WOOL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	Wool Produced, 1891.	Net Surplus Exported (+), or Net Deficiency Imported (-) 1890-91.
EUROPE.		
United Kingdom	lbs. 147,475,	- 319,183,
France	124,803,	- 298,396,
Germany	54,894,	- 263,670,
Belgium	4,409,	- 71,222,
Austria-Hungary	54,301,	- 35,578,
Italy	21,385,	- 14,900,
All other European Countries	8,818,	- 10,645,
Portugal	10,362,	- 7,253,
Sweden	3,307,	- 5,087,
Spain	66,138,	+ 7,088,
Russia and Poland	291,500,	+ 53,603,
Total Europe	787,392,	- 965,243,

* The information in this table has been taken from a statement published by Messrs Helmutz, Schwartz, and Co., of London; but the price therein given for Australian and Cape bales has been uniformly increased 5s., to allow for the better quality of Australian wool. The wool imported chiefly relates to wool produced in Australasia in the preceding seasons, thus the importations of 1891 relate chiefly to the wool clip of 1890-1.

WOOL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Countries.	Wool Produced, 1891.	Net Surplus Exported (+), or Net Deficiency Imported (—) 1890-91.
	lbs.	lbs.
Australasia	661,164,	+ 654,876,
Argentine Republic	376,700,*	+ 261,037,
Cape Colony and Natal	128,682,	+ 92,436,
Uruguay	42,000,	+ 48,368,
East Indies	72,000,	+ 33,172,
Russia (Asiatic)	66,000,	†
Mesopotamia	31,555,	†
Turkey (Asiatic), Persia, Afghan- istan, Beluchistan, and Thibet }	20,500,	†
Peru	6,700,	†
Persia	3,470,	†
Egypt	2,800,	†
Brazil	1,875,	†
British North American Provinces	12,000,	- 6,717,
United States	307,100,	- 126,666,
All other Countries	48,000,	+ 15,868,
Total out of Europe	1,780,546,	+ 972,374,†
Grand Total	2,567,938,	+ 7,131,†

NOTE.—The figures for this table, excepting those for Australasia, have been compiled from information contained in a report issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, United States, 1893.

1496. According to this table the annual wool production of the world in 1891 amounted to nearly 2,600 million lbs., of which about 30 per cent. was grown in Europe, more especially in Russia, the United Kingdom, and France; 70 per cent. was grown in other countries, but chiefly Australasia (26 per cent.), Argentine (15 per cent.), the United States (12 per cent.), and Cape Colony (5 per cent.). Moreover, the annual requirements of Europe, in addition to its own natural supply, amounted to nearly 1,000 million pounds weight, the three greatest consumers being the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, and next—but much below these—Belgium and Austria-Hungary. Fully two-thirds of the total requirements were supplied by Australasia, a little over a fourth by the Argentine Republic, and less than a tenth by Cape Colony and Natal. The United States had to import 126½ million lbs.

Chief wool-producing and wool-consuming countries.

1497. The following table shows for the three latest years the visible wool production of the world. From this it will be seen that in

Wool production of world, 1897 to 1899

* In 1892, the production was 340 million lbs., valued at £8,865,000; and in 1893, 271 million lbs., valued at £5,001,000.

† Information not available or incomplete.

the year 1897, out of a total production of $5\frac{1}{2}$ million bales, Australasia produced $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or nearly 34 per cent.; in 1898, 33 per cent.; and in 1899, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Argentine Republic, which was the next largest wool-producing country, in 1897 produced 27 per cent. of the whole; in 1898 and 1899, 28 per cent. It will be further noticed that the production of wool in Australasia has diminished considerably since 1897, whilst the production of the Argentine Republic has remained about stationary:—

VISIBLE WOOL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1897 to 1899.

Where Produced.	1897. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1899. Bales.
Australasian	1,834,000	1,703,000	1,641,000
Cape of Good Hope	274,000	279,000	267,000
Argentine	1,447,000	1,460,000	1,447,000
United States of America	682,000	702,000	702,000
United Kingdom	555,000	555,000	558,000
Other Countries	542,000	494,000	491,000
Total	5,334,000	5,193,000	5,106,000

NOTE.—The quantities given for the United States and the United Kingdom relate to the total wool production; but those for the other countries only to the imports into Europe and America. The bales of Argentine and United States wool, which weigh 1,000 lbs. and 400 lbs. respectively, have been converted into the equivalent of Australasian bales of 380 lbs. each. The weight of British wool has also been similarly converted into bales of clean wool of 250 lbs. each.

Dairy farms
and cattle,
&c.

1498. There were 31,132 dairy farmers in the colony in 1899-00, of whom all but 2,050 were also cultivators. The total number of cultivators being about 40,000, it thus follows that nearly three-fourths of them were also interested in the dairying industry. Each dairy farmer had on an average 15 cows, 8 calves, and 7 pigs, and obtained 4,735 gallons of milk, or an average of 317 per cow; whilst 1 in every 9 had a cream separator. In some parts of the colony cream separators were in almost universal use; for instance there were 1,165 used in Buln Buln, 261 in Gunbower, and 429 in Mornington, thus accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total number on all farms in the colony. About 1 in every 2 dairymen in the two first-named, and 1 in every 3 in the last, had a cream separator. The average yield per cow has steadily increased from 236 gallons in 1895-6 to 317 gallons in 1899-00, whilst the total milk yield in 1899 was 27 per cent. larger than in 1896, which was the next largest during the last five years. In connexion with the average yield per cow, it should be specially noted that this is based on the total number of cows in the dairy herd (*i.e.*,

wet and dry cows), at the time of the collectors' visits in January or February, which is believed to closely correspond to the actual number of cows milked per season. The following are the particulars respecting dairy farms in each of the last five years :—

DAIRY CATTLE, PIGS, AND MILK, 1895-6 TO 1899-00.

Year.	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of—			Milk Yield in last Calendar Year.		Number of Cream Separators in use.
		Dairy Cows (Wet and Dry).	Calves under Twelve Months.	Pigs.	Average per Cow (Wet and Dry).	Total Quantity ('000's omitted).	
					gallons.	gallons.	
1895-6 ...	26,920	462,578	217,930	...	236·0	109,200,	...
1896-7 ...	27,088	457,924	167,615	...	253·7	116,166,	...
1897-8 ...	25,790	345,317	153,042	...	301·0	103,980,	2,125
1898-9 ...	29,633	357,078	179,207	143,666	301·0	107,535,	2,799
1899-00 ...	31,132	465,469	243,593	227,309	316·6	147,367,	3,446

1499. The annual yield of milk per cow (wet and dry) varies considerably in different parts of the colony. The quantity as well as the richness of milk depends not only on the amount and quality of the feed or pasture, but also on the breed of the cattle. In 1899-00 the highest average was 377 gallons in the Western District, whilst the Wimmera came next with nearly 300 gallons, and the North-Eastern and Gippsland Districts next with about 282 gallons; whereas the lowest yields, under 250 gallons, prevailed in the Northern and Central Districts. Taking the average by counties, the highest average yields were 455 gallons in Grenville, 415 in Hampden, 395 in Polwarth, and 384 in Villiers—all in the Western District. Much higher averages have been experienced on individual farms; thus the average yield of a certain Victorian herd of 32 cows in 1897 (as compiled by the Victorian Dairy Expert) was 520 gallons, whilst the best cow gave 790, the 10 best 665, the 10 worst 380, and the worst of the herd gave 296 gallons for the year. According to the agricultural statistics several in 1899 showed averages of over 500 gallons, one of the highest (for a herd of 95 cows) being 629 gallons. On a farm at Camperdown, which was awarded first prize in competition for the *Leader* Dairy Prizes in 1899, an average yield was obtained from 70 or 80 cows varying in different seasons from 1895 to 1898 from 478 to 572 gallons, containing the high proportion of over 4·2 per cent. of butter fat, whilst the average value realized per cow for milk in 1898 was £9 11s. 4d.*; the second prize-taker (in Gippsland) obtained from 40 cows in 1898-9 an average yield per cow of 634 gallons, realizing £8 17s. 6d.; and the third, at Port Fairy, obtained from a herd of 25 cows, in 1899, an average yield per cow of 680 gallons, which was sold for £12 11s. 5d., whilst the two best cows

Yield of milk per cow in different districts.

* In this case, however, an unusually high price was received for the milk, viz., 10½d. per lb. of butter produced

gave 364 and 361 lbs. butter respectively, equivalent to about 740 gallons each. On a private farm at Leongatha (Gippsland) the dairy herd of 63 cows gave an average of 261 lbs. of butter—equivalent to about 550 gallons of milk. Again, in England, where the pastures are good, stall feeding largely resorted to, and much attention paid to the herd, it is reckoned as 500 gallons. An improvement in the yield of milk can only be effected through careful and methodical observation, by proper and adequate feeding (especially stall feeding in winter), by culling, and by breeding the future dairy herd from cows yielding the largest quantity of butter per season. The following is a list of the principal dairying counties and districts, and the number of cows and the average milk yield per cow in each, in the year 1899-00:—

AVERAGE YIELD OF MILK PER COW IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS, 1899-00.

County and District.	Number of Dairy Cows. (Wet and Dry.)†	Average Yield of Milk per Cow.	County and District.	Number of Dairy Cows. (Wet and Dry.)†	Average Yield of Milk per Cow.
County.*		gals.	County.*		gals.
Grenville (W.) ...	9,169	455	Gunbower (N.) ...	10,356	271
Hampden (W.) ...	24,079	415	Buln Buln (G.) ...	55,708	269
Polwarth (W.) ...	13,686	395	Rodney (N.) ...	12,895	262
Villiers (W.) ...	19,568	384	Anglesey (N.-C.)	12,245	262
Heytesbury (W.) ...	20,856	342	Tatchera (M.) ...	5,170	258
Delatite (N.-E.) ...	26,331	320	Bogong (N.-E.) ...	15,385	257
Bourke (C.) ...	33,757	306	Borong (Wim.) ...	7,756	255
Kara Kara (Wim.)	5,804	305	Bendigo (N.) ...	10,203	245
Dalhousie (N.-C.)	15,175	303	Normanby (W.)	6,332	243
Tanjil (G.) ...	19,430	300	Moir (N.) ...	46,597	239
Grant (C.) ...	16,846	291	Benambra (N.-E.)	6,331	222
Evelyn (C.) ...	7,879	277	Talbot (N.-C.) ...	15,311	221
Mornington (C.) ...	25,560	277	Gladstone (N.) ...	5,949	217

Summary by Districts.

		gals.			gals.
Western (W.) ...	98,081	377	Mallee (M.) ...	5,971	258
Wimmera (Wim.) ...	17,631	295	Northern (N.) ...	85,930	247
North-Eastern (N.-E.)	49,528	283	Central (C.) ...	84,042	244
Gippsland (G.) ...	81,555	281			
North-Central (N.-E.)	42,731	260	Colony ...	465,469	317

Labour colony dairy farm at Leongatha.

1500. From the following interesting and complete return furnished for the year 1899-00 for the Leongatha Labour Colony (Gippsland), which contains one of the best dairy herds in the colony, some valuable results are obtained. The total herd consists of about 68 cows, of which 11 are pure Jerseys, and the remainder carefully selected cows, chiefly Jersey and Ayrshire crossbreds. The depasturing area is about 244

* Only counties containing over 5,000 milch cows specified.

† At the time of the collectors' visits in February.

acres, valued at £12 per acre, on which a number of cattle are also fattened for portion of the year—equivalent to an average of 40 for the whole year; whilst the dairy, with a complete modern equipment, is valued at £323. Based on the average number in the whole herd (wet and dry), the milk yield for the year (including 920 gallons, or nearly 3 per cent. of the whole, fed to calves) was 479 gallons, and the butter yield 206 lbs., returning £6 11s. for each cow. It required $2\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of milk to produce 1 lb. butter, and the average price received for milk was 3·4d., equivalent to 7·58d. (over $7\frac{1}{8}$ d.) per lb. for the butter produced therefrom. The profit on working (exclusive of interest on capital and return on calves) was £2 11s. 6d. per cow in herd. The weekly average quantity of milk obtained from each cow in milk was $13\frac{3}{4}$ gallons throughout the year, rising to 19 gallons or over in October and November, and falling to 8 gallons in June:—

DAIRY RETURNS OF LEONGATHA LABOUR COLONY, 1899–00.

(a) NUMBER OF COWS.

—	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.
Total in herd ...	65 to 67 (July–Feb.)	73 (March–June)	68
Average number milked daily	27 to 28 (July–Aug.)	52 to 55 (Dec.–May)	46

(b) MILK PRODUCTS.

Milk.		Cream sent to Factory.	Result in Butter.	Cash Receipts.
How disposed of.	Gallons.			
Separated ...	31,527	24,595 lbs.	13,990 lbs.	£442
Sold ...	130	...	...	6
Fed to calves ...	920	...	...	...
Total ...	32,577	24,595 lbs.	13,990 lbs.	£448

(c) CALVES BORN.

Sex.	Gross Number.	Died or Destroyed.	Net Number.	Value.
Bull ...	41	13	28	} £157
Heifer ...	32	2	30	
Total ...	73	15	58	157

NOTE.—The gross increase was one calf per cow, based on the maximum number in herd at any time during the year; whilst 20½ per cent. of the calves died or were destroyed, nearly all of which were bull calves.

(d) PROFIT ON WORKING (EXCLUSIVE OF RENT AND INTEREST ON CAPITAL).

	Total.	Average per cow in herd (wet and dry).
Gross return for milk	£448	£6 11 10
" " calves (estimated value) ...	157	2 5 5
Gross profit	605	8 17 3
Cost of working—		
Wages and rations for dairymen and milkmen	£177	
Artificial food	82	
Sundry stores, cartage, &c.	14	
	273	4 0 4
Net profit	£332	£4 16 11

NOTE.—No allowance has been made for the capital invested, viz., £3,595 (£2,723 for 244 acres of land, £823 for dairy, and £544 for cows).

(e) AVERAGES FOR THE SEASON.

(1) Milk Yield per Dairy Cow*—

Total Milk Yield.	Butter Yield.	Value of Produce.
479·1 galls.	205·7 lbs.	£6 11 10

(2) Proportion of Total Milk fed to Calves ... 2·82 per cent.

(3) Gallons of Milk required to make 1 lb. of—

Cream.	Butter.
1·28	2·25

(4) Average price received—

For Milk	3·4d. per gallon.
As equivalent for Butter made ...	7·58d. per lb.

(5) WEEKLY YIELD OF MILK AND BUTTER IN DIFFERENT MONTHS.

Month.	Average Number of Cows Milking.	Weekly Average per Cow in Milk.	
		Milk.	Equivalent in Butter.
		galls.	lbs.
July	28	9·76	4·00
August	27	14 53	5·48
September	38	18 60	7·00
October	45	19 00	7 50
November	49	19 15	7·75
December	53	17·29	7·43
January	53	12 46	5 75
February	53	12·85	6 00
March	52	12·34	5 78
April	55	11 16	5 23
May	55	8 70	4 10
June	43	8 00	3 70
Total	46	13·65	5·81

* Based on the average number in herd (wet and dry).



tobacco disease can be overcome. The following are the figures taken from the same report :—

SHIPMENTS THROUGH THE REFRIGERATING DEPÔT IN MELBOURNE,
1898-9.

Produce.	Quantity.	Freight.	Value landed in London. (Estimated).
		£	£
Butter	19,891,200 lbs. ...	62,160	888,000
Eggs	11,540 dozen ...	97	577
Concentrated Milk and Cream	261,350 lbs. ...	700	3,136
Poultry, Mixed ...	2,900 pairs ...	120	800
Mutton and Lamb ...	2,092,800 lbs. ...	6,540	21,798
Beef	8,960 „ ...	10	76
Veal	48,000 „ ...	150	1,200
Rabbits and Hares ...	1,211,179 pairs ...	20,227	90,968
Fruit	8,451 cases ...	1,080	5,070
Tobacco	65,948 lbs. ...	70	1,100
Total ... ..	...	£91,154	£1,012,725

Export of
dairy
produce in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1503. Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand are the only Australasian Colonies which export butter on a large scale, the export trade of the two former being of more recent growth; whilst New Zealand is by far the largest exporter of cheese, the only other colony which has so far developed an export trade in that article being Victoria. In 1898, the net export of butter in Victoria was $17\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs., in New South Wales $7\frac{1}{4}$ million lbs., and in New Zealand $10\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs.; and the net export of cheese from New Zealand was nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs., and from Victoria 52,000 lbs. The whole of these quantities, however, was not available for countries outside of Australasia, as the other colonies required a large proportion of both butter and cheese, there having been a net import of butter in Western Australia of over 4 million lbs., and in Tasmania of 860,000 lbs.; also a net import of cheese in New South Wales of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs., in Western Australia of over a million lbs., in Tasmania of 130,000 lbs., in South Australia of 71,000 lbs., and in Queensland of 58,000 lbs. The net export of Australasia beyond the colonies in 1898—chiefly to the United Kingdom—was 32 million lbs. of butter and over $4\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. of cheese. In the five years ended 1898 the largest export of butter in any year was $25\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs. from Victoria in 1895, 11 million lbs. from New Zealand in 1897, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. from New South Wales in 1898; whilst the largest export of cheese from New Zealand was over $8\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. in 1895 and 1897, and over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. from Victoria in 1895. During the same period, the exports of butter beyond Australasia varied between 27 and 35 million lbs. per annum, and that of cheese from nearly 5 to over 9 million lbs. The

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Fluctuations
in price of
Victorian
butter.

1505. The average price for the five years was slightly over 11d. per lb.—the lowest realized being 10½d. in 1894-5 and 1897-8, and the highest, 11½d., in 1895-6. The price is usually highest in October and November—although once the maximum occurred in September and once in December; whilst it is usually lowest in April—although once the minimum occurred as early as January, and once in March. During the first three seasons referred to in the table, the average price obtained in the period October to January was about 1½d. higher than in the period February to April; but during the last two seasons the average price in the period from October to December was only ½d. and 1d. respectively higher than that from January to April.

Cost of selling
Victorian
butter in
London.

1506. The details of the cost of realizing upon one pound of Victorian-made butter in the London market are shown in the following table. In order to estimate the cost of land carriage in Victoria, the average distance from the butter factories to Port Melbourne has been assumed to be 130 miles, whilst the selling price of the butter in London has been taken at 11d. per lb. (or 102s. 8d. per cwt.):—

**COST OF REALIZATION IN LONDON OF 1 LB. OF VICTORIAN
FACTORY BUTTER.**

Particulars of Charges.						Per lb.
						d.
Rail charges from butter factory to Port Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	198
Freezing charges, 2d.* per box	...	...	...	...	...	036
Freight from Port Melbourne to London	...	...	...	...	...	75
Selling commission, say at 4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	497
Marine insurance	...	...	...	...	...	045
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	105
Trade discount for cash	...	...	...	...	...	073
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1704

Net return
to dairyman
and farmer
for butter.

1507. It will be observed that the aggregate charges between the place of production and that of final destination in connexion with the transport, storage, and sale of Victorian butter in London averaged close on 1¾d. per lb.—made up of ¾d. for oversea freight to London, about ½d. for selling commission, and nearly another ½d. for all other sundry charges; and, assuming the price realized in London to be 11d. per lb. (or 102s. 8d. per cwt.), it follows that the net return would be a little over 9½d. per lb. to the dairyman at his local butter factory. On this principle, the net return has been computed in the following table for each of the last five years, first to the dairyman and secondly to the dairy-farmer—allowing in the latter case for cost of manufacture at the factory at 1½d. per lb. Allowance had also to be made for the reduction of freight to London in 1896-7 from ¾d. to ½d. per lb. It will be observed that the net return per lb. to the dairyman varied from

* Increased to 3d. for season 1899-00.

9d. to 10d., and to the farmer from 7½d. to 8½d.—the maximum being reached in 1895-6 :—

**PRICE REALIZED BY THE FARMER ON EXPORTED BUTTER
TO LONDON.**

Season.	Average Price in London per lb.	Expenses per lb.		Net Price Realized per lb.	
		Freight to London.	All Other Charges.	At Factory.	By Farmer as equivalent for Milk, allowing 1½d. per lb. for Manufacturing.
1894-5 ...	10½d.	¾d. = .88	.95d.	9d.	7½d.
1895-6 ...	11½d.	¾d. = .88	.95d.	10d.	8½d.
1896-7 ...	11d.	¾d. = .75	.95d.	9½d.	7½d.
1897-8 ...	10½d.	¾d. = .75	.95d.	9d.	7½d.
1898-9 ...	11d.	¾d. = .75	.95d.	9½d.	7½d.

1508. Applying the average prices shown in the last column of the previous table to the equivalent in butter of the total milk yield of each year already given, the estimated amount received by dairy farmers for milk, as well as the average per cow, in each of the four years ended with 1898 will be arrived at as shown in the subjoined table :—

Value of
milk pro-
duced on
farms.

VALUE OF MILK PRODUCED ON FARMS, 1895 TO 1898.

Year.	Gallons of Milk Produced on Farms.* (000's omitted.)	Equivalent in Butter.† (000's omitted.)	Value.	
			Amount.	Average per Cow.
		lbs.	£	£ s. d.
1895 ...	109,200,	45,500,	1,564,062	3 7 7
1896 ...	116,166,	48,401,	1,563,110	3 8 3
1897 ...	103,980,	43,325,	1,353,906	3 18 5
1898 ..	107,535,	44,806,	1,446,860	4 1 0

NOTE.—In 1899 the number of cows was 465,469, the average quantity per cow 316·6 gallons, the equivalent in butter 61½ million lbs., and the value about £2,400,000, or an average of £5 2s. per cow.

1509. It will be observed that in 1895-6 and 1896-7 the value of milk produced exceeded 1½ millions sterling annually, but in the two subsequent years it fell off owing to the drought. The average value per cow has, however, steadily advanced from £3 7s. 7d. in 1895-6 to £4 1s. in 1898-9. On some farms in the colony a return of £9 and £10 per cow for milk alone is not uncommon. Thus the average obtained one season at a farm at Leongatha from 63 cows milked was £9 14s. 10d. (the butter yield being 261 lbs.); and in 1899, a herd of 25 cows at Port Fairy returned an average of £12 11s. 5d. per cow, the realized

Average
value of
milk per
cow.

* See paragraph 1498, ante.

† Assuming 2·4 gallons of milk to 1 lb. butter.

butter yield being 330 lbs., at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.,* in 1898, one of 80 cows at Camperdown returned an average of £9 11s. 4d., the butter yield being 224 lbs. at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and in 1898-9, one of 40 cows at Trafalgar (West Gippsland) an average of £8 17s. 6d., from 286 lbs. of butter at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1510. The values shown in the last table would be increased, if allowance were made for the higher price obtained for milk required for consumption in its natural state. In the United States such a distinction is made—butter, cheese, and “milk” cows each being separately stated. The first-mentioned class returns on the average £4 17s. 6d., the second £5 12s. 6d., and the third £6 6s. 8d.—the average of the whole being £5 7s. 5d., as set forth in the following statement, taken from the *Year-Book* of the Department of Agriculture :—

VALUE OF MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS IN UNITED STATES.

Cows Producing.	Millions of Milch Cows.	Products.		Value.		
		Per Cow.	Total (in Millions).	Rate.	Amount (000's omitted).	Average per Cow.
Butter	11	130 lbs.	1,430, lbs.	d.	£	£ s. d.
Cheese	1	300 "	300, "	9 per lb.	53,600,	4 17 6
Milk for ordinary use	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	380 gals.	2,090, gals.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5,600,	5 12 0
				4 per gal.	34,800,	6 6 6
Total	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	94,000,	5 7 5

1511. In 1899, there were about 465,500 dairy cows in the colony, and allowing £50 per cow as the capital value of land, sheds, and appliances (including piggery), and the stock, it would appear that the capital invested in dairy farms is about £23,275,000, made up as follows :—

APPROXIMATE CAPITAL INVESTED IN DAIRY FARMS.

		Average per Cow.	Total Capital.
Land ... ..	...	£40	£18,620,000
Sheds, appliances, piggery, &c.†	...	4	1,862,000
Cows ... ..	...	6	2,793,000
Total ... ..	...	£50	£23,275,000

1512. Allowing 5 per cent. as interest for the value of the land, 10 per cent. for improvements, and 12 per cent. (with depreciation) for live stock, the annual interest on the capital shown in the above statement would amount to £1,452,360, or an average of £3 2s. 5d. per cow.

1513. Assuming a gross return of £8 per cow for milk, £1 5s. for the calf, and £1 7s. for pigs produced on a dairy farm, or a total of £10 12s. per cow; and allowing £2 3s. 9d. per cow for expenses of working (viz., 30s. for labour, 10s. for artificial feed—say 5 cwt. hay

* In addition, an extra 1d. a gallon was obtained in this case for the skim milk contained in half the total milk which was sent to a concentrating factory. As a rule, skim milk is returned, free of charge, to the farmer. Two cows on this farm gave milk producing an average throughout the year of close on 1 lb. of butter daily.

† Exclusive of dwellings.

Value of dairy products in United States.

Capital value of dairy farms.

Interest on capital invested in dairy farms.

Profits of dairy farming.

or its equivalent—and 3s. 9d. for food for pigs, apart from skim milk), the net return—without taking into account interest on capital—would be £8 8s. 3d. per cow. Applying these averages to the total number of cows in the colony, the gross annual return would amount to £4,934,300, and the net return (without allowing for interest) £3,916,018. This is a return that might, with proper care and management and with stall feeding, be readily obtained in normal seasons. As a matter of fact, however, the gross average return for milk in 1899 (see note to table following paragraph 1508 *ante*), was only £5 2s. per cow, whilst lower averages prevailed in previous years. On a basis of £5 2s. for milk, the gross return would be only £2,374,000, and the net £1,443,000.

1514. In Victoria the yield of butter-fat usually varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent., which is equivalent to from 2·6 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of milk to every lb. of butter;* whilst the average is about 3·8 per cent., or $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per cent., or 25·15 lbs. of milk to the lb. of butter. Practically, at the present day, all milk used for butter-making is skimmed by separator, as it is universally recognised that by this process more of the butter-fat can be secured than by any other method. The following is an estimate of the quantity and value of the dairy produce of the colony for each of the five years, 1894 to 1898, based on returns furnished and on the estimated yield of milk :—

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCE OF VICTORIA,
1894 TO 1898.**

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
I.—YIELD OF MILK.					
Consumed in natural state† ..	26,798,665	26,919,845	26,859,995	26,754,135	26,757,785
Made into butter	86,388,309	96,335,010	90,895,000	85,883,000	82,267,769
Made into cheese	4,186,911	5,092,113	4,800,027	4,386,422	4,431,625
Made into cream only .. ..	..	..	..	73,400	392,770
Made into concentrated milk ..	..	216,286	317,921	542,710	670,570
Total	117,373,876	128,563,244	122,872,943	117,639,667	114,510,519
II.—QUANTITY OF PRODUCTS MADE.					
Butter ‡ lbs.	36,467,890	40,667,425	37,873,282	35,136,421	34,799,655
Cheese lbs.	4,153,131	5,052,782	4,742,566	4,312,507	4,397,369
Cream only gallons	..	..	..	20,940	39,277
Concentrated milk .. gallons	..	54,070	79,480	122,349	164,817
III.—ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRODUCTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Milk consumed in natural state, at 5½d. § per gallon ..	614,136	616,913	615,041	613,115	613,200
Butter made †	1,367,546	1,652,114	1,451,700	1,317,616	1,341,237
Cheese made, at 4d. per lb. ..	69,219	84,213	79,043	73,102	73,289
Cream (not for butter) .. ..	..	..	..	5,235	9,819
Concentrated milk .. ..	..	9,462	13,909	21,411	24,722
Total	2,050,901	2,362,702	2,167,693	2,030,479	2,062,267

NOTE.—In 1899, the estimated value was £2,756,233.

* The butter generally referred to in this paragraph is factory butter, which is composed of 84 per cent. of butter-fat, 12 per cent. of water, 7½ per cent. of casein (or curd), and 2·75 per cent. of added salt.

† Assumed to be one-half of a pint per head per diem.

‡ An allowance has been added to the returns furnished by farmers of 10 per cent. for butter, on small farms, &c., which were not visited by the collectors of statistics.

§ Wholesale price to vendors

|| Based on price at the factory, estimated from London sales, viz., 9d. per lb. in 1894, 9½d. in 1895, 9½d. in 1896, 9d. in 1897, and 9½d. in 1898.

Experiments
on the value
of skim milk
as food for
animals in
United
States.

1515. Skim milk, containing as it does nearly all the casein of the whole milk, is well known to be rich in muscle and bone forming constituents, but, being too nitrogenous a food by itself, it requires the addition of fats and other carbonaceous substances to obtain the best results for feeding animals. According to numerous careful experiments in the United States and elsewhere,* it has been ascertained that, as food for pigs, 6 lbs. of skim milk is equivalent to 1 lb. of barley or rye, 8 lbs. of mangel beets, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of corn meal. It may be so used as to be worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon for feeding chickens, 1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for feeding pigs, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for feeding calves. It should be used fresh (warm from separator, if possible) for calves, but it is no drawback to be a little sour for pigs, and may be used quite thick for poultry. Experiments in chicken feeding showed that, allowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon for skim milk and other food in proportion, the cost of producing 1 lb. live weight was less than 3d. up to the time the bird weighed 3 lbs. Skim milk is also the best food for heifers intended for dairy purposes up to the age of twelve months, wheat, bran, and middlings being added as soon as the calves will eat them; but calves for veal may be started on whole milk, which is gradually displaced by skim milk, and finally finished with whole milk for a week or ten days to improve their appearance and sale. For calves the mixture recommended to yield the greatest gain at least cost is 1 lb. of corn meal and flax meal (mixed in the proportion of 9 to 1) and 18 or 20 lbs. of skim milk per day—the meal being gradually increased to double the proportion. Started on such a diet, and the milk being gradually withdrawn after the first 100 days, grade shorthorn calves are asserted to have reached an average weight of 760 lbs. (*sic*) when one year old—equivalent to a gain of 660 lbs. in 365 days. For pig feeding, it should be borne in mind that 10 lbs. of skim milk fed to young pigs is equivalent to 15 lbs. fed to maturing swine. The quantities of corn meal recommended to be added to a quart of skim milk for pigs of various sizes are as follow:—For animals weighing 20 to 70 lbs., 2 ozs. (*i.e.*, 5 per cent.); 70 to 130 lbs., 4 ozs. (10 per cent.); 130 to 200 lbs., 6 ozs. (15 per cent.); over 200 lbs., up to 26 ozs. (65 per cent.). The value of skim milk, when judiciously used, for feeding different animals is shown by the following ratios:—

RESULTS OF FEEDING WITH SKIM MILK IN UNITED STATES.

Animals Fed.	Assumed Price per 1 lb. Live Weight.	Gallons of Milk to produce 1 lb. Live Weight.	Food Value of Milk per Gallon.	Cost of Producing 1 lb. of Live Weight.
	d.		d.	d.
Chickens † ...	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ (nearly)
Pigs ...	2	1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$	1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$	...
Calves ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

* See *Year-Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1897, page 516, et seq.*

† Poultry and turkeys.

‡ Allowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon for the milk.

§ Allowing $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per gallon for the milk.

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practically exhausted ; but there still remains £7,272 to promote the growth of general vegetable products, and the full amount of £1,500 as bonuses for the production of vegetable oils. Of the £100,000 authorized under Act No. 1566, the expenditure up to the 30th June, 1900, amounted to £17,157, and of that under Act No. 1451 to £62,000. Particulars appear in the following table in respect to all bonuses granted under various Loan Acts :—

**EXPENDITURE FOR BONUSES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
AUTHORIZED UNDER VARIOUS LOAN ACTS.**

(For expenditure from revenue, see paragraph 241, *ante*.)

Subject of Bonus.	Period during which Bonus operated.	Rate of Bonus.	Amount Authorized.	Expenditure to 30.6.1900.
<i>Under Treasury Bonds Act 1896.</i>				
			£	£
Green fruit exported	prior to 24.7.96	2s. per case	3,500	3,406
Honey exported ...	after 6.11.96	1s. „	225	61
Raisins, currants, and figs made	prior to 9.11.95	1d. per lb.	2,205	2,134
Vegetable oil manufactured...	1895	£5 per ton	1,500	...
Flax and hemp fibre produced	...	1s. per gall.	1,000	169
General vegetable products grown ...	...	£5 per ton	10,000	3,559*
Wineries (assistance in building machinery and appliance producing 60,000 gallons of wine in three years) ...	1895	£2 per acre	8,000	8,000
Viticultural education ...	...	£2,000 each	8,000	7,999
Unapportioned ...	...	...	570	...
Total ...	...	...	35,000	25,328
<i>Under Act 62 Vict. No. 1566.</i>			£	£
District Co-operative Wineries and Viticulture Industry			20,000	2,854
Dairy Schools, Experimental Stations, purchase of Live Stock, Machinery, Implements and other Appliances, and Technical Agricultural Education ...			30,000	10,574
Development of the Export trade ...			32,500	1,079
Bonuses for the encouragement of the Cultivation, Manufacture, and Export of Fruit, Tobacco, Flax, Hemp, Silk, and of other Rural Industries ...			17,500	2,650
Total ...	...	...	100,000	17,157†
To Beet Sugar Factory under Act No. 1451	Total ...	...	100,000	62,000
Grand Total...	...	...	235,000	104,485

* Including £826 for Fruit Pulp exported.

† This amount represents the total of loan authorized and raised to date for this purpose under Loan Act 1564 ; but the total authorized expenditure under regulations to be approved of by the Governor in Council under Act No. 1566 is £100,000.

§1518. The following are the vegetable products for which bonuses* Agricultural bonuses. are payable by the Agricultural Department, under certain regulations approved by the Governor in Council, if successfully harvested in Victoria prior to a certain date; also to factories for the fabrication or manufacture of articles—the produce of the colony—of proper marketable qualities:—

BONUSES FOR GENERAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Sowing or planting and cultivating the following, to be used for manufacturing purposes (not less than 1 acre in the case of sugar plants, than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of fibre plants, nor less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of the others):—

Products for which Bonuses are granted.			Bonus not exceeding—	Maximum to one Person or Company—
<i>Fibre Plants.</i>			£2 per acre.	£100
Agave (sisal hemp)	Cannabis (hemp)	Linum (flax)		
Boehmeria (ramee)	Corchorus (jute)	Phormium (New Zealand flax)		
Broom millet	Fourcroya			
<i>Paper Plants, including Stipa (esparto).</i>				
<i>Oil Plants.</i>				
Arachis (earth nut)	Cyperus (ground almond)	Ricinus (castor oil)		
Brassica (mustard)	Helianthus (sunflower)	Sesamum (gingili)		
<i>Sugar Plants.</i>				
Andropogon (sorghum)	Beta (beet)			
<i>Tannin Plants.</i>				
Cæsalpinia	Elephantorrhiza	Rhus (sumach)		
Cytisus (broom brush)	Osris	Rumex (canaigre)		
Duvaua	Prosopis (algarobilla bark)			
<i>Drug Plants.</i>				
Aletris (colic root)	Ferula (asafoetida)	Pilocarpus		
Aloe	Gentiana (gentian)	Pimpinella (aniseed)		
Anthemis (camomile)	Glycyrrhiza (liquorice)	Ruta (rue)		
Aristolochia (putchuk)	Hedeoma (pennyroyal)	Rheum (rhubarb)		
Arnica	Hyoscyamus (henbane)	Smilax (sarsaparilla)		
Artemisia	Ipomœa (jalap)	Tanacetum (tansy)		
Barosma (bucco)	Lippia	Taraxacum (dandelion)		
Cassia (senna)	Matricaria (camomile)	Urginea (squills)		
Cucumis (colocynt)	Mentha (peppermint, pennyroyal)	Colchicum (meadow saffron)		
Convolvulus (scammony)	Nepeta (ground ivy)	Podophyllum (mandrake)		
Digitalis (foxglove)	Papaver (opium poppy)			
Erythroxylon				

* For particulars of the expenditure from the grants up to 30th June, 1898, see table following paragraph 241 ante. The grants are rapidly being exhausted

BONUSES FOR GENERAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—*continued.*

Products for which Bonuses are granted.			Bonus not exceeding—	Maximum to one Person or Company—
<i>Dye Plants.</i>			}	£2 per acre.
Alkanna	Indigofera (indigo)	Polygonum		
Cæsalpinia	Isatis (dyers' wood)	Reseda (weld)		
Carthamus (safflower)	Lyperia	Rhamnus		
Crocus (saffron)	Maharanga	Rubia (madder)		
Crozophora	Onosma	Spartium		
Heterothalamus				
<i>Scent Plants.</i>			}	£100
Aloysia (scented ver-bena)	Melissa (balm herb)	Pycnanthemum		
Boronia	Narcissus	Rosa (rose)		
Cedronella	Origanum (marjoram)	Rosmarinus (rosemary)		
Dracocephalum	Osmanthus	Teucrium		
Jasminum (jasmine)	Pelargonium	Thymus (thyme)		
Lavandula (lavender)	Pittosporum	Triphasia		
Lippia	Pogostemon	Viola (violet)		
	Polianthes (tuberose)			
<i>Insecticide Plants.</i>				
Artemisia	Chrysanthemum (pyrethrum)	Schkuhria		

VEGETABLE OIL FACTORIES.

Vegetable oils as follow :—

Almond	Earth nut	Sesame	| Is. per gallon. | £500
Castor	Linseed	Brassica	
Colza	Olive	Sunflower	

FLAX AND HEMP FACTORIES.

			Bonus not exceeding—	Maximum to one Person or Company—
Fibre manufactured from flax or hemp	...	...	£5 per ton	£500

IMPORTATION OF NEW VARIETIES OF SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Any new variety of plant introduced and approved by the Minister of Agriculture (1,000 approved scions or plants thereof to be supplied, if necessary, at a price not exceeding 6d. each)	} £20	..
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BONUSES FOR GENERAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, ETC.—*continued.*

FOREST TREES OF AN ECONOMIC CHARACTER.

For planting and maintaining in a vigorous and healthy condition not less than one nor more than 50 acres, and not cut nor injured for five years, trees of any of the following kinds:—	At expiration of—	Per acre.
	1 year	15s.
	2 years	7s. 6d.
	3 "	5s.
	4 "	2s. 6d.
	5 "	10s.

Acacia (blackwood)	Flindersia (Australian ash)
Acer (maple)	Fraxinus (ash)
Alantus	Grevillea (silky oak)
Alnus (alder)	Juglans (walnut)
Argania (argan-tree)	Juniperus (juniper)
Betula (birch)	Libocedrus (cedar)
Carya (hickory)	Nageia or Podocarpus
Catalpa	Pinus (pine)
Cedrela (cedar)	Pistacia
Cedrus (deodar)	Platanus (plane)
Ceratonia (carob)	Populus (poplar)
Cinchona	Prosopis (algeroba)
Cinnamomum (camphor-tree)	Quercus (oak)
Cupressus (cyprus)	Salix (willow)
Dacrydium (pine)	Sequoia (redwood)
Dammara (pine)	Thuya (cedar)
Eucalyptus (gum and ironbark)	Tilia (linden or lime)
Fagus (beech)	Ulmus (elm)

1519. The increase of cattle production in Victoria may be fairly ascertained by a calculation made up of two elements—(1) the value of Victorian cattle slaughtered during the year; (2) the value of the net increase in the herds of milch cows and other cattle. The value of Victorian cattle slaughtered, together with an estimate for the net increase in herds, is supposed to fairly represent the increased value in the year of all the growing cattle of both sexes and at different ages—the Victorian cattle slaughtered being estimated from the total numbers slaughtered as recorded, by adding 7 per cent. for deficient returns, and deducting the net imports of cattle (assumed to be bullocks) from the neighbouring colonies. In earlier years a third element was also taken into account, viz., the value of fattening imported store cattle on Victorian pastures, which the small import duty of 5s. per head up to June, 1892, allowed of to a large extent; but since that date the imposition of a duty of 30s. per head upon all imported cattle has put an end to that practice. The increased duty has, moreover, tended to restrict importation, and to increase the supply of Victorian meat. Thus, although the consumption of cattle for meat in Victoria fell off from an average of 258,200 head per annum in the four years prior to 1892 to 226,600 in 1893, followed by a gradual recovery to 242,500 in 1898, and 246,200 in 1899, the colony increased her own supply for the butcher from an average of 159,000 head in the first four years mentioned to 200,400 in 1893, and further to an average of 220,000 in the last five years (1895–9); whereas the importations fell off from 99,000 per annum in the four years to 26,000 in 1893, and further to an average of only 21,000 in the last five years. Hence it appears that the colony can supply, under present conditions, 220,000 head of cattle annually for food, but that any demand beyond

Value of
cattle
production,
1894-5.

that has to be met by importations. In 1891, when an accurate return of live stock was last obtained, the number of cattle of all kinds in the colony was 1,783,000, of which on the average (taking the years 1888-91) 159,200, or about 1 in every 11, was slaughtered annually for food. If the same ratio held good now, there would be 2,420,000 cattle in the colony in order to supply the 220,000 actually slaughtered. This, however, is mere conjecture, and the correct number will not be known until after the census of 1901 has been taken. An estimate of the increase and its value for recent years will, therefore, have to be left out of account. It is well known, however, that cattle rearing purely for beef production only has of late years been considerably diminished, mainly on account of the great development of the more remunerative dairying industry. Cattle-owners in the richest parts of the colony have, to a large extent, given up fattening, and are devoting their rich pastures to dairying, which is, in many instances, worked on joint account with the dairy farms, the former providing the land and appliances, and the latter with his family the necessary labour. On dairy farms, according to the annual agricultural statistics, only about one-half the calves produced are retained, and of the balance some are destroyed, and the remainder sold to graziers and others for fattening.* The following is an estimate of the value of the cattle production in each of the five years ended with 1898, the method by which the prices have been arrived at being shown in subsequent paragraphs:—

VALUE OF CATTLE PRODUCED, 1894-8.

	Numbers.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Victorian cattle slaughtered ...	224,226	232,626	243,101	236,298	228,272
Increase†—Milch cows	33,427	-2,811	-4,654	-112,607	11,761

	Estimated Value.‡				
	£	£	£	£	£
Victorian cattle slaughtered ...	1,111,787	1,061,356	1,215,505	1,439,449	1,416,238
Increase†—Milch cows	215,604	-16,866	-30,949	-689,718	80,856
Total ...	1,327,391	1,044,490	1,184,556	749,731	1,497,094

NOTE.—No allowance is made for the increase or decrease of cattle other than milch cows, as the necessary data are not available.

Average price of fat stock and milch cows, town and country.

1520. The average price of fat stock and milch cows at the Melbourne sale-yards, for the years 1894 to 1898, has been compiled from quotations furnished by Mr. P. C. Blom, secretary to the Associated Stock

* According to returns furnished by a number of pastoralists in 1899 (the aggregate of whose herds numbered nearly 6,000), only 8 per cent. of all the cattle were calves, although there were nearly 18 per cent. one year old; so that, unless considerable purchases were effected from dairymen and others, the necessary supply of cattle could not be maintained.

† The minus (-) sign indicates decrease.

‡ The average prices taken for computing the value of cattle will be found in the statement following paragraph 1522; and for that of milch cows (the values in the country districts being adopted) in the table following paragraph 1520 *post*.

and Station Agents, Melbourne, and other reliable sources. An estimate is also made for country districts, based on the quotations in Melbourne, it being assumed that the price of bullocks and cows is 7 per cent. lower than those in Melbourne; calves 33 per cent., crossbred sheep 14 per cent., merino sheep 14 per cent., and lambs 12½ per cent. lower; but that milch cows were 5s. per head dearer.

AVERAGE PRICE OF FAT STOCK AND MILCH COWS AT THE MELBOURNE SALE-YARDS AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1894 TO 1898.

Class of Stock.	1894.	1895.	1896	1897.	1898.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MELBOURNE.					
Fat bullocks ...	6 6 0	6 0 0	6 14 0	7 18 0	8 13 0
„ cows ...	4 3 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	5 6 0	5 15 0
Milch cows ...	6 4 0	5 15 0	6 8 0	5 17 6	6 12 6
Fat calves ...	1 14 6	1 13 0	1 16 8	2 5 1	2 3 10
Crossbred wethers ...	0 9 6	0 9 4	0 9 6	0 11 8	0 12 10
„ ewes ...	0 8 3	0 8 0	0 8 2	0 9 4	0 11 2
Merino wethers ...	0 7 9	0 7 8	0 7 10	0 10 0	0 10 5
„ ewes ...	0 5 8	0 5 9	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 7 2
Lambs, mixed ...	0 5 6	0 5 9	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 8 0
IN COUNTRY.					
Fat bullocks ...	5 16 9	5 11 7	6 4 7	7 6 11	8 0 6
„ cows ...	3 17 2	3 14 5	4 3 8	4 18 7	5 7 6
Milch cows ...	6 9 0	6 0 0	6 13 0	6 2 6	6 17 6
Fat calves ...	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 4 5	1 10 1	1 8 10
Crossbred wethers ...	0 8 2	0 8 1	0 8 2	0 10 0	0 11 0
„ ewes ...	0 7 1	0 6 10	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 9 7
Merino wethers ...	0 6 8	0 6 7	0 6 9	0 8 7	0 8 11
„ ewes ...	0 4 10	0 4 11	0 4 7	0 6 11	0 6 2
Lambs, mixed ...	0 4 10	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 7 0	0 7 0

1521. From the data given in this table, together with information as to the proportion of each class slaughtered in Melbourne and in the country respectively, and as to the proportion of each class slaughtered in the colony to the total number of cattle slaughtered—as published in the Annual Agricultural Statistics—an average for each class of cattle has been arrived at, as will be seen from the following example for the year 1898 :—

Method of estimating average price of cattle.

AVERAGE PRICE OF FAT CATTLE IN THE COLONY, 1898.

Class.	Average Prices in—		Percentage Slaughtered in—		Average Price for the Colony.	Percentage of each Class of Victorian Cattle Slaughtered.
	Melbourne.	Country.	Melbourne.	Country.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Bullocks ...	8 13 0	8 0 6	42	58	8 5 9	47
Cows ...	5 15 0	5 7 6	17	83	5 8 11	38
Calves ...	2 3 10	1 8 10	22	78	1 12 3	15
Average for Victorian cattle slaughtered ...					6 4 1	100

Average
price of
cattle
slaughtered,
1894 to 1898.

1522. By this means the following average prices of cattle slaughtered have been computed for each of the five years ended with 1898 :—

AVERAGE PRICE OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED, 1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Bullocks.			Cows.			Calves.			Average Victorian Cattle Slaughtered.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1894 ...	6	0	8	3	18	2	1	5	4	4	19	2
1895 ...	5	15	2	3	15	5	1	4	5	4	11	3
1896 ...	6	8	6	4	4	9	1	7	1	5	0	0
1897 ...	7	11	7	4	19	10	1	13	4	6	1	10
1898 ...	8	5	9	5	8	9	1	12	2	6	4	1

Average
price of
Victorian
sheep
slaughtered.

1523. In a somewhat similar manner the average price of Victorian sheep slaughtered has been computed as follows for each of the same years ; it being assumed that equal numbers were slaughtered in Melbourne and in the country, that two-fifths of the sheep were cross-breeds and three-fifths merinos, that two-thirds of them were wethers and one-third ewes, and that on the average each sheep and lamb carried half-a-year's growth of wool on its back—estimated at 2 lbs., worth 1s. 6d.—which has been deducted :—

AVERAGE PRICE OF VICTORIAN SHEEP SLAUGHTERED (WITHOUT WOOL), 1894 TO 1898.

Average Price.			Average Price.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
1894	5 6	1897 ...	...	7 6
1895	5 5	1898 ...	...	7 11
1896	5 5			

Value of
pastoral
and dairy
produce.

1524. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral and dairy produce raised on holdings of all descriptions from 1894 to 1898—the average prices of live stock per head having been carefully revised since the last publication :—

VALUE OF PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCE, 1894 TO 1898.

Nature of Products.	Number in—				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Estimated number of stock produced—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep, without wool	3,280,222	3,806,752	3,475,373	2,339,535	1,864,108
Pigs, (slaughtered and exported)	183,596	202,898	190,083	171,281	163,825
Horses * ...	21,577	21,577	21,577	21,577	21,577
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool exported (net)†...	60,850,616	77,075,577	63,682,851	52,677,194	66,223,605
Wool manufactured in colony	1,513,373	1,901,533	1,889,448	2,775,324	2,685,803

* In the absence of information the figures for 1894 have been used in all cases.

† Including allowance for wool on sheepskins—estimated.

VALUE OF PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCE, 1894 TO 1898—
continued.

Nature of Products.	Value.*				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Milk, butter, and cheese†	£ 2,050,901	£ 2,362,702	£ 2,167,693	£ 2,030,479	£ 2,062,267
Estimated value of stock produced—					
Cattle † ...	1,327,391	1,044,490	1,184,556	749,731	1,497,094
Sheep, without wool	902,061	1,030,995	941,247	877,326	737,876
Figs, slaughtered and exported	293,754	325,037	304,133	274,050	262,120
Horses ‡	151,039	151,039	151,039	151,039	151,039
Wool exported (net), Customs value §	2,276,370	2,921,826	2,829,063	2,175,961	2,406,585
Wool manufactured in colony	56,751	71,307	70,854	104,075	100,718
Total ...	7,058,267	7,907,396	7,648,585	6,362,661	7,217,699

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of sheep and horses produced have been estimated is as follows:—The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, the late Surveyor-General of Victoria (except in an extreme abnormal season, when the average has fallen to as low as 15 per cent.), to have taken place during a series of years on nearly 34 millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 5 per cent. upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year's produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereon such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, &c., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

1525. In New South Wales in 1898, one-fifth of the cattle were breeding cattle, whilst the calves branded averaged 72 per cent. of these; and the cattle (including calves) slaughtered exceeded in numbers one-sixth of the calves branded. (Such information is not collected in Victoria.) Of the total numbers slaughtered in 1898, about 61½ per cent. were bullocks, 32½ per cent. cows, and 6 per cent. calves. According to the Government Statistician of New South Wales the value of dairy produce during 1897 was £1,960,000; of cattle, £819,000; of sheep, £8,921,700; and of horses, £414,000; making a total of £12,114,700.

Value of
pastoral
produce in
New South
Wales.

1526. Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the first time in the year 1880. New Zealand fresh meat was first delivered in 1882. The development of this industry in Victoria is of more recent date. The following, according to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,|| are the quantities delivered from Australasia

Australasian
fresh meat
in London.

* The price assumed for pigs in each year is £1 12s. per head, for horses £7 per head, and for wool manufactured in the colony, 9d. per lb.; for sheep, see paragraph 1523, ante.

† As per statements on pages 913 and 920, ante.

‡ In the absence of information the figures for 1894 have been used in all cases.

§ Including allowance for wool on sheepskins—estimated.

|| Report for 1898, page 104.

in the eighteen years ended with 1898, by which it will be seen that a large increase took place during the four years ended with 1898.

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND KILLED FRESH MEAT DELIVERED
IN LONDON, 1881 TO 1898.**

	Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
1881	... 11,300	1887	... 302,140	1893	... 963,200
1882	... 34,540	1888	... 398,960	1894	... 998,160
1883	... 93,420	1889	... 533,680	1895	... 1,334,380
1884	... 222,560	1890	... 695,180	1896	... 1,323,720
1885	... 230,400	1891	... 813,720	1897	... 1,590,000
1886	... 294,220	1892	... 756,380	1898	... 1,676,620

Price of
meat in
London.

1527. The average prices of beef and mutton in London, by the carcass, are quoted as follow, by the same Department, for the eleven years ended with 1898* :—

**AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF BEEF AND MUTTON IN LONDON,
1888 TO 1898.**

Year.	Beef per lb.	Mutton per lb.
1888	3½d. to 7½d.	4½d. to 8½d.
1889	3½d. „ 7½d.	5½d. „ 9½d.
1890	3½d. „ 7½d.	6½d. „ 9½d.
1891	4½d. „ 7½d.	5½d. „ 8½d.
1892	4½d. „ 7½d.	5½d. „ 8½d.
1893	4½d. „ 7½d.	5½d. „ 8½d.
1894	3½d. „ 6½d.	5½d. „ 8½d.
1895	4d. „ 6½d.	5½d. „ 8½d.
1896	3½d. „ 6½d.	4½d. „ 8½d.
1897	3½d. „ 6½d.	5½d. „ 8½d.
1898	3½d. „ 6½d.	4½d. „ 8½d.

NOTE.—These amounts include expenditure on labour, inspectors' salaries, material, cartage, &c., and for working unoccupied Crown lands.

State expen-
diture on
rabbit
destruction.

1528. Active operations for the destruction of rabbits on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to the middle of 1899 sums amounting to £351,601 had been expended with that object.† The following are the amounts spent in each year :—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON RABBIT EXTERMINATION, 1880 TO 1899.

	£		£
1879-80	1,280	1889-90	24,860
1880-81	2,600	1890-91	37,913
1881-2	12,890	1891-2	39,535
1882-3	9,883	1892-3	30,595
1883-4	10,063	1893-4	12,514
1884-5	22,177	1894-5	8,909
1885-6	24,833	1895-6	11,831
1886-7	21,065	1896-7	13,425
1887-8	20,551	1897-8	14,303
1888-9	17,621	1898-9	14,753

* Report for 1898, pages 138 and 139.

† For an account of the efforts made to exterminate, see issue of this work for 1891, Vol. II., paragraph 566.

1529. The area more or less infested with rabbits and other vermin throughout the colony is estimated by the Chief Inspector at 37,750,000 acres, of which 1,250,000 acres were unoccupied Crown lands.* The inspector reports that 116 convictions under penal clauses of the Act were obtained in 1898 and 52 in 1899, and fines and costs awarded amounting to £461 in 1898 and £153 in 1899. From the 1st July, 1879, to the 30th June, 1899, a sum of £351,600 was expended by the Government in the destruction of vermin, including salaries of inspectors, wages of men employed on Crown lands, poison, material, &c., and subsidy to shires on foxes and wild dogs purchased by them. In addition to this a loan of £150,000 was allocated to shires in 1890 for the purchase of wire netting to advance to landholders, repayable in ten years, and in 1896 a loan of £50,000 was advanced on similar terms except that 3 per cent. interest was added. The expenditure for 1898-9 was £14,753, portion of which represented the salaries of twenty rabbit inspectors at £186 per annum, and one at £150, also allowances to 90 police-rabbit inspectors at £12 per annum; the remainder has been expended in wages of men (about 50) employed on Crown lands, subsidy on foxes and wild dogs, poison, material, &c.

Rabbitexter-
mination.

1530. In the twenty-two years ended with 1898 there have been exported from the colony over 113 millions of rabbit skins, valued at £599,026, of which over 45½ millions, valued at £197,000, have been exported in the last five years. In addition to these, many have been used in the colony by hat manufacturers† and others, and large numbers have doubtless been destroyed or allowed to decay. The following are the exports of rabbit skins in the period referred to:—

Exports of
rabbit
skins.

EXPORTS OF RABBIT SKINS, 1877 TO 1898.

Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.		Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.	
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
		£			£
1877 ...	700,565	5,790	1889 ...	3,429,015	12,303
1878 ...	711,844	6,206	1890 ...	4,913,351	25,667
1879 ...	1,036,372	7,322	1891 ...	6,359,210	31,367
1880 ...	3,309,408	21,674	1892 ...	7,501,864	31,905
1881 ...	4,473,108	32,217	1893 ...	10,374,154	55,039
1882 ...	4,929,432	37,538	1894 ...	10,133,352	44,133
1883 ...	4,245,596	30,364	1895 ...	9,544,504	39,399
1884 ...	4,963,371	37,243	1896 ...	8,056,744	32,714
1885 ...	3,424,259	23,548	1897 ...	9,516,326	34,630
1886 ...	910,609	6,800	1898 ...	9,321,502	46,114
1887 ...	2,663,314	16,294			
1888 ...	3,967,533	20,759	Total ...	113,485,433	599,026

* For particulars of the provisions of the *Vermin Destruction Act 1890* (54 Vict. No. 1153) see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 568.

† Mr. E. Shaw, the manager of the Denton Mills Hat Factory, Abbotstford, reports that about 600 dozen rabbit skins weekly, or 374,400 yearly, are used in that establishment.

Rabbits and
wildfowl
sent to
market in
Melbourne.

1531. The number of couples of rabbits and brace of wildfowl received at the Melbourne fish market, the number sold, and the number condemned, during the last twelve years, were as follow :—

RABBITS AND WILDFOWL SENT TO MELBOURNE MARKET.

Year.	Number of Couples of Rabbits.			Brace of Teal and Duck.		
	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.
1886-7 ...	346,856	4,460	351,316	13,572	...	13,572
1887-8 ...	418,618	2,272	420,890	98,737	365	99,102
1888-9 ...	474,384	13,458	487,842	40,936	349	41,285
1889-90 ...	606,568	11,567	618,135	54,314	1,375	55,689
1890-91 ...	676,796	5,955	682,751	87,728	82	87,810
1891-2 ...	572,426	17,977	590,403	159,437	541	159,978
1892-3 ...	617,773	19,275	637,048	68,770	125	68,895
1893-4 ...	589,700	12,479	602,179	57,889	346	58,235
1894-5 ...	592,965	21,096	614,061	123,426	497	123,923
1895-6 ...	427,994	27,751	400,568	71,237	418	71,655
1896-7 ...	310,953	19,379	330,362	88,505	555	89,060
1897-8 ...	373,452	23,209	396,661	35,372	209	35,581

NOTE.—In 1895-6 there were also 6,331 brace of hares, of which 130 brace were condemned, and the others sold. In addition to the above, the following passed through the Melbourne Council's refrigerating works during the twelve months ended 31st July, 1898, for export only:—525,540 pairs of rabbits, 5,760 brace of hares, and 100 brace of game.

Persons
engaged in
manufac-
tories, 1891.

1532. It is only at the time of a census that a complete return can be obtained of the number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries. The persons so returned at the census of 1891, including Chinese, but exclusive of Aborigines, numbered 91,710, viz., 63,147 males and 28,563 females. These include not only the individuals working in factories properly so called, but those employed in work-rooms, shops, and other establishments of a less important character than those which the persons who collect statistics from year to year are called upon to visit. The census figures, which are as follow, must therefore considerably exceed those representing the hands employed in factories, according to the annual returns, as given in subsequent tables :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF VICTORIA, 1891.*

Working in—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Books and publications	4,228	507	4,735
Musical instruments	165	...	165
Prints, pictures, and art materials ...	316	14	330
Ornaments and minor art products ...	823	91	914
Equipment for sports and games ...	21	...	21

* Exclusive of Aborigine. For details under the different heads see *General Report on the Census of 1891*, by H. H. Hayter, C.M.G. Brain, Melbourne, 1893.

**PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ACCORDING TO
THE CENSUS OF VICTORIA, 1891*—continued.**

Working in—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Types, designs, medals, and dies ...	293	57	350
Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments ...	768	11	779
Surgical instruments and appliances ...	16	3	19
Arms and explosives ...	66	21	87
Machinery, implements, and tools ...	4,845	2	4,847
Carriages and vehicles ...	3,693	13	3,706
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware ...	1,839	14	1,853
Ships, boats, and their equipment ...	588	...	588
House and shop fittings... ..	396	1	397
Furniture	2,408	224	2,632
Chemicals and by-products	203	50	253
Textile fabrics	569	362	931
Dress	10,074	26,077	36,151
Fibrous materials and fabrics	298	59	357
Animal food	499	14	513
Vegetable food	4,656	302	4,958
Drinks, stimulants, and narcotics	2,033	113	2,146
Animal matters	1,562	12	1,574
Vegetable matters	4,504	49	4,553
Fodder (chaffcutter, &c.)	197	1	198
Paper	131	227	358
Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass †	3,105	18	3,123
Gold, silver, and precious stones	628	21	649
Metals other than gold and silver	10,620	25	10,645
Fuel, lights, and electric and hydraulic energy	1,020	2	1,022
Manufacturers undefined	2,583	273	2,856
Total	63,147	28,563	91,710

1533. The difference between the total number shown by this table, and that of "hands employed" in the manufactories as returned by the collectors of statistics about the same period, i.e., in 1890-91, is 35,341. This is to be accounted for by the circumstance that the census returns embrace every individual blacksmith, tinsmith, saddler, cabinet-maker, tailor, dressmaker, baker, and such like; whereas the latter include, as already stated, only the workers employed in the principal establishments. The following are the numbers returned according to the different methods:—

**PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ACCORDING TO
THE CENSUS 1891, AND THE ANNUAL RETURNS FOR 1890-91.**

Enumerated in 1891	91,710
Hands employed in principal manufactories, 1890-91	56,369
Difference	35,341

* See footnote (*) previous page.

† Exclusive of quarries.

Manufacturers in Australasian Colonies.

1534. According to the census returns of the Australasian Colonies, the number of persons engaged in manufacturing in Victoria are more numerous, and bear a higher proportion to the population, than do the corresponding classes in any of the other colonies. Next to Victoria, the highest position is occupied by New Zealand, and the next by New South Wales, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list. The number and proportion in each colony were as follow :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING* IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Manufacturers.	
	Number.	Proportion to the Population.
		Per cent.
1. Victoria	91,710†	8·48
2. New Zealand	42,893	6·90
3. New South Wales	74,559	6·65
4. Western Australia	2,769	5·64
5. Queensland	21,795	5·56
6. Tasmania	7,460	5·10

Sexes of manufacturers in Victoria and New South Wales, 1891.

1535. Whilst the industrial workers of both sexes in Victoria exceeded those of New South Wales by 23 per cent., the excess was only 11½ per cent. in the case of males, but as much as 60 per cent. in the case of females, owing chiefly to the greater development of clothing and dress-making establishments in the former colony. The following are the figures :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

Sex.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
Males	63,147	56,786
Females *	28,563	17,773
Total	91,710	74,559

* Exclusive of Aborigines.

† Including manufacturers undefined—formerly omitted.

1536. The following is a summary of the manufactories, works, &c., as returned for each of the years, 1893 to 1898. It should be borne in mind, however, that, owing to a revision of the definition of establishments to be included, made in 1895 and 1896, the figures for those and subsequent years are not quite comparable with previous ones :—

Summary
manufac-
tories, 1893
to 1898.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1893 TO 1898.*

—	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number of fac- tories ...	2,677	2,632	2,804	2,810	2,760	2,869
Power employed—						
Steam ...	1,244	1,245	1,243	1,252	1,228	1,247
Gas ...	388	412	447	478	498	531
Electric ...	...	...	2	5	4	6
Water ...	20	18	22	19	18	19
Wind ...	2	4	5	6	5	3
Horse ...	92	69	72	86	69	91
Manual ...	931	884	1,013	964	938	972
Horse-power—						
Full capacity }	28,518	30,552	{ 36,496	38,543	38,803	39,956
Actually used }			{ 27,875	28,996	29,665	30,853
Hands employed— (Average No.)—						
Males ...	32,410	32,776	35,467	37,779	38,671	40,631
Females ...	7,063	8,224	10,628	12,669	14,030	14,147
Total ...	39,473	41,000	46,095	50,448	52,701	54,778
Approximate value of—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Machinery and plant ...	6,575,788	6,605,870	5,127,200	4,982,640	4,532,934	4,500,727
Lands ...	3,051,314	2,614,930	2,799,310	2,921,450	3,014,502	2,968,331
Buildings and improve- ments ...	3,830,070	3,623,740	4,362,920	4,375,560	4,460,610	4,408,227

1537. Prior to 1894–5, the definition of a “factory” for use in the annual returns of Industrial Statistics was somewhat vague, but a distinct direction was given to return all manufacturing establishments where machinery worked by steam, gas, or water-power was used, but

Former defi-
nitions of a
factory.

* Prior to 1895 the returns were furnished as for the year ended March in the year following, but it is believed that practically the information related to the calendar years as indicated.

not to return retail clothing establishments employing less than ten, nor retail boot factories employing less than five hands, and to carefully exclude all persons connected with the commercial branch of a business. In 1894-5, an attempt was made to more clearly define what should be included, and a general rule was made excluding factories employing less than four hands, unless machinery worked by steam, gas, electric, water, wind, or horse power was used, or the industry was of an unusual character. This was continued until the adoption in 1896 of a new definition agreed to between Victoria and New South Wales.

Definition of
of a factory
as agreed to
by Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

1538. After a considerable amount of correspondence, a definition of the manufactories, which should be included in the annual returns, was finally arrived at in 1896, by the statisticians of New South Wales and Victoria, and on that basis the returns for 1896 and subsequent years have been compiled. The following is the definition referred to:—All establishments employing four hands or upwards in the manufacture of articles either for the trade or for stock or for individual orders must be returned; also all establishments with less than four hands, where machinery worked by steam, gas, electric, water, wind, or horse power is used; as well as all industries of an unusual or interesting character.

Changes
effected by
alteration of
basis of
classification
in 1895 and
1896.

1539. The principal changes effected in 1895 were—(1) the inclusion of the particulars of creameries, except the number of establishments, they being considered merely as adjuncts to the butter factories; (2) the elimination of the hands, plant, land, and buildings, &c., appertaining to the sale and distribution of gas and electricity, as distinguished from their manufacture or production, and also the transposition of an amount from the value of machinery to that of buildings; (3) the definite inclusion of "home workers," chiefly in boot and clothing factories, which were probably included previously; (4) a reduction of the limit of the number of hands necessary to constitute a clothing establishment, from ten to four. The changes effected in 1896, conformably to the agreement with New South Wales, were—(5a) the addition of dressmaking and millinery and tailoring and underclothing establishments—formerly for the most part excluded altogether—employing four hands or upwards, railway repairing workshops and sundry others; and (5b) the omission of certain factories, which formerly employed four hands, but which, owing to the depression, reduced their hands below that number, consisting chiefly of brickworks. In 1897, an error of £410,000 in the value of the machinery and plant of gas companies—perpetuated in previous years—was also discovered and rectified. In 1898 the Royal Mint was excluded from the list, as it can hardly be considered to come within the category of manufactories. A summary

of the additions to (+) or deductions from (—) the returns for each year owing to these changes will be found in the following statement:—

FACTORY STATISTICS.—DIFFERENCES OWING TO CHANGES IN DEFINITION OF A FACTORY AND TO ERRORS.

(Fresh numbers added, +; deducted, —.)

Year of Change and kind of Factory.	Number of Factories.	Hands Employed.		Value of—		
		Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings.
1895.				£	£	£
1. Creameries ... ..	...	+289	+1	+75,350	+3,330	+25,180
3. Home Workers ... ..	...	(134)	(726)	...	...	...
4. Clothing, limit reduced from ten hands to four	+62	+63	+845	+2,450	+58,980	+17,740
1896.						
5. Agreement with New South Wales—						
+ (a) New Factories—						
Dressmaking and Millinery	+51	+6	+830	+1,250	+18,420	+13,770
Tailoring, &c. ...	+68	+252	+794	+2,590	+37,960	+19,160
Boot	+4	+14	+2	+80	+1,240	+170
Railway Work-shops	+8	+227	...	+12,200	...	+88,520
– (b) Factories in which the hands fell below four	–210	–509	–14	–23,900	–53,230	–39,570
1898.						
6. Royal Mint	–1	–58	...	–30,000	...	–38,000
Total	–18	+284	+2,458	+40,020	+66,700	+86,970

ERRORS CORRECTED.

1895.						
2. Gas and Electric Light Works	} ...	–385	...	{ –1,054,600	–20,000	–60,000
				–460,000	...	+460,000
1897.						
7. Gas Companies ... ..	...	...	...	–410,000	...	...
Total ... ..	...	–385	...	–1,924,600	–20,000	+400,000
Totals—						
1895	+62	–333	+846	–1,436,800	+42,310	+442,920
1896	–79	–10	+1,612	–7,780	+4,390	+82,050
1897 ... ..	...	...	...	–410,000	...	...
1898	–1	–58	...	–30,000	...	–38,000
Grand Total	–18	–101	+2,458	–1,884,580	+46,700	+436,970

Adjustment
of returns
of manu-
factories,
1890 to 1898.

1540. By means of the foregoing statement the following adjustment has been framed of the necessary additions (+) or subtractions (-) to be made to the returns of different years to bring the total results, respecting the number of factories, hands employed, and value of machinery and plant, land and buildings, for all the years from 1890 onwards, to a uniform basis for purposes of comparison:—

ADJUSTMENT.

Year.	Creameries.			Gas and Electricity Works.		Clothing Factories—Limit reduced from ten to four Hands.			
	Hands.		Value of Machinery and Plant, Land and Buildings.	Hands.	Value of Machinery and Plant, Land and Buildings.	Number of Factories.	Hands.		Value of Machinery and Plant, Land and Buildings.
	Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.	
1890	..	..	£	-373	-1,544,600	+62	+63	+845	+79,170
1891	+ 93	+ 9	+11,255	-373	-1,544,600	+62	+63	+845	+79,170
1892	+135	+6	+55,200	-373	-1,544,600	+62	+63	+845	+79,170
1893	+175	..	+63,900	-373	-1,544,600	+62	+63	+845	+79,170
1894	+245	..	+74,400	-385	-1,544,600	+62	+63	+845	+79,170
1895	..	..	..	..	-410,000	..	..	..	..
1896	..	..	..	..	-410,000	..	..	..	..
1897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Year.	Agreement with New South Wales.				Royal Mint.			Total.				
	Number of Factories.	Hands.		Value of Machinery and Plant, Land and Buildings.	Number of Factories.	Hands—Males.	Value of Machinery and Plant, Land and Buildings.	Number of Factories.	Hands.		Value of Machinery and Plant, Land and Buildings.	
		Males.	Females.						Males.	Females.		
1890	..	-79	-10	+1,612	+78,660	-1	-54	-68,000	-18	-374	+2,457	-1,454,770
1891	..	-79	-10	+1,612	+78,660	-1	-51	-68,000	-18	-278	+2,466	-1,443,515
1892	..	-79	-10	+1,612	+78,660	-1	-50	-68,000	-18	-240	+2,463	-1,399,570
1893	..	-79	-10	+1,612	+78,660	-1	-51	-68,000	-18	-201	+2,457	-1,399,870
1894	..	-79	-10	+1,612	+78,660	-1	-51	-68,000	-18	-138	+2,457	-1,380,370
1895	..	-79	-10	+1,612	+78,660	-1	-51	-68,000	-80	-61	+1,612	-399,340
1896	-1	-51	-68,000	-1	-51	..	-478,000
1897	-1	-51	-68,000	-1	-51	..	-68,000

1541. The following is a summary for each year from 1890, of the number of factories, the hands employed, and the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, after the adjustments referred to have been made :—

Summary of manu-
factories on com-
parative
basis, 1890
to 1898.

**SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., ADJUSTED FOR
COMPARATIVE PURPOSES, 1890 to 1898.**

Year.	Number of Factories.	Hands employed.		Estimated value of—		
		Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings and Improvements.
				£	£	£
1890 ...	3,086	47,222	11,230	4,534,487	5,861,883	4,922,308
1891 ...	3,123	43,627	10,786	5,165,976	5,051,825	4,811,543
1892 ...	2,934	35,726	9,689	4,950,667	3,944,125	4,461,959
1893 ...	2,659	32,209	9,520	4,661,318	3,097,134	4,307,850
1894 ...	2,614	32,638	10,681	4,699,920	2,660,800	4,103,450
1895 ...	2,724	35,406	12,240	4,679,420	2,803,700	4,406,970
1896 ...	2,809	37,728	12,669	4,542,640	2,921,450	4,337,560
1897 ...	2,759	38,620	14,030	4,502,934	3,014,502	4,422,610
1898 ...	2,869	40,631	14,147	4,500,727	2,968,331	4,408,227

1542. For purposes of classification, the manufactories of Victoria are divided into two main divisions, viz., (A) Those converting natural products, usually by simple elementary processes, into secondary products, which often form the basis or material for treatment by more elaborate machinery, such as bone-mills, tanneries, fellmongeries, saw-mills, smelting and metallurgical works, &c.; and (B) those producing the finished articles in a state fit for finally entering into consumption. Each of these classes is again subdivided into fifteen orders, according, as far as possible, to the use for which the products manufactured were intended, such as for food, for dress, for furniture, for building purposes, for heat, light, and energy, &c.; but, in such cases where the ultimate purpose was indefinite or could not be ascertained, the orders relate to the materials operated on, such as animal or vegetable matters, oils and fats, metals, ceramics, &c. The following is the classification referred to :—

Classification
of manufac-
tories.

CLASSIFICATION OF MANUFACTORIES.

Class A.—Partial or crude treatment of raw material.

Class B.—Production of finished articles for consumption.

Order.

1. Foods :

- (a) Animal.
- (b) Vegetable.
- (c) Mineral.
- (d) Drinks, Stimulants, and Narcotics.

2. Textiles and Dress :

- (a) Textiles.
- (b) Dress.

3. Furniture.

4. Building.

5. Apparatus for Transportation :

- (a) By road.
- (b) By rail.
- (c) By water.

Order.

6. Animal Matter (not otherwise classed).

7. Wood and other Vegetable Substances (not otherwise classed).

8. Oils and Fats (Animal and Vegetable).

9. Metals and Minerals :

- (a) Machines, Tools, and Implements.
- (b) Other Articles.

10. Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

11. Ceramics (not otherwise classed).

12. Production of Heat, Light, and Energy.

13. Explosives, Ammunition, &c.

14. Art, Science, and Letters.

15. Miscellaneous.

**Names of man-
factories.** 1543. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, arranged according to the classification already referred to, and their numbers, together with the value of their machinery, plant, lands, and buildings, are given for 1894 and 1898; also the number of hands employed in each of the five years ended with 1898.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., FROM 1894 TO 1898.

Order.	Description of Industry.	Number of Industries.		Hands Employed.					Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.		
		1894.	1898.	1894.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1898.		
Class A.											
1	Malt-houses	17	13	102	121	119	114	110	£ 121,450	£ 121,696	
6	Bone-mills and bone manure	14	18	113	126	130	122	137	38,300	89,515	
"	Tanners, fellmongers, and woolwashing	103	102	1,639	1,858	1,993	1,891	1,766	246,590	248,579	
7	Chaff-cutting and corn-crushing	187	169	754	874	813	810	789	169,010	165,016	
"	Saw-mills (forest), including one timber-seasoning works	123	107	1,287	1,138	1,178	1,131	1,302	137,720	127,236	
8	Boiling-down and tallow-rendering	17	17	120	127	118	83	79	26,960	14,650	
9	Smelting	3	1	102	129	69	63	71	32,950	20,950	
"	Pyrites	1	1								
"	Metallurgical	...	3	147	140	127	108	110	20,310	15,545	
"	Other industries*	23	12								
Total Class A		488	443	4,264	4,513	4,547	4,322	4,364	793,290	803,187	
Class B.											
1A	Bacon and ham curing	26	23	161	194	207	204	205	37,170	42,890	
"	Butter and cheese	165	194	824	853	887	826	870	289,700	314,060	
"	Butterline	1	1		200	282	357	360	...	132,025	
"	Creameries	...	(351)	...							

		5	9	285	238	426	399	416	18,530	187,575
1A	Meat freezing and preserving works	...	9	285	238	426	399	416	18,530	187,575
1B	Arrowroot, maizena, oatmeal, and starch	6	7	183	283	329	247	304	116,820	128,020
"	Macaroni	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Biscuit	6	5	613	782	661	796	663	131,340	80,105
"	Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Flour-mills	14	15	378	450	512	595	658	50,280	40,741
"	Jam, pickles, sauce, and vinegar	76	75	506	694	667	765	765	520,890	541,170
"	Sugar, treacle, refineries	15	21	506	544	752	806	1,177	38,370	71,855
"	Sugar, treacle, refineries	3	3	263	297	280	313	324	149,650	132,830
"	Beet sugar	...	1	...	...	...	...	268	72,000	72,000
1C	Salt	6	5	76	98	61	72	63	20,930	22,260
1D	Aerated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.	147	126	831	825	854	930	1,001	241,550	203,045
"	Breweries	61	51	1,007	1,122	1,092	1,121	1,088	1,043,340	906,535
"	Distilleries	8	10	155	172	126	136	138	177,170	154,990
"	Coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, mustard, spice, &c.	10	11	140	174	199	218	219	56,090	70,440
"	Ice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Tobacco, cigars, snuff	8	9	56	42	57	56	45	197,820	30,220
2A	Woolen mills	14	14	772	720	650	767	764	125,080	154,950
"	Rope, twine, mats, bags, and sacks	7	8	690	731	772	809	813	203,430	219,515
2B	Clothing, tailoring, and corsets	8	9	300	442	426	407	459	73,720	83,835
"	Dressmaking, millinery	87	195	4,781	7,302	6,352	7,184	6,538	183,200	402,115
"	Underclothing, shirts	...	153	...	...	1,946	2,286	2,674	...	215,421
"	Hats, caps	...	31	...	...	814	734	912	...	50,815
"	Waterproof, oil-skin, clothing	17	17	574	552	640	653	667	54,980	47,545
"	Boots and shoes	7	8	167	200	293	332	243	11,650	26,610
"	Bedding, flock, upholstery	90	89	3,735	3,921	4,188	4,223	4,019	191,300	179,945
3	Bedsteads	15	17	258	325	287	287	314	43,330	67,765
"	Cabinetmaking (including billiard tables)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Brushes, brooms	45	56	513	699	1,033	935	820	87,140	114,845
"	Cement	9	11	150	222	213	185	220	22,680	23,000
4	Bricks and pottery	2	2	85	112	78	109	138	21,000	23,000
"	Stone and marble sawing, polishing, and monuments	116	94	964	1,018	1,122	943	1,105	322,580	212,580
"	Filters (stone)	33	28	247	300	305	290	338	48,580	46,965
5A	Coaches, carriages, waggon	2	1	1,475	1,534	1,567	1,518	1,686	202,270	199,785

• For details, see Part "Production" of *The Statistical Register of Victoria*.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., FROM 1894 TO 1898—continued.

Order.	Description of Industry.	Number of Industries.		Hands employed.					Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.		
		1894.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1898.	
									£	£	
CLASS B—continued.											
5A	Cycles, Perambulators	...	6	...	...	110	133	156	...	19,240
"	Saddles and harness	48	41	...	336	325	361	377	...	79,740	
5B	Railway workshops	...	9	...	...	1,062*	1,283	1,641	...	423,950
5C	Graving docks, patent slips, &c.	7	6	...	99	113	115	120	...	423,650	
7	Saw, moulding mills, joinery, &c.	59	53	1,092	1,199	1,252	1,249	1,363	334,860	338,325	
"	Paper, Strawboard	3	3	196	194	182	180	171	137,300	126,000	
8	Soap and candle	32	22	438	538	443	487	425	254,990	215,670	
9A	Agricultural implement	72	51	746	566	852	914	1,091	165,670	127,475	
"	Engines, machinery, and iron foundries	158	173	3,945	4,377	4,112	4,451	4,516	1,213,050	701,776	
"	Cutlery, tool	6	8	37	36	41	37	43	10,350	11,475	
"	Nail	5	6	63	88	103	127	125	27,370	27,550	
9B	Sheet iron and tin	45	39	482	532	557	544	581	77,540	83,125	
"	Japanning	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Oven-range	...	8	...	...	...	106	110	...	27,070
"	Brass and copper works, including gasolier, &c.	21	23	225	264	293	354	402	49,640	48,465	
"	Lead, shot, pewter, and zinc	4	4	22	31	24	34	30	37,690	27,550	
10	Goldsmiths, jewellers, gold-beaters, and electroplaters	19	37	185	377	377	420	434	52,760	105,730	
	Royal Mint	1	...	51	51	51	51	...	68,000	...	
	Glass	6	7	244	258	328	382	433	30,100	...	
"	Asbestos	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,840
12	Electric Apparatus	2	2	159	140	182	178	168	247,170	213,580	
	Electric Light	7	10	932	503	505	668	680	2,714,280	1,230,663	
	Gas and coke	40	46	12	21	12	14	17	83,450	59,650	
"	Hydraulic power	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

13	Dynamite, lithofacteur, &c.	...	...	6	4	208	180	168	182	123	84,920	65,530
"	Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Fireworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Fuse	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Die-sinkers, engravers, metalists, trade-mark	...	...	7	7	59	77	77	83	83	14,050	22,055
"	Printing and lithographic, including one	...	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	paper-bagmaker	...	...	197	...	3,526	3,682	3,891	3,844	4,053	732,830	893,082
"	Photolithographic	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Account-book, stationery, including	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	indiarubber-stamp makers	...	...	11	11	807	961	763	842	882	224,630	182,780
15	Chemical	...	...	15	17	215	187	189	204	267	72,200	85,610
"	Gum refining	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Blackening, blue, washing-powder, &c.	...	...	3	9	104	108	146	188	205	8,820	38,410
"	Other industries	...	...	188	153	1,629	1,637	1,665	1,548	1,638	249,240	258,145
	Total Class B	...	...	2,144	2,426	36,736	41,630	45,901	48,379	50,414	12,051,250	11,074,098
	Grand Total	...	...	2,632	2,869†	41,000	46,085	50,448	52,701	54,778‡	12,844,540	11,877,285

* In previous years the Railway Workshops were returned with Engine Machine Manufactories and Ironfoundries.

† For details, see Part "Production" of *The Statistical Register of Victoria*.

‡ Exclusive of Royal Mint, which was included in former years. In 1898, 58 hands—males—were employed in the Mint; the value of the machinery being £30,000, and buildings £38,000.

Grades of
workers in
factories.

1544. The following is a classification, according to grades, of the persons engaged in factories in the year 1898 :—

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Working proprietors, managers, and overseers	4,297	355	4,652
Accountants and clerks	1,665	112	1,777
Engine-drivers and firemen	1,238	...	1,238
Carters and messengers	1,902	...	1,902
Factory workers	{ 28,233	13,278	41,511
	{ 35*	383*	418
Labourers (unskilled)	2,701	...	2,701
Others	560	19	579
Total	40,631	14,147	54,778

Flour mills.

1545. In 1898 as compared with 1893 a decrease of 6 occurred in the total number of mills, and of 49 in the number of pairs of stones ; but there was an increase of 104 in the number of hands employed, and of 97 in the sets of rollers in use. The wheat operated upon was less by 976,046 bushels, the flour made by 28,752 tons,† and other grain operated upon by 172,040 bushels. A decrease of £20,040, moreover, took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1893 TO 1898.

Year.‡	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.		Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Sets of Rollers.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.				
1893 ...	81	77	4	2,862		111	534
1894 ...	76	72	4	2,946		78	582
				Capacity.	Used.		
1895 ...	74	69	5	3,415	2,386	86	619
1896 ...	73	68	5	4,296	3,339	70	594
1897 ...	74	69	5	4,396	3,381	70	603
1898 ...	75	70	5	4,281	3,302	62	631

Year.‡	Number of Hands employed.	Grain operated upon.		Flour made.	Approximate total Value of—		
		Wheat.	Other.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
		bushels.	bushels.	tons.†	£	£	£
1893 ...	661	8,923,427	374,861	183,474	319,350	73,070	168,790
1894 ...	705	9,332,928	431,344	193,372	309,350	61,750	149,970
1895 ...	694	8,460,604	159,808	167,424	291,240	59,050	164,780
1896 ...	667	6,162,243	34,535	122,541	293,380	65,830	171,490
1897 ...	664	6,118,438	115,186	121,823	292,320	68,630	167,160
1898 ...	765	7,947,381	202,821	154,722	295,135	60,515	185,520

NOTE.—In 1899, the quantity of wheat operated on was 9,139,289 bushels, and the flour made 184,835 tons.

* Home workers. —† Of 2,000 lbs. —‡ Prior to 1895 the returns were furnished as for the year ended March in the year following; but it is believed that practically the information relates to the calendar year as indicated.

1546. The following was set down as the value of grain operated upon, and of flour, meal, &c., produced in flour mills in 1891, and in the previous census year, 1881 :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials operated upon	£1,412,099	...	£1,620,125
„ articles produced	1,651,351	...	2,043,604
Increased value	£239,252, or 17 per cent.		£423,479, or 26 per cent.

1547. Most of the sugar consumed in the colony is imported in its raw state and refined in the colony. In 1898 the refineries employed engines worked at 427 horse-power, and 324 hands; the quantity of raw sugar (all cane) treated was nearly 1,000,000 cwt., from which nearly 900,000 cwt. of refined sugar and 38,000 cwt. of treacle were obtained, whilst nearly 50,000 cwt. of purified molasses was also produced, chiefly from crude imported molasses. Their operations during the last four years, as set forth in the subjoined table, show a satisfactory improvement :—

SUGAR REFINERIES.—RETURN FOR FOUR YEARS.

Year.	Number of Refineries.	Horse-power of Steam-engines.		Average Number of Hands employed.	Raw Sugar treated.
		Full capacity.	Actually used.		
1895	3	396	384	297	cwt. 760,540
1896	3	396	384	280	802,036
1897	3	406	394	313	795,090
1898	3	439	427	324	955,580

Year.	Refined Articles produced.			Approximate Value of—		
	Sugar.	Molasses.	Treacle.	Machinery and Plant.†	Lands.	Buildings.†
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£
1895	710,475	37,735	29,280*	113,500	16,150	12,180
1896	743,252	39,910	30,970*	112,500	7,150	12,180
1897	730,610	46,850	36,360*	73,500	7,150	52,180
1898	890,880	49,360	38,304	73,500	7,150	52,180

1548. The operations of the Maffra Beet Sugar Factory, referred to in a previous portion of this work,‡ during the two sugar campaigns of 1898 and 1899 are shown in the following statement. The factory has

* Estimated.

† Prior to 1897 the division of the value between land and buildings was not correct.

‡ See paragraph 1370, ante.

steam-engines of a full capacity of 360 horse-power, of which, however, only 240 was used, and the capital invested was £72,000, viz., £44,000 in machinery and plant, £1,000 in land, and £27,000 in buildings.

OPERATIONS OF BEET-SUGAR FACTORY IN CAMPAIGNS OF 1898 AND 1899.

	1898.	1899.
Hands employed—average No. ...	268	240
Roots used—clean dressed—tons ...	8,878	6,562
Sugar made (first quality) " ...	617	348

Breweries.

1549. The number of breweries returned in 1898 was 11 less than in 1893, whilst the value placed upon lands, buildings, machinery, and plant was reduced by £210,600; but, nevertheless, those remaining—by increasing the machine power also the number of hands by 119—were able to produce over a million gallons more beer. The use of sugar largely increased and that of hops slightly, but less malt was used. The consumption of Victorian beer made exclusively from malt and hops gradually increased from 465,584 gallons in 1893 to 703,806 gallons in 1898.

BREWERIES, 1893 TO 1898.

Year.*	Number of Breweries.	Breweries employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Materials used. †			
		Steam- power.	Manual Labour only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.	
						lbs.	bushels.	lbs.	
1893 ...	62	55	7	715	969	10,003,280	625,437	660,223	
1894 ...	61	55	6	787	1,007	10,261,776	612,414	635,098	
				Capacity.	Used.				
1895 ...	60	54	6	759	630	1,122	10,454,528	616,450	652,499
1896 ...	57	52	2	953	809	1,092	10,584,112	602,905	648,352
1897 ...	59	53	3†	957	817	1,121	11,313,680	605,581	676,628
1898 ...	51	49	†	941	780	1,088	12,303,536	606,503	713,230

Year.*	Victorian Beer—		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Made.‡	Consumed (Duty paid) 000's omitted.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
	gallons.	gallons.	£	£	£
1893 ...	14,208,547	12,714	186,690	579,890	350,660
1894 ...	14,162,649	12,521	175,630	551,010	316,700
1895 ...	14,380,791	12,741	181,030	545,780	300,120
1896 ...	14,224,203	12,955	177,530	557,960	305,070
1897 ...	14,724,390	13,031	184,250	500,450	332,220
1898 ...	15,400,017	13,646	177,265	447,185	282,085

* See footnote (1) on page 938.

† In 1897 there were three additional breweries—one worked by gas, and two by horses—and in 1898 two—one worked by gas, and one by horses, but not any by manual labour.

‡ Including quantities in small establishments in 1897 and 1898, for which other particulars have not been returned since 1895.

1550. The values of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for the last two census years. The following are the figures given :—

Value of materials used and produced.

BREWERIES, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£442,885	...	£491,932
„ beer made ...	780,501	...	971,489
Increased value ...	£337,616, or 76 per cent.		£479,557, or 97 per cent.

1551. The quantity of Victorian beer consumed (*i.e.*, paid excise duty) in the colony during 1898 amounted to 13,646,000 gallons; and the quantity of foreign beer imported—duty paid—504,000 gallons. These numbers give a total consumption of 14,150,000 gallons, or an average of 12 gallons per head. The consumption per head was as high as 20 gallons in 1888, but it gradually fell off to 11 gallons in 1894 and 1895, but has since increased by 1 gallon, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Consumption of beer per head.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER HEAD.

	gallons.		gallons.
1888 ...	20	1894 ...	11
1889 ...	19½	1895 ...	11
1890 ...	17½	1896 ...	11½
1891 ...	16½	1897 ...	11½
1892 ...	14½	1898 ...	12
1893 ...	11½		

1552. The following is a statement of the quantity of beer brewed, the net quantity imported or exported, and the quantities consumed in some of the principal countries in the world. It appears that the largest consumption per head was over 41 gallons in Belgium, next 30 in the United Kingdom, 24 in Germany, whilst it was only ½ in Italy, between 1 and 2 gallons at the Cape of Good Hope and in Hungary, 3½ in Canada, 4½ in Norway, and 5 in France :—

Beer brewed and consumed in various countries.

BEER BREWED AND CONSUMED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1891-7. (000's omitted.)

Country.*	Production.	Net Imports (+) Net Exports (-)	Consumption.	
			Total.	Per head.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Belgium ...	260,307,	+ 1,865,	262,172,	41·39
United Kingdom...	1,188,311,	- 20,101,	1,168,210,	30·00
Germany ...	1,238,672,	- 4,482,	1,234,192,	24·10
Western Australia †	2,277,	+ 901,	3,178,	22·67
Denmark ...	45,349,	- 1,710,	43,639,	19·00
United States ...	862,440,	+ 2,579,	865,019,	12·67

* In the Australasian Colonies, excepting Queensland and Western Australia, the quantity on which excise was paid is accepted as the consumption of local production, instead of the quantity produced. —† Figures for two year 1896-7.

BEER BREWED AND CONSUMED, ETC.—*continued.*

(000's omitted.)

Country.*	Production.	Net Imports (+) Net Exports (-)	Consumption.	
			Total.	Per head.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Victoria ...	13,893,	+ 658,	14,551,	12·46
Switzerland ...	34,672,	+ 946,	35,618,	11·85
Queensland ...	4,154,	+ 499,	4,653,	10·50
New South Wales ...	10,210,	+ 1,863,	12,073,	9·83
South Australia †	3,031,	+ 151,	3,182,	9·01
Tasmania ...	1,201,	+ 50,	1,251,	7·97
New Zealand ...	5,028,	+ 199,	5,227,	7·71
Sweden ...	36,425,	+ 36,	36,461,	7·50
France ...	193,958,	+ 423,	194,381,	5·00
Norway ...	8,712,	- 88,	8,624,	4·24
Canada ...	17,717,	+ 93,	17,810,	3·54
Hungary ...	29,804,	+ 3,394,	33,198,	1·87
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,909,	+ 657,	2,566,	1·50
Italy ...	2,467,	+ 1,336,	3,803,	·12

NOTE.—The figures, except those for the Australasian Colonies, have been taken from a Return on Alcoholic Beverages to an Order of the House of Commons dated 21st February, 1896.

Distilleries.

1553. Ten distilleries were returned in 1898, or three more than in 1893. Although a decrease of twelve took place in the hands employed, and a slight depreciation in the value of lands, building, machinery, and plant, there was, owing to the greater capacity of machinery, an increase in the spirits distilled of 90,000 gallons. The following are the figures for the last six years, those relating to spirits distilled and manufactured being furnished by the Inspector of Distilleries:—

DISTILLERIES, 1893 TO 1898.

Year. ‡	Number of Distilleries.	Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.		Number of Hands employed.	Spirits—		Approximate Value of—		
							Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings and Improvements.
					Distilled.	Manufactured			
					Proof gallons.	Proof gallons.	£	£	£
1893	7	225		150	307,597	404,399	84,170	27,575	65,500
1894	8	217		155	463,143	448,458	76,950	27,900	72,320
		Capacity.	Used.						
1895	7	342	166	172	370,332	378,608	75,960	26,160	67,000
1896	7	330	160	126	409,981	373,752	76,150	26,060	67,200
1897	9	334	165	136	381,844	425,472	65,310	26,100	58,530
1898	10	356	170	138	398,577	445,626	67,930	25,540	61,520

NOTE.—As a set-off to the quantity distilled, 35,866 gallons were wasted in bond in 1896, and from 31,200 to 34,400 in other years. Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included, viz., 23,778 proof gallons by 42 vine growers in 1893, 23,794 gallons (including 1,455 of wine brandy) by 40 growers in 1894, 23,053 gallons by 40 growers in 1896, 30,276 gallons by 45 growers in 1896, 40,289 gallons by 48 growers in 1897, and 38,886 proof gallons by 49 vine-growers in 1898.

* See footnote (*) on previous page. —† Figures for three years, 1896-7. —‡ See footnote (1) on page 938.

1554. The kinds of spirits manufactured for 1893 and the two last years are shown in the following statement :—

Kinds of spirits manufactured.

KINDS OF SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA.
(Gallons.)

Year.	Brandy.		Whisky.	Gin.	Rum.	Rectified Spirits.	Methylated Spirits.	Total.
	From Wine.	Other.						
1893 ...	9,874	152,354	78,739	30,497	41,332	35,874	55,729	404,399
1897 ...	24,230	172,670	60,094	15,667	56,489	39,371	56,951	425,472
1898 ...	30,439	153,253	84,753	14,350	49,791	43,724	69,316	445,626

1555. In practice, one gallon of proof spirit is obtained from 5 gallons of colonial wine, 20 lbs. of barley-malt, 25 lbs. of wheat, 20 lbs. of maize or rice, 14 lbs. of sugar, 18 lbs. of molasses, or 10 gallons of colonial beer; although, theoretically, about a third more spirit ought to be obtained from the given quantities of wine, malt, and maize, and about a fifth more from those of wheat, rice, and sugar. The following is a statement of the different materials used in 1893, and in each of the last two years. It will be noticed that the quantity of wine has rapidly increased, but that the use of other materials, except sugar and to some extent malt, has almost entirely been discontinued :—

Materials used in distilleries.

MATERIALS USED IN DISTILLERIES.

Year.	Wine.	Malt.	Wheat.	Maize.	Other Grain.	Sugar and Molasses.	Beer.
	gallons.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.
1893 ...	138,222	27,000	26,754	1,376	26,379	1,249,920	72,906
1897 ...	291,326	36,356	...	...	831	5,351,696	3,386
1898 ...	350,956	46,177	...	...	1,963	5,178,880	1,000

1556. The following are the quantities of Victorian spirits consumed (i.e., duty paid) in the colony in each of the last twelve years :—

Consumption of locally manufactured spirits.

VICTORIAN SPIRITS CONSUMED (DUTY PAID), PROOF GALLONS.

1887 ...	...	127,151	1893 ...	...	204,270
1888 ...	...	160,551	1894 ...	...	218,366
1889 ...	...	215,338	1895 ...	...	194,605
1890 ...	...	228,112	1896 ...	...	195,253
1891 ...	...	268,347	1897 ...	...	179,669
1892 ...	...	249,006	1898 ...	...	192,770

1557. According to the following figures, which have been obtained from official sources, the average consumption of spirits per head appears to be much the greatest in Denmark, and next in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and France. Moreover, the average consumption in Victoria is less than half that in Western Australia, and is also less than in New South Wales and Queensland, but greater than in New Zealand, South Australia, or Tasmania, the

Consumption of spirits in various countries.

latter two of which colonies stand below all the countries named in the list, except Italy and Portugal.

**SPIRITS DISTILLED AND CONSUMED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1891-7.**

(Gallons; 000's omitted.)

Country.	Production.		Net Imports (+). Net Exports (-).		Consumption.			
					Total.		Per head of Population.	
	1891-7.	1897.	1891-7.	1897.	1891-7.	1897.	1891-7.	1897.
Denmark ...	7,377,	7,474,	+ 128,	+ 81,	7,505,	7,555,	3·34	3·30
Austria-Hungary ...	102,979.	105,644,	- 5,154,	- 4,774,	97,825,	100,870,	2·31	2·20
Belgium ...	12,923,	13,046,	+ 233,	+ 198,	13,156,	13,244,	2·10	2·00
Holland ...	15,023,	15,092,	- 5,862,	- 5,918,	9,161,	9,174,	1·94	1·87
Germany ...	135,740,	136,400,	- 5,544,	+ 44,	98,642,	100,364,	1·93	1·89
France ...	98,503,	97,162,	- 6,795,	- 7,568,	71,425,†	71,896,§	1·87	1·89
Western								
Australia ...	...	...	+ 152,†	+ 281,†	152,	281,	1·66	1·80
Sweden ...	7,203,	8,096,	+ 148,	+ 66,	7,351,	8,162,	1·50	1·60
Switzerland ...	1,666,	2,156,	+ 2,388,	+ 2,046,	4,054,	4,202,	1·35	1·36
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,843,	1,916,	+ 180,	+ 277,	2,023,	2,193,	1·20	1·20
United States ...	70,549,	59,090,	+ 1,240,	+ 1,858,	71,789,	60,948,	1·06	·84
Russia ...	158,284,	166,433,	- 31,246,	30,763,	127,038,	135,670,	1·05	1·08
United Kingdom ...	30,703,*	32,126,*	+ 8,127,†	+ 8,288,†	38,830,	40,414,	1·01	1·02
Queensland ...	57,*	53,*	+ 366,†	+ 360,†	423,	413,	·97	·86
New South Wales ...	20,*	7,*	+ 1,007,†	+ 917,†	1,027,	924,	·85	·70
Victoria ...	216,*	180,*	+ 678,†	+ 615,†	894,	795,	·77	·68
New Zealand ...	...	...	+ 452,	+ 478,	452,	478,	·67	·66
Norway ...	1,452,	1,672,	- 41,	- 660,	1,411,	1,012,	·70	·48
Canada ...	3,233,	2,280,	+ 367,	+ 1,590,	3,600,	3,870,	·72	·75
Spain(1891-6) ...	8,221,	...	+ 2,449,	...	10,670,	...	·63	...
South Australia ...	70,*	80*	+ 125,†	+ 105,†	195,	185,	·58	·53
Tasmania ...	...	...	+ 70,†	+ 65,†	70,	65,	·45	·38
Italy ...	8,360,	8,316,	- 58,	...	8,302,	8,316,	·27	·26
Portugal ...	1,414,	1,364,	- 946,	- 946,	468,	418,	·10	·09

NOTE.—The figures in this table, except those for the Australasian Colonies, have been taken from a Return on Alcoholic Beverages laid before the House of Commons on the 21st February, 1899.

Tobacco
manufac-
tories.

1558. Although only one more tobacco manufactory was returned in 1898 than in 1893, a considerable increase took place in the horsepower of engines, an increase of 199 in the hands employed, of 54 per cent. in the number of cigars, and of nearly 200 per cent. in that of cigarettes, as against which the output of tobacco fell off slightly. The value of machinery and buildings increased by about £30,000, but that

* Subject to excise duty.

† Subject to Customs duty.

‡ Exclusive of 20,283 gallons not accounted for.

§ Exclusive of 17,688 gallons not accounted for.

of land depreciated by nearly £5,000. A growing preference is given in this class of factories to the employment of female labour, for whilst the male hands increased by only one-fifth the females increased by three-fifths, and whereas there were six females to every ten males in 1893, there were eight to every ten in 1898.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1893 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity Manufactured of—				Approximate Total Value of—		
			Males.	Females.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings.
1893	13	75	354	211	lbs. 1,101,038	lbs. 512	No. 5,834,500	No. 28,500,000	£ 33,940	£ 46,320	£ 49,300
1894	14	55	463	309	951,610	545	5,467,180	42,368,000	39,080	43,080	42,920
		Capacity. Used.									
1895	16	127 . 95	479	241	1,121,533	826	8,404,852	51,162,000	42,280	61,360	60,170
1896	12	130 . 97	424	226	985,811	1,500	8,217,223	66,896,773	42,410	52,350	61,800
1897	14	137 . 107	459	308	1,098,100	1,000	8,399,704	79,095,267	38,216	47,000	54,460
1898	14	137 . 99	428	336	1,066,003	1,300	8,963,737	84,149,770	39,880	41,470	73,600

NOTE.—In 1898, six of the establishments employed steam, two gas, and six manual labour.

1559. The consumption of locally-manufactured tobacco has increased from 1,100,000 lbs. in 1891 to nearly 1,300,000 lbs. in 1898, but that of imported manufactured tobacco has fallen off during the same period from 1,652,000 to 1,115,000 lbs., whilst the total consumption has fallen from 2,752,000 lbs., or 2·40 lbs. per head, in the former to 2,400,000 lbs., or 2·05 lbs. per head in the latter year. The following statement shows the materials of which Victorian-grown tobacco is composed, and the quantity of both kinds consumed, also the average per head of population, in each of the last eight years†:—

Consumption of home-made and imported tobacco.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO, 1891 TO 1898.

Year.	Quantity, Duty Paid, manufactured in the colony from—		Total made in Colony (000's omitted).	Imported Manufactured Tobacco, duty paid (000's omitted).	Total Consumption.	
	Unmanufactured Imported Leaf.	Victorian Leaf and other Materials.			Quantity (000's omitted).	Average per Head.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1891 ...	675,429	423,867	1,100,	1,652,	2,752,	2·40
1892 ...	753,807	445,739	1,200,	1,533,	2,733,	2·35
1893 ...	489,383	822,964	1,312,	1,274,	2,586,	2·21
1894 ...	697,884	310,184	1,008,	1,258,	2,266,	1·93
1895 ...	950,757	371,071	1,322,	1,219,	2,541,	2·19
1896 ...	622,194	617,896	1,240,	1,188,	2,428,	2·06
1897 ...	891,661	406,293	1,298,	1,106,	2,404,	2·05
1898 ...	970,382	317,564	1,288,	1,115,	2,403,	2·05

NOTE.—The imported leaf is that imported duty paid, the balance required to make up the total paying excise duty being assumed to be Victorian leaf and foreign articles introduced during the process of manufacture. All manufactures of tobacco are included.

* See footnote (†) on page 938.

† For consumption in Australia see paragraph 1366, ante.

Value of
raw and
manufac-
tured
materials.

1560. According to the returns of the last two censuses the value of the materials used and articles produced in tobacco manufactories was as follows in 1881 and 1891:—

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£126,450	...	£118,070
„ articles produced ...	199,320	...	239,627
Increased value ...	£72,870, or 58 per cent.		£121,557, or 103 per cent.

Brickyards
and
potteries.

1561. Of all the industries seriously affected by the general stagnation in the building trades, which commenced in 1891, perhaps the most depressed were the brickyards and potteries. Thus the number of bricks made fell off from 276 millions in 1889 to 200 in 1891, to 80 in 1892, and to 40 millions—the lowest point—in 1894. In 1898, as compared with that year, the output of bricks increased by 24 millions,* and the value of pottery by £17,000, whilst the hands employed were more numerous by 140; although the number of brickyards fell off by 22 (notwithstanding an increase of three in those employing steam or gas), and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings depreciated by £110,000. The following are the comparative figures for the last six years:—

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1893 TO 1898.

Year.†	Number of Brick- yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards employing—			Amount of Horse- power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Machines worked by—		Manual Labour.		
				Steam.	Horses.			
1893 ...	138	158	85	29	55	54	1,384	897
1894 ...	116	140	91	26	51	39	1,651	964
1895 ...	100	138	78	27	40	32	Capacity 1,924	Used. 991
1896 ...	82	122	88	27	52	3	1,697	843
1897 ...	70	114	82	27	39	3	1,599	758
1898 ...	94	143	94	28	61	4	1,710	856

Year.†	Number of Bricks made.‡	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.§	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1893 ...	48,467,490	39,349	125,900	131,130	124,710
1894 ...	40,108,800	42,760	109,640	108,430	104,510
1895 ...	64,204,846	56,550	114,870	92,810	103,230
1896 ...	55,682,110	71,459	89,710	76,230	89,520
1897 ...	51,048,200	45,559	75,570	53,820	75,490
1898 ...	64,511,000	62,061	79,235	58,000	77,345

* In 1899 the bricks made show a further increase of over 18 millions—the number being larger than in any year since 1891.

† See footnote (1) on page 938.

‡ Including bricks made in small brickyards not included in the regular list in the years 1896-7-8.

§ The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Twenty-three of the brickyards in 1893, twenty in 1894, sixteen in 1896, fourteen in 1896, eleven in 1897, and fourteen in 1898 were on Crown lands.

1562. Tanning and wool-washing establishments were fewer by 6 Tanneries, fellmongeries, &c. in 1898 than in 1893, although the power of steam-engines was largely increased, 200 more hands employed, and 495 more tan-pits used; the output of hides tanned increased by 15 per cent., but that of skins tanned fell off by 6½ per cent.—although there is evidence of an increase in the more valuable calf-skins included therein, whilst the number of sheepskins stripped and the quantity of wool washed fell off by 38 and 15 per cent. respectively—a shrinkage probably due to the increased exportation of sheepskins in their natural state.* The returns also show a decrease of £27,900 in the value of plant and lands, but an increase of £9,400 in that of buildings connected with the industry. The following are the particulars for the six years:—

**TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1893 TO 1898.**

Year.†	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—					Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Tan-pits.	Bark used—Tons.		
		Steam-power.	Wind-power.	Water-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labour only.						
1893	...	108	60	2	1	12	33	818	1,564	3,137	...	
1894	...	103	63	3	1	7	29	892	1,639	3,259	...	
								Capacity.	Used.			
1895	...	111	73	3	1	8	26	1,057	874	1,858	3,652	13,218
1896	...	101	79†	4	1	4	13	1,143	944	1,993	3,591	12,626
1897	...	106	78††	4	2	7	15	1,191	913	1,891	3,835	12,047
1898	...	102	73†	3	2	7	17	1,204	921	1,766	3,632	11,396

Year.†	Number Tanned of—			Number of Skins Stripped of Wool. (000's omitted.)	Other Wool Washed. (000's omitted.)	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Hides. §	Skins.				Machinery and Plant.	Lands. ¶	Buildings.
		Calf. §	Sheep and other. ¶					
					lbs.	£	£	£
1893	348,172		1,548,398	2,360,	8,844,	98,890	65,710	102,445
1894	346,246		1,822,853	2,239,	9,616,	94,130	50,790	101,670
1895	410,703	135,356	1,889,123	2,181,	12,615,	101,360	64,160	125,230
1896	439,291	153,488	1,993,681	2,096,	10,276,	91,540	51,820	124,130
1897	463,374	199,571	1,875,756	1,946,	9,103,	91,940	57,420	130,290
1898	400,262	177,739	1,271,960	1,456,	7,545,	90,037	46,738	111,804

* See paragraph 1471. *ante*.

† See footnote (1) on page 933.

‡ Including one gas engine.

§ Inclusive of hides and calf skins tanned in small tanneries not included in the regular list in 1896-7-8.

¶ Including 48,873 "other" skins in 1895, 193,089 in 1896, 162,793 in 1897, and 96,268 in 1898.

‡ The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Two of the establishments in 1893, one in 1894, one in 1896, one in 1897, and two in 1898 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of land is given.

Value of
materials
used and
produced.

1563. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained in the last two census years. The following are the figures:—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£1,008,531	...	£793,679
„ articles produced	1,406,274	...	1,226,853
Increased value ...	£397,743, or 39 per cent.		£433,174, or 55 per cent.

Wattle
cultivation.

1564. The provisions of the Wattles Act, referred to in previous issues of this work,* allowing of the selection of 1,000 acres under lease for 21 years for wattle cultivation, have not been largely availed of, chiefly, no doubt, owing to the difficulty in finding available Crown lands suitable for wattle cultivation. During the year 1898 one application for a lease over an area of 250 acres was received; and one lease for an area of 492 acres was granted during the year. It is estimated that at least 14,790 tons of Victorian bark, valued at £71,344, were produced in 1898; of which 11,396 tons, of an estimated value of £68,000, were used in tanneries; and 2,394 tons, valued at £14,364, were exported.

Forest saw-
mills.

1565. The forest saw-mills were established for the purpose of cutting native timber at or near the place where it is grown. The following are the statistics of the industry referred to for the last four years, from which it will be seen that the quantity and value of the timber produced in 1898 exceeded that of the three previous years, whilst the horse-power used was 7 per cent. less than that employed in 1895. Although during the two intervening years—1896 and 1897—the business operations showed a considerable shrinkage—notably during the last-named year, when the yearly work was 23 per cent. less than two years previously—yet by 1898 the industry had thoroughly recovered to the level of 1895, although the production of timber is still little more than a third of what it was in 1890, when the building trade was at its height:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1895 AND 1898.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number of forest saw-mills† ...	100	102	96	107
Number using steam-power ...	96	98	91	102
Number using water-power ...	4	4	5	5
Horse-power of steam-engines {	1,807f	1,539f	1,387f	1,639f
	1,608a	1,350a	1,197a	1,492a
Hands employed ...	1,138	1,178	1,131	1,302
Superficial feet of timber produced	36,285,426	31,973,743	27,772,081	37,698,486
Value of timber produced ...	101,556	104,115	78,619	104,734
„ machinery and plant ...	95,670	82,600	75,420	89,420
„ lands‡ ...	3,010	3,500	7,610	7,545
„ buildings ...	28,470	23,680	21,490	30,271

NOTE.—Letter (f) indicates full capacity, and (a) actually used

* See *Victorian Year-Book* for 1893, Vol. II., par. 469.

† Including one timber-seasoning works.

‡ In 1895, 52 of these mills, in 1896, 43, in 1897, 39, and in 1898, 45, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

1566. Although the number of woollen mills returned in 1898 was ^{Woollen mills.} only one more than in 1893, a large increase took place under all the particulars relating to that industry, except the value of land. Whilst there was a marked increase in the number of spindles and the power of machinery, and an increase of 174 (viz., 105 males and 69 females) in the hands employed, there was also an increase of 823,000 yards, or 68 per cent., in the output of tweed, cloth, flannel, &c., of over 20,000 and 1,600 in the pairs of blankets and number of shawls respectively—the former having increased more than sixfold and the latter threefold, and the value of machinery and buildings by £19,500. There is no doubt that the satisfactory progress thus made in this important industry of recent years will be greatly accelerated under federation.

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1893 TO 1898.

Year ended March.*	Number of Woollen Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Quantity of Wool used.†	Goods manufactured: Quantity of—		
					Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c.	Blankets.	Shawls and Rugs.
				lbs.	yards.	pairs.	No.
1893...	7	20,418	601	1,123,542	1,196,832	3,761	752
1894...	7	22,338	611	1,513,373	1,579,379	4,240	664
1895...	7	21,238	Capacity. 785 Used. 640	1,901,533	1,836,485	7,626	1,040
1896...	7	22,044	795	1,889,448	2,180,704	9,519	1,030
1897...	8	22,860	835	Greasy. 2,775,324	2,432,223	12,519	1,204
1898...	8	23,065	1,065	770	2,685,803	2,019,981	23,872

Year.*			Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
			Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
					£	£	£
1893	...	...	321	318	140,277	6,680	54,320
1894	...	...	359	331	142,870	6,630	53,930
1895	...	...	384	347	137,270	6,630	54,810
1896	...	...	402	370	142,720	4,630	57,440
1897	...	...	424	385	149,290	5,390	59,020
1898	...	...	426	387	155,170	5,410	58,935

* See footnote (1) on page 938.

† The equivalent in the grease was given for 1897 and 1898, previously some factories gave the quantity in clean wool, others in greasy.

Material used
and goods
made in
woollen
mills.

1567. The following more detailed particulars of the raw material used and of the goods manufactured in woollen mills have been supplied for the last four years :—

MATERIAL USED AND GOODS MANUFACTURED IN WOOLLEN MILLS, 1895 TO 1898.

Year.	Raw Material Used.		Goods Manufactured.							
	Wool, Greasy.	Cotton.	Tweed and Cloth.		Flannel, &c.		Blankets.		Shawls and Rugs.	
			Length.	Weight.	Length.	Weight.	No. of Pairs.	Weight.	No.	Weight
	lbs.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1895	2,190,000*	142,141	964,536	724,255	871,949	290,324	7,628	64,991	1,040	4,160
1896	2,480,000*	154,582	1,090,326	786,205	1,090,378	362,395	9,519	75,512	1,030	4,129
1897	2,775,324	271,302	1,205,928	849,602	1,226,295	420,100	12,519	96,907	1,294	4,900
1898	2,685,808	188,000	988,067	721,567	1,031,914	351,254	23,872	165,248	2,375	9,546

Value of
articles
used and
produced.

1568. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned in 1881 and 1891. The following are the figures :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

		1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used	...	£89,412	...	£94,932
„ articles produced	...	168,710	...	170,687
Increased value	...	£79,298, or 89 per cent.	£75,755, or 80 per cent	

Boot
factories.

1569. In 1898, 89 boot factories were returned, of which more than half used some motive power—mostly gas, and one used electricity. As compared with 1895, although the number of factories fell off by 6, the hands employed increased by 98, the horse-power of engines (actually used) by 68, and the number of pairs of boots by 208,000; the value of machinery and plant and buildings depreciated by nearly £20,000, but that of land remained about the same, as will be seen by the following figures :—

BOOT FACTORIES, 1895 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number Employing—				Amount of Horse-power of Steam and Gas Engines.	
		Steam.	Gas.	Elec- tricity.	Manual Labour only.	Full Capacity.	Actually used.
1895	95	3	35	...	57	297	214
1896	98	2	40	...	56	264	218
1897	97	2	42	...	53	302	247
1898	89	2	45	1	41	333	282

* Estimated.

BOOT FACTORIES, 1895 TO 1898—continued.

Year.	Average number of Hands employed.		Goods Manufactured.		Approximate Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Boot and Shoe Uppers.	Boots and Shoes.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			pairs.	pairs.	£.	£	£
1895	2,907	1,014	...	2,403,019	77,920	43,820	78,780
1896	3,010	1,078	...	2,598,387	84,850	47,420	77,060
1897	3,031	1,192	65,889	2,810,293	71,420	43,350	81,670
1898	2,849	1,170	53,812	2,611,532	66,040	43,165	70,740

NOTE.—In 1899, there were 105 factories, employing 4,285 hands, which manufactured 2,929,000 pairs of boots.

1570. Twenty-two soap and candle works, or thirteen less than in 1893, were returned in 1898, and although the hands employed increased by 11, the horse-power of machinery was considerably reduced. The weight of soap made in the latest year was 19,026 cwt. less and the candles made 15,647 cwt. below the output of 1893. The value of land and buildings also decreased by £53,200, but the value of the machinery and plant increased by £5,000 :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1893 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Soap made.†	Candles made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam-power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour only.					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.‡	Buildings.
							cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£
1893	35	20	1	14	693	414	147,026	57,554	95,010	96,290	72,500
1894	32	16	1	15	745	438	150,550	55,351	94,250	89,800	70,940
					Capacity. Used.						
1895	33	15	1	17	520	475	139,989	56,700	97,760	53,690	76,470
1896	24	11	1	12	550	527	140,792	51,552	93,310	53,450	70,190
1897	21	10	1	10	454	433	127,993	51,212	98,100	49,420	65,450
1898	22	14	1	7	570	540	128,000	41,907	100,105	48,865	66,700

1571. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the last two censuses, with the following result :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of raw material used ...	£288,340	...	£229,903
" articles produced ...	450,924	...	348,316
Increased value ...	£162,584, or 56 per cent.		£118,413, or 52 per cent.

* See footnote (i) on page 938.

† Including soap made in small works not included in the regular list in 1890-7-8.

‡ These figures apply to purchased land only. Two of these establishments in 1893 were on Crown lands. In this case no valuation of the land is given.

Butter and
cheese
factories.

1572. The number of butter and cheese factories returned in 1898, the great majority of which employed steam-power, was 194—of which 160 were exclusively for butter, 16 for cheese only, and 18 for both products—as compared with 133 in 1893. The particulars relating to creameries were not included in the returns for 1893 or 1894, as they were in subsequent years; but allowing for this omission, the horse-power of engines has more than doubled since 1893, the hands employed increased by 529, or by 77 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by £128,800, or by 84 per cent., and that of lands and buildings by £30,700, or by 23 per cent.—notwithstanding a depreciation in the value of land alone of £24,000. Moreover, the quantity of factory-made butter increased by 8,800,000 lbs., and of cheese by 1,180,000 lbs. In addition to the output of the factories, 7,193,450 lbs. of butter and 2,108,199 lbs. of cheese were made on farms, which are not returned as factories, although they employed in 1890 over 14,000 hands exclusively in dairy work.* The following are the particulars relating to the factories for the last six years:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1893 TO 1898.

Year.†	Number of Factories.	Number of Creameries.	Establishments employing—						Horse-power of Steam-engines.	
			Steam- power.	Gas- power.	Water- power.	Horse- power.	Manual Labour.			
1893 ...	133	...	119	2	1	4	7	981		
1894 ...	155	..	142	6	1	...	6	1,214		
1895 ...	191	234	169	9	4	5	4	Capacity.	Used.	
1896 ...	193	232	175	7	2	8	1	2,962	2,271	
1897 ...	190	357	177	7	1	5	...	3,157	2,418	
1897 ...	190	357	177	7	1	5	...	3,493	2,690	
1898 ...	194	351	181	7	1	5	...	3,527	2,666	

Year.†	Hands Employed.		Quantity made.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Butter.	Cheese.‡	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.§	Buildings.
			lbs.	lbs.	£	£	£
1893 ...	478	38	18,054,641	1,106,418	107,160	45,600	70,000
1894 ...	792	28	26,703,309	2,199,869	163,790	41,550	83,790
1895 ...	1,118	16	30,696,680	2,685,530	240,940	35,130	118,150
1896 ...	1,129	30	29,676,097	2,487,411	257,850	40,710	134,200
1897 ...	1,156	10	28,810,883	2,317,987	280,760	30,480	142,585
1898 ...	1,203	17	26,886,860	2,239,170	281,405	21,350	143,280

NOTE. The particulars respecting creameries were not included prior to 1895. In 1893 there were 139 creameries, employing 176 hands, with plant valued at £45,460, and lands and buildings valued at £18,440; and in 1894 there were 190, employing 246 hands, with plant valued at £53,980, and lands and buildings valued at £30,430.

* See also paragraphs 1498 to 1515, ante.

† See footnote (i) on page 938.

‡ Inclusive of cheese made in small factories not included in the regular list in 1895-7-8.

§ Thirty-three creameries and twelve butter factories in 1896 were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

1573. Further particulars of the milk used and of the products made in butter factories have been obtained for the last four years, and are embodied in the following table. The milk received at factories fell off from 77½ million gallons in 1895 to 66¼ millions in 1898, owing to the drought. A large and rapid increase occurred in the quantity of milk concentrated :—

Various products of butter factories.

Year.		Milk Received at Factories and Creameries.	Milk Treated for—		
			Butter and Cream.	Cheese.	Concentration.
		gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
1895	...	77,520,000	74,593,000	2,705,882	216,286
1896	...	73,800,000	71,222,600	2,514,776	317,921
1897	...	73,343,907	70,496,553	2,304,644	542,710
1898	...	66,783,166	63,857,651	2,254,945	670,570

Year.	Products Made.				Gallons of Milk Used to Make One Pound of—	
	Butter.	Cream sold.	Cheese.	Concentrated Milk Made.	Butter.	Cheese.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	gallons.		
1895	30,696,680	...	2,685,530	54,070	2·43	1·01
1896	29,676,097	..	2,487,411	79,480	2·40	1·01
1897	28,810,883	20,940	2,317,987	122,349	2·44	·99
1898	26,886,860	39,277	2,289,170	164,817	2·36	·98

NOTE. — In 1899, the milk received rose to 108½ million gallons, whilst the butter made amounted to 45,878,459 lbs., cheese to 2,373,178 lbs., and concentrated milk to 205,888 gallons.

1574. Adding to the output of factories the quantity made on farms, the total production of butter and cheese in the colony (exclusive of small quantities made privately) is obtained, and which is shown in the following summary for each of the last eight years. Owing to the rapid extension of factories, the quantity of butter made on farms has fallen from over 10 million pounds to a little over 7 millions, but the quantity of cheese has only fallen off from about 2½ million pounds to 2,100,000 lbs. The maximum butter and cheese production of the colony was in 1895, the three following years having been affected by drought :—

Total production of butter and cheese.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, 1891 TO 1898.

Year.	Made on Farms.		Total on Farms and in Factories.	
	Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1891 ...	10,860,844	2,492,730	16,703,786	3,311,012
1892 ...	10,320,079	3,110,463	23,509,845	4,056,994
1893 ...	10,105,800	2,642,137	28,160,441	3,748,555
1894 ...	8,876,892	1,953,262	35,580,201	4,153,131
1895 ...	9,064,314	2,367,252	39,760,994	5,052,782
1896 ...	7,451,986	2,255,155	37,128,083	4,742,566
1897 ..	5,750,489	1,994,520	34,561,372	4,312,507
1898 ...	7,193,450	2,108,199	34,080,310	4,397,369

NOTE. — In 1899, the total production of butter amounted to 53,327,585 lbs.—by far the largest on record—and that of cheese to 4,512,706 lbs.

Analysis of
Victorian
butter.

1575. Victorian butter contains on the average about $84\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of butter-fat, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of curd, rather more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ of soluble salts, and 12 per cent. of water. In some samples, the proportion of butter-fat was as high as 88 per cent., and in others as low as 80; whilst that of curd varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.; that of soluble salts from 1 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and that of water from 9 to 16 per cent. As compared with an analysis four years ago, whilst the butter is now of a more uniform quality, the proportion of butter-fat and curd has slightly fallen off, but that of soluble salts and water has slightly increased. The following are the results arrived at by Mr. A. N. Pearson, Agricultural Chemist:—

ANALYSIS OF VICTORIAN BUTTERS, 1896-7 AND 1900.

(From Samples in Government Cool Stores.)

Constituents.	Average in 100 Parts in—		Extremes in—			
			1896-7.		1900.	
	1896-7.	1900.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Fat ...	85·05	84·68	89·8	77·9	88·2	90·2
Curd ...	75	71	2·97	1·13	1·1	·5
Soluble Salts ...	2·81	2·49	4·91	1·22	3·8	1·0
Boric Acid ...	·38	·38	·77	·77	·77	·13
Water ...	11·31	12·05	16·4	6·8	16·3	8·3
Total ...	99·92	100·31	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The number of samples analyzed in 1896-7 was 122, and in 1900, 36.

Butter
factory
averages,
1894 to 1898.

1576. Forms were sent to several of the principal butter factories in Victoria, seeking particulars of general averages for each of the five years ended with 1898. Only about a dozen of them responded, and some of these did not reply to all the questions or for all the years. Whenever a return showed evidence of carelessness or inaccuracy it was rejected. The results obtained are shown in the following table,

which will no doubt prove of some interest and value in dealing with the various aspects of the dairying industry:—

BUTTER FACTORY AVERAGES, 1894 TO 1898.

(According to returns furnished by a few Victorian Factories.)

Year.	No. of Factories sending Returns.	Average No. of Milk Suppliers.	Per 100 lbs. Milk used.			Percentage of Butter-fat in Butter Made.	Gallons of Milk to make 1 lb. of Butter.
			Butter-fat	Butter-fat lost in—			
				Separating.	Churning.		
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
1894 ...	5	133	3·75	·12	·15	83	2·39
1895 ...	8	118	3·80	·12	·13	85½	2·38
1896 ...	11	66	3·75	·10	·09	86	2·42
1897 ...	13	60	3·81	·09	·13	86½	2·34
1898 ...	14	63	3·78	·10	·12	86	2·38
Average ...	...	...	3·8	·11	·12	85½	2·38
Minimum* ...	...	...	3·5	·07	·05	83	2·20
Maximum* ...	...	...	4·0	·15	·2	87·8	2·59

Year.	Average Price paid Farmers for —		Average Cost of Manufacture per lb.†	Transit Charges per cwt. from Factory to—		Average Net Price per Cwt. for Butter realized in—		
	Milk per Gallon.	Equivalent for Butter per lb.		Mel- bourne.	London.	Victoria.	London.	Other Places.
	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1894 ...	2·75	6·57	1·61	1 10	11 9	89 11	101 0	...
1895 ...	2·69	6·40	1·39	1 8	11 5	89 4	99 0	...
1896 ...	2·99	7·24	1·17	1 11	10 2	89 4	100 10	93 4
1897 ...	3·27	7·65	1·29	1 11	9 9	93 9	96 11	95 8
1898 ...	3·19	7·59	1·23	1 10	9 6	103 1	97 8	88 8
Average	2·98	7·09	1·34	1 10	10 6	93 1	99 1	92 6
Min.* ...	2·40	6·0	0·75	1 4	8 6	74 0	...	84 0
Max.* ...	4·00	8·5	2·2	3 0	13 6	140 0	116 0	95 8

1577. It will be observed that the average number of milk suppliers to each factory is about 63 ; that the average test of milk is 3·8 per cent., which has been fairly uniform in all the years under observation, although one factory gave an average of 4 per cent.; that the average loss of butter-fat, both in the skim-milk and in the butter-milk, is 2·23 per cent.; that the manufactured butter contains 86 per cent. of butter-fat, curd, salt, water, other ingredients forming only 14 per cent.; that it requires on the average 2·38 gallons of milk for one pound

Results compared.

* In any factory for any one season.

† Including all charges necessary to place the butter on the railway trucks at the nearest railway station, but exclusive of wear and tear of machinery and interest on capital. Wear and tear of machinery and interest on capital may be set down at ½d. per lb.

of butter, although one factory in one year averaged as little as 2-2 gallons. The average price paid to farmers for milk appears to have gradually increased from 2½d. in 1894 to about 3½d. per gallon in 1897 and 1898. The cost of manufacture of butter, exclusive of interest and depreciation, is shown to have averaged, for all the factories 1½d., which with allowance for interest and depreciation would be increased to close on 1½d., but one factory in the western district could manufacture for as low as ¾d. without, and 10d. per lb. with, allowance for interest and depreciation. The transit charges to Melbourne averaged 1s. 10d., and to London 10s. 6d., per cwt., whilst the average net price realized per cwt. was 93s. 1d. in Melbourne, 99s. 1d. in London, and 92s. 6d. in other places. There is evidently room for improvement in the quality of the milk, the cost of manufacture, and the price realized.

Utilization
of dairy
by-products.

1578. From an interesting article on the Utilization of Dairy By-products, by the Chief of the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, which appeared in the *U.S. Year-Book of Agriculture* for 1897, the following information is gleaned, which may be suggestive to those desirous of developing the various branches of the dairying and manufacturing industries of the colony:—

For every 1 lb. of butter made there remains, as residues, 15 to 20 lbs. of skim-milk and nearly 3 lbs. of butter-milk, and for every 1 lb. of cheese nearly 9 lbs. of whey. Some people can make 373 lbs. of skim-milk (the annual yield of one cow) and the butter-milk combined, worth 4s. 2d.; others not more than 1s. 3d.

Skim-milk.—The proportion of fat left in skim-milk after separation is, in ordinary practice, '1 per cent., but is sometimes as low as '01 per cent., whilst an actual trial by several different kinds of separators gave an average of '13 per cent., but '1 per cent. may now be regarded as the maximum fat contents of skim-milk. On the other hand, ordinary skimming by the best (i.e., deep-setting) process leaves behind '2 to '4 per cent. of fat.

The composition of skim-milk is as follows:—(Water, 90½ parts; solids, 9½ parts—the latter containing 3 to 3½ parts of casein and albumen, 4·7 to 5 parts of milk sugar, and '7 to '8 parts of ash.

Skim-milk is used for various purposes, the best use being for human food. For such purposes the retail price is generally half that of whole milk, it being sold near factories in England in large quantities at from 1d. to 2d. per quart; but, as the cost of transport is heavy, it is sometimes condensed, the result being a product having a decided commercial value and many domestic advantages. When used in bread skim-milk adds to the weight and to the nutrient value of the loaf by reason of its albuminoid and flesh-forming qualities. The milk loaf remains longer moist, is closer, more palatable, and the milk sugar caramels in baking, thus browning the crust. Used for this purpose one can get 2s. 1d. to 6s. 3d. per 100 lbs. skim-milk.

Next to human food the most profitable use for skim-milk is as a food for domestic animals, such as chickens, calves, hogs, and even cows and horses; and it appears to have been proved by experiments that (1) skim-milk gives the best return as food for young animals, if such animals be mainly fed on it; (2) it is next best for rapidly growing animals, when used in conjunction with food of a more carbonaceous character; (3) except for very young animals, the results are much better when other foods, principally grain, are given in addition; (4) in the cases of various live stock fed on skim-milk, none give a better return than poultry fed on this diet, it being the opinion of experts that this commodity is worth fully 4s. 2d. per 100 lbs. when judiciously fed to poultry. It should, in this respect, be used with some carbonaceous materials, such as cornmeal, oatmeal, &c.

In the manufacture of "cottage cheeses" skim-milk is said to be worth 4s. 2d. per 100 lbs.; it may also be used in combination with animal or vegetable fat to produce what is known in America as "filled cheese," and in Europe as "margarine cheese."

There are several other uses, more or less important, to which skim-milk may be profitably put. Mixed with whitewash skim-milk prevents the coating from falling off; and, mixed with hydraulic cement or water-lime, it gives an excellent, durable, and inexpensive covering for any structure of wood or stone. It is also used in the manufacture of casein, which, when combined with the oxides and salts of the calcium group, forms a cement-like compound insoluble in water. Other uses of this product are—for sizing or dressing in the manufacture of paper; as a substitute for celluloid; as Faracurd, a substitute for eggs in bakery products; and sugar of milk from whey, which contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. of recoverable sugar, a commodity which may be sold, according to quality, at from 5d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

1579. The following particulars relating to bacon and ham curing establishments were returned for the last six years. It will be noticed that in 1898, as compared with 1893, there was a decrease of 4 in the number of establishments; but an increase of 41 in the number of hands employed. The horse-power used also slightly increased; whilst the bacon and ham produced increased by nearly 23 per cent. The value of the land showed a reduction of £2,570, but that of the machinery and plant an increase of nearly £6,700 :—

BACON AND HAM CURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1893 TO 1898.

Year.*	Establishments employing—				Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Hands employed.	
	Steam Machinery.	Wind Machinery.	Horse-power.	Manual Labour.		Males.	Females.
1893 ...	15	1	...	11	111	160	4
1894 ...	16	1	...	9	105	157	4
1895 ...	15	2	1	9	Capacity. 200 Used. 140	193	1
1896 ...	19	1	1	3	254	152	205
1897 ...	20	1	...	3	135	107	203
1898 ...	21†	...	1	1	148	122	203

Year.*	Bacon and Ham cured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.‡	Buildings.
	lbs.	£	£	£
1893 ...	5,823,031	11,575	8,300	18,910
1894 ...	6,231,100	11,570	8,300	17,300
1895 ...	7,152,768	12,670	7,370	19,870
1896 ...	7,817,977	14,160	8,800	16,730
1897 ...	7,248,049	15,750	5,520	17,600
1898 ...	7,135,740	18,250	5,730	18,950

NOTE.—In addition to the bacon and hams cured in factories, 1,795,372 lbs. were returned as having been cured on farms, making a total for the colony in 1898 of 3,987 tons 2 cwt.

* See footnote (i) on page 938.

† Including one gas engine.

‡ Two of these establishments in 1898 were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

Meat freezing and preserving works.

1580. The recent development in the export trade in frozen meat has led to the opening of 9 meat freezing and preserving works in Victoria, situated usually near the principal sea-ports. Of the 9 referred to, all but one used steam power; 3 of them confined themselves to freezing, 1 to preserving, whilst 5 embraced both processes in their operations. The animals treated are chiefly sheep and rabbits, between 200,000 and 270,000 of the former, and over 3,000,000 of the latter being dealt with annually. The following are the particulars for each of the four years ended with 1898:—

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING WORKS, 1895 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Works.*	Horse-power of Steam Engines.		Average Number of Hands employed (Males).	Frozen—			
		Full Capacity.	Actually used.		Sheep.	Beef.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
					Number.	Quarters.	Number.	Number.
1895	6	581	529	238	239,000	..	493,296	2,792
1896	9	689	645	426	271,790	...	860,904	17,360
1897	8	514	496	399	263,275	...	3,386,868	8,645
1898	9	553	552	416	215,639	398	3,014,240	22,962

Year.	Preserved—				Approximate Value of—		
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Fish.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings and Improvements.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£
1895	588	3,100	30,112	...	24,520	2,330	155,020
1896	1,008	3,314	30,610	...	45,280	3,550	110,530
1897	193	1,942	56,806	172	49,110	3,070	120,970
1898	349	2,790	22,687	2,381	58,055	4,565	124,955

NOTE.—In addition to the hands employed as shown in the table, about 540 persons in 1895, 451 in 1896, 950 in 1897, and 770 in 1898 were employed in trapping and carting rabbits.

Gas works.

1581. In 1898 there were 46 gas works in the colony, of which 7 were for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs, whilst the 39 others supplied towns in other parts of the colony. The gas made amounted to 1,458 million cubic feet, in the production of which 142,411 tons of coal were used, and 680 hands employed, and the quantity consumed amounted to nearly 1,253 million cubic feet. Since 1895 the number of gas works increased by 5, the hands employed by 177, but the gas consumed fell off by 143 million cubic feet; there was an increase in the value of lands and buildings, but a small decrease in that of

* Two of these works in 1895-6-7 and three in 1898 were situated on Crown lands for which no valuation has been given.

machinery. The following are the particulars for each of the last four years :—

GAS AND COKE WORKS—1895 TO 1898.

Year.	Gas Works.			Horse-power of Engines.		Average Number of Hands employed.	Tons of Coal used.*
	Total Number.	Number having Machinery Worked by—		Full capacity.	Actually used.		
		Steam.	Gas.				
1895	41	5	2	34	302	223	159,936
1896	41	5	2	34	305	223	146,425
1897	44	5	2	37	550	331	143,410
1898	46	6	2	38	557	350	142,411

Year	Products.			Approximate value of—		
	Gas made.	Gas consumed.	Coke produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
	cubic feet.	cubic feet.	tons.	£	£	£
1895	1,625,575,120	1,396,108,881	83,060	974,730†	96,400	599,850
1896	1,477,130,510	1,289,753,009	74,008	913,960†	94,830	623,210
1897	1,446,963,815	1,268,614,587	73,486	492,200	102,920	616,630
1898	1,457,948,000	1,252,618,000	74,778	519,818	105,900	605,545

1582. There were also 10 works for the supply of electricity, all using steam power, of which 7 were in the metropolis and 3 in country towns. They employed 158 hands, and supplied 4,500,000 British units of electricity. The use of electricity has apparently fallen off slightly in the last four years. The particulars for each of the last four years are subjoined.

Electric light works.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WORKS, 1895 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Works.	Horse-power of Steam Engines.		Average Number of Hands Employed	Electricity supplied.	Estimated Value of—		
		Full capacity.	Actually used.			Machinery and Plant.	Lands †	Buildings.
					Brit. units.	£	£	£
1895	10	4,790	3,498	131	4,623,326	165,960	16,450	39,740
1896	11	5,203	4,268	175	4,916,171	164,340	17,500	38,410
1897	11	5,688	4,468	174	5,022,630	170,560	14,680	41,050
1898	10	5,553	4,402	158	4,507,176	156,570	16,300	37,920

* Including 40 tons in 1895, 620 tons in 1896, 223 tons in 1897, and 9 tons in 1898, of Victorian coal.

† Owing to an error in the returns furnished, the value of machinery was overstated in 1895 and 1896 by about £410,000.

‡ Three of the works in 1896 and 1896, 5 in 1897, and 3 in 1898 were on Crown lands; in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

Chief
products of
manu-
factories.

1583. The following is, for convenience of reference, a summary of the quantities of the principal articles produced in Victorian factories since 1894. In this case the figures are brought down to 1899:—

CHIEF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTORIES, 1895 to 1899.

Principal Products Manu- factured.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Flour tons	167,424	122,541	121,823	154,722	184,835
Beer galls.	14,380,791	14,224,203	14,724,300	15,376,366	15,311,957
Spirits proof galls.	370,332	409,981	881,844	898,577	448,630
Sugar—Cane-sugar re- fined * tons	35,524	37,163	36,530	44,544	41,925
Sugar—Beet-sugar made ..	..	..	..	617	348
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes lbs.	1,344,575	1,243,275	1,391,568	1,392,329	1,514,750
Butter	30,696,680	29,676,097	28,810,833	26,886,860	45,878,459
Cheese	2,685,530	2,239,645	2,135,232	2,170,405	2,218,463
Bacon and hams	7,152,768	7,568,237	7,103,419	6,898,711	8,429,472
Soap cwt.	139,989	122,303	107,108	116,021	125,082
Candles	56,700	51,552	51,212	41,907	45,548
Woolen cloth, flannel, &c. yds.	1,836,435	2,180,704	2,432,223	2,019,981	2,160,015
Woolen blankets pairs	7,626	9,519	12,519	23,872	33,427
Hides—tanned No.	410,703	433,739	459,856	398,470	415,249
Skins	2,024,479	2,143,677	2,072,327	1,444,506	1,461,067
Boots and shoes pairs	2,403,019	2,598,387	2,810,293	2,611,532	2,922,011
Timber—sawn sq. ft.	36,235,426	31,973,743	27,772,081	37,698,486	40,716,500
Meat Frozen— Sheep (carcasses) .. No.	239,000	271,790	263,275	215,639	475,579
Rabbits	493,296	860,904	3,386,868	3,014,240	4,477,386

Raw
materials
used in
manufac-
tories.

1584. Particulars concerning the raw materials used in the manufacture of some of the articles just referred to will be found in the following statement:—

MATERIALS USED IN CERTAIN MANUFACTORIES, 1895 to 1899.

Materials used.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Bark tons	13,218	12,626	12,047	11,396	10,821
Pigs slaughtered for curing .. No.	73,830	72,141	69,555	66,840	79,008
Milk† gallons	77,520,000	73,800,000	73,160,739	66,661,997	108,313,166
Wheat ground bushels	8,460,604	6,162,243	6,118,433	7,947,381	9,139,289
Sugar, raw (cane) tons	38,027	40,102	39,755	47,779	44,523
" beet, treated .. ..	..	..	..	8,878	6,523
<i>For Beer—</i>					
Sugar	4,667	4,725	5,061	5,432	5,437
Malt bushels	616,450	602,905	606,581	605,423	594,601
Hops lbs.	652,499	648,352	676,623	712,002	676,336
<i>For Spirits—</i>					
Wine gallons	213,193	317,062	291,324	350,956	160,796
Malt bushels	77,985	39,631	36,356	46,177	84,558
Other grain	39,062	2,202	831	1,963	3,241
Sugar and molasses tons	423	2,800	2,339	2,312	2,386
Beer gallons	15,524	9,250	3,386	1,000	..
Tobacco, ‡ raw, imported leaf .. lbs.	629,134	750,988	916,679	1,090,590	1,306,067
" colonial	640,780	545,524	472,024	384,148	306,738
Wool (for cloth, &c.)	1,901,633	1,889,448	2,775,324	2,686,803	2,967,894
Cotton	142,141	154,582	271,302	189,000	154,386
Coal (for gas) tons	159,936	146,425	143,410	142,411	149,733

* Exclusive of molasses and treacle refined.

† According to the Agricultural Statistics, the number of dairy cows (wet and dry) in 1890-91 on farms (including dairy farms) was 465,469, for more than one-third of which the quantity of milk yielded was returned, viz.:—51,994,256 gallons, or an average of 316·6 per cow; applying this average to all the cows, the total milk yield of the colony in 1899 is equivalent to 147,367,009 gallons, exclusive of the yield of cows for private use. In the two previous years, the corresponding average was 301 per cow.

‡ Figures furnished by Customs Department.

§ Greasy Wool.—Previous to 1897 some mills returned the quantity of greasy wool, and others that of scoured wool.

1585. By combining the products of factories with those made on farms, the total visible production in the colony of the articles named in the following list has been ascertained and set forth :—

Production of certain articles on farms and in factories.

**TOTAL PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES IN THE COLONY,
1895 TO 1899.**

Articles.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
<i>Leather tanned—</i>					
Hides No.	410,708	439,291	463,374	400,262	430,809
Skins—Calf „	135,366	153,488	199,571	177,739	162,814
Bacon and hams lbs.	10,138,646	9,892,416	8,670,536	8,931,112	10,836,314
Butter „	39,760,994	37,128,083	34,561,372	34,080,310	53,327,585
Cheese „	5,062,782	4,742,566	4,312,507	4,397,369	4,512,706
Beer „ gallons	14,380,791	14,224,203	14,724,390	15,400,017	15,326,289
Spirits, distilled* proof galls.	398,385	440,256	422,133	437,462	491,805
Bricks „ No.	64,204,846	55,682,110	51,048,200	64,511,000	82,751,200
Soap „ cwt.	139,989	140,792	127,993	128,000	136,424

1586. In 1891, which was the year of the last census, an inquiry was made respecting the value of the materials used and articles produced in all manufactories. This inquiry was responded to in most instances, and in cases where the information was not given the value has been estimated upon the same proportions as obtained in similar works respecting which information was supplied. The totals and difference between them—to which has been added an estimate for the value of the bricks and pottery made—together with similar results for the previous census year are as follow :—

Value of materials used and produced.

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
	£		£
Value of materials operated upon	7,997,745	...	12,006,233
„ articles produced	13,370,836	...	22,390,251
Increased value	5,373,091, or 67 per cent.		10,384,018, or 86 per cent.
Bricks at £1 per 1,000	53,566	...	241,928
Value of pottery	34,600	...	68,160
Total value of manufactured articles, less cost of raw material	5,461,257	...	10,694,106

1587. The industries are not classified in the same way in Victoria as in New South Wales; but the following is, so far as the returns will allow, a comparison of the number of factories and average number of

Different kinds of factories in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

* Including that used for fortifying wine.

hands employed in each class of industry in the two colonies according to the Victorian system of classification :—

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1898.

Order.*	Classified Groups of Industry.	Victoria.			New South Wales.		
		Fac-tories.	Average Number of Hands Employed.		Fac-tories.	Average Number of Hands Employed.	
			Males.	Females		Males.	Females.
	CLASS A.—PRIMARY TREATMENT OF NATURAL PRODUCTS.						
1	Malt-houses	13	110	..	..	..	..
	Sugar mills .. ..	..	..	..	20	1,168	..
4	Lime, cement, † plaster	9	215	..	12	171	..
6	Tanning, fellmongering, wool-washing	102	1,764	2	148	2,344	..
	Bone milling, manure	18	137	..	6	35	..
7	Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing ..	169	782	7	37	219	1
	Forest and other saw-milling, joinery, &c. ‡	160	2,665	..	302	3,678	4
	Bark milling	5	33	..	..	..	..
8	Bolling-down, tallow-rendering	17	78	1	17	121	..
9	Smelting and pyrites	2	40	..	32§	2,416	..
	Metallurgical	3	30	1	..	..	..
	Total Class A	498	5,854	11	574	10,352	5
	CLASS B. FINISHED ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.						
1A	Animal—						
	Butter and cheese	195	1,219 |	17	138	940 |	27
	Bacon, meat freezing and pre-serving, &c.	41	664 ¶	2	49	1 735	5
1B	Vegetable—						
	Flour	75	762	3	80	751	6
	Biscuit, maizena, oatmeal, corn-flour, &c.	13	697	270	11	498	263
	Confectionery	15	383	275	17	406	153
	Jam, fruit canning, vinegar, &c.	21	386	291	18	513	119
	Sugar refining	4	584	8	1	454	..
1C	Mineral—						
	Salt	5	63	..	..	..	..
1D	Drinks and Narcotics —						
	Breweries	51	1,063	5	56	823	2
	Distilleries	10	138	..	..	..	..
	Aerated water, &c.	126	932	19	174	952	23
	Coffee, chicory, cocoa, choco-late, mustard, spice, &c., condiments	11	137	82	18	304	176
	Tobacco, cigar, snuff	14	428	236	8	433	127

* For classification, see paragraph 1542 ante.

† Cement and lime have not been separated in New South Wales, therefore cement in Victorian returns has been transferred from Class B for the purpose of comparison.

‡ This line in the Victorian returns is strictly confined to forest saw-mills only, but as they cannot be separated from other mills in New South Wales both kinds of mills are here included.

§ Smelting works only.

¶ Including 380 hands employed in creameries in Victoria, and 297 in New South Wales.

¶ In addition to this number about 770 persons were employed in trapping and carting rabbits for preserving purposes.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1898—continued.

Order.	Classified Groups of Industry.	Victoria.			New South Wales.		
		Fac- tories.	Average Number of Hands Employed.		Fac- tories.	Average Number of Hands Employed.	
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
2A	Textiles—						
	Woolen mills	8	426	387	5	169	72
	Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack, sail, tent, tarpaulin	15	809	185	13	181	27
2B	Clothing, including undercloth- ing	226	1,331	6,119	177	1,675	2,935
	Dressmaking, millinery	153	32	2,642	148	33	1,764
	Hat, cap	17	825	343	4	39	77
	Oilskin, waterproof clothing ..	8	45	198	3	97	227
	Hosiery,* fur, umbrella,* dyeing	15	91	203	8	40	19
	Boot, shoe	89	2,849	1,170	76	2,655	845
3	Cabinet, including billiard-table ..	56	808	12	69	1,081	6
	Upholstery, bedding, flock, &c. ..	18	214	100	22	309	80
	Brush, broom	11	177	43	12	134	6
	Picture-frame, looking-glass, venetian blind, curled hair, &c. ..	27	200	5	10	77	16
4	Brick, pottery	94	1,093	12	148	1,660	..
	Stone-sawing, polishing, and monumental	29	335	3	28	280	..
5	Apparatus for transportation—						
5A	Coach, carriage, lamp (car- riage), &c.	170	1,548	3	154	1,444	26
	Saddle, saddle-tree, harness, whip, &c.	44	374	16	37	419	7
	Cycle, perambulator	6	147	9	2†	17	5
5B	By rail—						
	Railway and tramway work- shops	10	1,787	6	21	2,738	10
5C	By water—						
	Ship, boat, graving dock, patent slip, &c.	9	137	..	19	1,223	..
6	Leather belting, fancy leather, portmanteau	11	111	17	9	93	..
7	Wood-carving, turnery, oork cut- ting, cooperage	30	183	..	27	329	..
	Paper, strawboard, fancy box, hat box ‡	11	203	290	11	133	162
	Basket, wicker, dairy and domes- tic implement	9	134	1	4	61	7
8	Soap and candle	22	421	4	35	258	13
	Essential oil	3	52	6	..	..	..
	Oil, glue, printing ink	4	27	..	4	100	1
9A	Agricultural implement	51	1,067	4	18	251	1
	Engine, machine, iron foundry ..	173	4,509	7	120	3,206	4
	Cutlery, tool, nail, safe, door ..	16	190	2	3‡	11	..
9B	Sheet iron, tin, &c., oven	48	688	3	45	614	1
	Brass, copper	23	402	..	16	220	..
	Wire, pattern, meter, spring, lead, shot, &c.	15	159	..	5||	229	..
	Other metals— not described (single establishments) .. ..	..	..	..	18	344	..
10	Goldsmithing, jewellery, electro- plating, &c.	37	423	11	11	114	4

* No hosiery or umbrella factories specified in the statistics for New South Wales.

† Perambulator only.

‡ Including three paper mills in Victoria, and two in New South Wales.

§ Cutlery only.

|| Four wire-working and one lead works.

**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES,
1898—continued.**

Order.	Classified Groups of Industry.	Victoria.			New South Wales.		
		Factories.	Average Number of Hands Employed.		Factories.	Average Number of Hands Employed.	
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
11	Glass	8*	492	1	14	356	1
12	Gas coke	46	679	1	48	794	..
	Electric light and apparatus	12†	168	..	33	141	..
	Match, charcoal dust, hydraulic power	3	32	41	..	..	..
13	Blasting-powder, dynamite, fire-works, fuse	4	107	16	..	..	..
14	Printing, account-book, stationery, &c.	208	4,071	964	266	4,131	639
	Organ, pianoforte	3	29	..	..	..	..
	Die-sinking, engraving, &c.	7	83	..	..	..	..
	Philosophical and surgical instrument	5	16	4	8	47	7
15	Chemical	18	196	71	15	210	43
	Other industries	13	121	120	17	222	13
	Total class B ‡	2,371	84,777	14,136	2,249	34,006	7,866
	Grand total ‡	2,869	40,631	14,147	2,623	44,358	7,966

Factories in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

1588. According to the official returns of the two colonies (with the exception noted)‡, as set forth in the foregoing table, it appears that in Victoria the total number of manufactories exceeds those in New South Wales by 46, and the total number of hands employed by 2,575; but the males employed in New South Wales exceed those in Victoria by 3,727, whereas the females in Victoria exceed those in New South Wales by 6,302. Under Class A, which embraces factories occupied in the primary treatment of natural products, there were 76 more factories in New South Wales than in Victoria, and also 4,492 more hands, viz., 4,498 more males, but six less females: whereas under Class B, which embraces industries producing the more finished articles of manufacture, there were 122 more factories in Victoria than in New South Wales, and 7,067 more hands, viz., 771 males and 6,296 females. Under Class A, New South Wales has an excess of 2,576 hands in smelting works, which includes those at the Broken Hill silver mines; of over 1,100 in sugar works (which have no parallel in Victoria); and over 1,000 in saw-mills; and of nearly 600 in tanneries and wool-washing establishments; whilst the only kind of establishments where Victoria had a large excess was chaffcutting and corn-crushing works. Under Class B, Victoria had a preponderance of over 3,700 hands (entirely women) in clothing and dressmaking,

* Including one asbestos manufactory.

† Including two apparatus works.

‡ Exclusive of Royal Mint. Stone-crushing and asphalt (tar-paving) works are also excluded from both colonies; in the official returns they are included in New South Wales.

&c., establishments; over 2,300 in machine, tool, and implement manufactories; between 500 and 600 each in jam and fruit preserving works, in woollen mills, in hat and cap, and in boot manufactories; over 300 each in goldsmiths and jewellery, and in printing and stationery establishments; over 200 each in butter and cheese, in biscuit maizena and starch, in brewing, in rope twine &c., and in fur dyeing &c., establishments; and over 100 each in sugar refineries, in distilleries, in tobacco, in picture-frame, in coach &c., in cycle and perambulator, in paper strawboard &c., in soap and candle, and in explosive, &c., factories; and nearly 100 each in confectionery, in brush and broom, and in diesinking and engraving establishments. But, on the other hand, New South Wales had an excess of over 1,000 each in meat freezing and preserving works and in the ship and boat building industry; over 900 in railway and tramway workshops; 500 in brickyards and potteries; over 200 each in coffee and chicory, and in cabinetmaking works; and over 100 each in waterproof clothing, wood carving and turnery, gas and coke works, and in metal industries other than machines tools and implements.

1589. According to the official returns of the two colonies, there appears in 1898 to have been 500 more hands employed in the small factories (under 4 hands) in Victoria than in New South Wales, and over 3,200 more in factories employing on the average 51 hands and upwards; but nearly 1,000 fewer in those employing between 4 and 50 hands. The following are the number of factories and the hands employed in factories of different sizes in each colony in 1898 :—

Factories of various sizes in Victoria and New South Wales.

RELATIVE SIZES OF FACTORIES IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1898.

Factories Employing on the Average—	Victoria.		New South Wales.	
	Factories.	Hands Employed.	Factories.	Hands Employed.
Under 4 hands*	460	1,467	394	969
4 hands	323	1,292	353	1,412
5 to 10 „	1,044	7,329	1,040	7,450
11 to 20 „	491	7,168	513	7,469
21 to 50 „	326	10,152	344	10,542
51 to 100 „	138	9,499	118	8 018
101 and upwards	87	17,871	77	16,119
Homeworkers ... ..	...	†	...	539
Total	2,869	54,778	2,823†	52,203†

NOTE.—The Royal Mint has been excluded in both colonies.

* Chiefly establishments using steam or other motive power, and gasworks.

† Distributed over the other heads; the number so distributed was 418.

‡ Exclusive of stone-crushing and asphalt (tarpaving) works (to compare with Victoria) which could not be eliminated in detail, viz., 16 works and 315 hands. Hence the totals obtained by adding the figures will exceed those shown in the total line to that extent.

Chief manu-
factures in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

1590. A comparison is made in the following statement of the quantities of different articles manufactured in the two colonies so far as the statistics are available :—

CHIEF MANUFACTURES IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1898.

Articles Manufactured.						Victoria.	New South Wales.
Flour	...	...	...	...	tons	154,722	170,473
Beer	...	...	...	...	gals.	15,400,017	11,674,880
Spirits	...	...	...	...	proof gals.	445,626	Nil
Sugar	{raw	...	...	...	cwt.	...	582,198
	{refined	...	...	...	...	890,880	948,400
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	lbs.	1,066,003	2,081,260
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	115,999	21,678
Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	210,327	232,732
Butter *	...	...	...	...	...	34,080,310	31,483,601
Cheese *	...	...	...	...	...	4,397,369	3,245,312
Bacon and Hams *	...	...	...	...	...	7,135,740	7,184,058
Soap	...	...	...	...	cwt.	128,000	139,963
Candles	...	...	...	...	...	41,907	20,649
Woollen Cloth, Tweed, Flannel	...	...	...	...	yds.	2,019,981	487,374
Woollen Blankets	...	...	...	...	pairs	23,872	+
Hides, tanned	...	...	...	...	No.	400,262	+
Skins, tanned	...	...	...	...	...	1,449,699	+
Boots and Shoes	...	...	...	...	pairs	2,611,532	2,904,783
Timber, sawn	...	...	...	...	super. feet	37,698,486	+
Bricks	...	...	...	...	No.	64,511,000	113,126,000
Gas	...	...	...	...	cubic feet	1,457,948,000	1,788,218,000

Stone
quarries.

1591. The stone quarries, stone-crushing and tar-pavement works returned in 1898 were fewer by 8 than in 1893, and the hands employed showed a falling-off of 62. The output of stone fell off by 41,737 cubic yards and its value by £21,120; a considerable decrease also appears in the number and power of steam-engines, value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings, which depreciated by £55,804. or 65 per cent. The following are the figures for the last six years :—

STONE QUARRIES,† ETC., 1893 AND 1898.

Year.‡	Number of Quarries, &c.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.				Steam-engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Number.	Horse-power.
1893 ...	60	cub. yds. 181,419	cub. yds. 450	cub. yds. 400	cub. yds. 1,750	16	316
1894 ...	43	138,910	308	379	120	17	328
1895 ...	34	126,731	...	356	146	11	192
1896 ...	45	154,540	...	260	387	13	212
1897 ...	46	122,638	...	786	782	13	160
1898 ...	52	141,112	...	864	306	11	148
							Capacity. Used.
							192 148
							212 174
							160 135
							148 113

* Inclusive of that made on farms, viz., *Butter*, 7,193,450 lbs. in Victoria and 4,961,124 lbs. in New South Wales; *Cheese*, 2,108,199 lbs. in the former and 1,044,897 in the latter; and *Bacon and Hams*, 1,795,372 lbs. and 2,347,159 lbs. respectively. —† Information not available. —‡ Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works. —§ See footnote (1) on page 968.

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1893 AND 1898—continued.

Production.

Year.†	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.‡	Buildings.
1893	342	£	£	£	£
1894	273	40,302	42,865	30,060	11,014
1895	237	19,100	34,790	11,300	6,170
1896	306	18,048	18,380	6,700	2,780
1897	276	23,326	16,370	7,550	3,830
1898	280	18,360	12,320	13,920	3,250
		19,182	12,435	12,180	3,520

1592. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold raised in Victoria in 1898 was 837,257 ozs., which is more than the quantity obtained in 1897 by 24,491 ozs., representing, at £4 per oz., an increased value of £97,964. § The following are the figures for the two years:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1897 AND 1898. ||			
Year.		Gold raised in Victoria.	
		Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
1897	...	812,766	£ 3,251,064
1898	...	837,257	3,349,028
Increase	...	24,491	97,964

1593. From 1871 to 1891 the quantity of gold raised gradually diminished, with little intermission, from over 1,300,000 ozs. to only 576,000 ozs.; but since then there has been a steady annual increase, until over 837,000 ozs. was raised in 1898, which was the largest production since 1882. The subjoined figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1871 and each subsequent year:—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1871 TO 1898.									
OZS.		OZS.		OZS.		OZS.		OZS.	
1871	1,355,477	1878	775,272	1885	735,218	1892	654,456	Gold raised, 1871 to 1898.	
1872	1,282,521	1879	758,947	1886	665,196	1893	671,128		
1873	1,241,205	1880	829,121	1887	617,751	1894	673,680		
1874	1,155,972	1881	858,860	1888	625,026	1895	740,086		
1875	1,085,787	1882	898,536	1889	614,839	1896	805,087		
1876	963,760	1883	810,047	1890	588,561	1897	812,766		
1877	809,653	1884	778,618	1891	576,400	1898	837,257		

1594. Carrying on to the end of 1898 the calculations given in previous years, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first

* Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works.—† See footnote (1), page 838.—‡ The figures in this column apply to purchased land only; if of the stone quarries in 1893, and if in 1898, were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.—§ For recommendations contained in the Reports of Royal Commission on Gold Mining made in 1890 and 1891, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 598.—|| In 1899 the yield was 854,600 ozs.

discovery, about the middle of 1851. The figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,318,000 ozs., which is nearly 60 per cent. more than the quantity raised in 1898:—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1898.

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
Prior to 1898 ...	61,772,960	247,091,840
During 1898 ...	837,257	3,349,028
Total ...	62,610,217	250,440,868

Gold raised
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1895. Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, more than 106 million ozs. have been raised in the various colonies, nearly three-fifths of which was got in Victoria. Prior to 1898, Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold-producing colony of the group, but in 1898 its yield was about 83,000 ozs. less than in Queensland, and 213,000 ozs. less than in Western Australia, which has in recent years increased its production by leaps and bounds, from 110,000 ozs. in 1893 to over a million ounces in 1898. Victoria, however, still produced 15 per cent. more than the other four colonies combined. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective colonies during each year, the figures for Western Australia being shown in a note *:—

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1898.†

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1851 to 1855	11,218,772	1,920,200	...	...	...	...
1856 to 1860	12,712,946	1,360,763	4,127	...	...	35,845
1861 to 1865	8,341,464	2,233,001	52,580	...	...	2,238,083
1866 to 1870	7,105,820	1,309,911	512,803	...	3,504	3,218,916
1871 to 1875	6,130,962	1,612,227	1,319,952	24,685	25,296	2,412,446
1876 to 1880	4,136,753	639,435	1,668,819	59,910	154,883	1,596,899
1881 to 1885	4,081,269	624,835	1,327,366	88,366	235,973	1,237,456
1886 to 1890	3,111,373	546,726	2,598,254	130,218	169,017	1,028,571
1891 ...	576,400	153,336	576,439	35,533	48,769	251,906
1892 ...	654,456	156,870	615,558	30,218	45,110	238,079
1893 ...	671,126	179,288	616,940	42,905	37,230	226,811
1894 ...	673,680	324,787	679,511	42,795	58,069	221,615
1895 ..	740,086	360,165	631,682	37,054	54,964	293,491
1896 ...	805,087	296,072	640,385	31,504	62,591	263,694
1897 ...	812,766	292,217	807,928	33,900	71,131	251,645
1898 ...	837,257	340,493	920,048	31,961	74,233	280,175

* For Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 130,000 ozs., and to this have been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns, viz. 15,422 ozs. in 1889, 22,806 ozs. in 1890, 30,311 ozs. in 1891, 69,548 ozs. in 1892, 110,890 ozs. in 1893, 207,131 ozs. in 1894, 231,513 ozs. in 1895, 281,265 ozs. in 1896, 74,994 ozs. in 1897, and 1,060,184 ozs. in 1898. This, however, is admitted to be considerably below the actual production.

† The gold referred to is the crude gold as obtained from the mines, and has not been reduced to any definite standard. It is believed that the fineness of Victorian gold is of a higher degree than that of any other colony.

1596. According to the foregoing table, the total quantity of gold raised in each colony from 1851 to 1898 has been as follows:—

Gold produce of Australasia, 1851 to 1898.

SUMMARY OF GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1898.

	ozs.
Victoria	62,610,217
New Zealand	13,845,727
Queensland	12,926,967
New South Wales	12,350,328
Western Australia	2,804,134
Tasmania	1,040,760
South Australia	597,805
Total	106,175,936

1597. The average value of the gold raised varies in the different colonies from £4 in Victoria to £3 10s. per oz. in Queensland. The aggregate quantities, as given in the foregoing statement in unrefined ounces, is estimated to be equivalent to 97,135,378 fine ounces, valued at £411,951,138.*

Value of gold raised in Australasia.

1598. The South African gold-fields, which are of recent growth, and are rapidly increasing in importance, are now yielding nearly as much gold as Australasia. The following are the quantities and values raised in the Transvaal, where the principal gold-fields are located, in the last nine years:—

Gold raised in South Africa.

GOLD RAISED IN THE TRANSVAAL, 1890 TO 1898.†

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£
1890‡	529,117§	1,851,905
1891	833,632	2,917,702
1892	1,325,394	4,638,879
1893	1,610,335	5,636,122
1894	1,633,652||	6,929,414
1895	2,075,538||	8,803,749
1896	2,054,142||	8,712,995
1897	2,705,600||	11,476,260
1898	3,782,507||	16,044,135

1599. By the following table—which, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from the report for 1898 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint—it appears that during the three years ended with 1897, the world's annual production of gold has averaged more than 10½ million ozs., and appears to be increasing, being larger in 1897 than in any of the two previous

Gold produce of the world, 1895 to 1897.

* Pure gold is worth to the public £4 4s. 10d., and standard gold (22 carats fine) £3 17s. 9d.

† For the first nine months of 1899 the output was 3,502,048 ozs.

‡ Accounted for in export returns only.

§ Estimated.

|| Fine ounces.

years; the largest quantities in 1897 having been produced in Africa, the United States, Australasia, and Russia:—

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1895 TO 1897.*

Countries.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	ozs. fine.	ozs. fine.	ozs. fine.
Australasia	2,091,205	2,120,726	2,557,269
Europe—			
Great Britain	5,176	1,188	1,698
Russia	1,397,767	1,041,794	1,124,511
Sweden	2,540	3,681	4,083
Germany	107,542	55,104	66,424
France .. ..	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	96,218	104,137	108,147
Turkey	256	353	353
Italy	6,063	6,782	9,404
Asia—			
Borneo	3,569	2,220	2,220
British India	225,244	296,563	350,598
China	170,328	146,285	108,865
Corea	33,824	34,915	35,464
Japan	25,015	34,506	34,506
Africa	2,163,736	2,156,611	2,820,582
America—			
Canada	92,440	135,943	291,561
United States	2,254,760	2,568,132	2,774,935
Mexico	290,250	403,046	456,481
Central American States	22,760	22,760	22,760
Colombia	139,939	145,125	145,125
Venezuela	43,997	45,882	45,882
Guiana (British)	107,059	107,059	111,001
Guiana (Dutch)	25,426	23,309	23,810
Guiana (French)	90,263	101,945	74,376
Brazil	46,498	48,428	58,253
Peru	3,086	5,639	30,390
Bolivia	3,241	36,281	36,281
Chile	68,092	68,092	44,921
Argentine Republic	15,238	15,238	6,656
Uruguay	1,316	1,625	1,862
Ecuador	6,429	6,429	6,429
The World	9,539,277	9,739,798	11,352,837

Value of the world's gold produce, 1895-6-7.

1600. According to the figures, the gold raised in the world during 1897, valued at £4 4s. 10d. per oz., was worth £48,154,950. During the three years the value of the whole quantity raised (30,631,912 ozs.) as shown in the table would amount to £129,930,359.

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz working.

1601. Of the gold which was raised during 1898 in Victoria, 531,941 ozs. were obtained from quartz reefs, and 252,479 ozs. from alluvial deposits. Results were obtained, however, for only about 94 per cent. of the total production. The respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 68 and 32 per cent. in 1898, as against 67 and 33 per cent. in 1893—five years previously.

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1898, pages 270 and 271, where the quantities are given in fine ounces. The figures for Australasia, however, have been obtained from other sources. The total production in 1893 was 13,777,734 ozs.

Production.

1602. The value of gold raised in Victoria in proportion to the number of miners at work* fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76 1s. 2d. per head; and reached its highest point in 1892, when it was £111 6s. 3d. per head. The average in 1898 was exceeded only twice in the last fifteen years. The following figures, which have been derived from returns supplied by the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for the last sixteen years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,† 1883 to 1898.					
Year	£	s. d.	Year	£	s. d.
1883	95	6 3½	1891	...	...
1884	106	14 3½	1892	...	...
1885	108	15 6½	1893	...	97 0 6
1886	104	18 9½	1894	...	111 6 3
1887	96	17 2	1895	...	105 3 11
1888	97	8 7	1896	...	96 15 6
1889	101	2 3	1897	...	99 0 4
1890	98	15 7	1898	...	100 5 0
				...	99 1 2
				...	108 14 5

1603. In proportion to the number of miners engaged in alluvial and quartz mining, the yield of gold from the latter has frequently been more than twice as large as that from the former. The following are the figures for the last five years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1894 to 1898.			Value of gold per alluvial and quartz miner.		
Year	£	s. d.	Year	£	s. d.
1894	78	2 8	1894	113	1 3
1895	77	12 9	1895	106	19 9
1896	67	19 10	1896	115	2 6
1897	71	14 8	1897	113	12 1
1898	65	19 6	1898	137	6 2

1604. Exclusive of the amounts paid by a few private companies, respecting which the Mining Department was unable to obtain information, the following are the dividends paid by gold mining companies in Victoria for the past five years. The total shows an increase between 1894 and 1898 of £155,912, or 34 per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF GOLD MINING COMPANIES, 1894 to 1898.			Dividends of gold mining companies.		
Year	£	s. d.	Year	£	s. d.
1894	459,722	...	1894	113	1 3
1895	438,507	...	1895	106	19 9
1896	519,695	...	1896	115	2 6
1897	537,094	...	1897	113	12 1
1898	615,634	...	1898	137	6 2

1605. Of the steam-engines employed in connexion with gold mining, about a sixth are used on alluvial and five-sixths on quartz workings. The particulars have not been returned since 1892, but the

* For the number of gold miners at work in 1893 to 1897, see paragraph 163, ante.
 † These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. It has been pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives. For wages of miners, see Part "Interchange," ante. For figures relating to the years 1871-82, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II, paragraph 494.

following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the ten years ended with the year named :—

STEAM-ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	Number.	Horse-power.	Year.	Number.	Horse-power.
1883	1,087	25,933	1888	1,119	27,472
1884	1,104	26,228	1889	1,123	26,680
1885	1,085	26,627	1890	1,104	27,153
1886	1,072	26,920	1891	1,094	27,812
1887	1,080	27,218	1892	1,112	27,780

Mining
machinery.

1606. The value of gold-mining machines of all descriptions, as estimated by the Department of Mines, increased from £1,769,748 in 1896, and £1,828,408 in 1897, to £1,882,552 in 1898. In the latter year, the value of those used in quartz mining was £1,398,026, whilst that of those used in alluvial mining was only £484,526.

Average
yield of
quartz.

1607. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 904,367 tons in 1893, and 1,000,901 tons in 1898. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9dwt. 6gr. in the former year and 9dwt. 3gr. in the latter year. From similar estimates, extending over a long series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of 32,747,848 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10dwt. 4gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Gold from
various
matrices.

1608. The following is the estimate of the Mining Department* of the gross and average yield of over 62½ millions of tons of the various minerals and drifts from which gold is obtained in Victoria. The quantity of gold included in the estimate is one-third of the total yield of the Victorian gold-fields from the period of the first gold discoveries to the end of 1898 :—

GOLD FROM VARIOUS MATRICES.

Matrix.	Quantity Treated.	Yield of Gold.				
		Total.	Average per t.n.			
<i>From Quartz Reefs.</i>		tons.	ozs.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Quartz	32,747,848	16,648,534	0	10	4	
Tailings and mullock ...	3,167,874	413,003	0	2	15	
Pyrites	181,745	414,517	2	5	15	
<i>From Alluvial Workings.</i>						
Washdirt	26,115,385	1,916,945	0	1	11	
Cement	570,924	113,417	0	4	0	
Total	62,783,776	19,506,416	0	6	5	

* Mineral Statistics, 1898, page 11.

Production.

1609. The eight deepest shafts in the colony are those of Lazarus mine, 3,474 feet; Lansell's 180 mine, 3,352 feet; Shenandoah, 3,226 feet; New Chum and Victoria Company, 3,200 feet; New Chum Consolidated Company, 3,099 feet; New Chum Railway Company, 3,081 feet; Eureka, 3,050 feet; Carlisle, 2,930 feet. It thus appears that the greatest depth to which the earth's crust has been pierced in this colony by a shaft is about 3,500 feet. All these mines are at Bendigo.

1610. Some years ago a silver mine was worked at St. Arnaud, Silver in Au-
Victoria, but after a time it ceased to be remunerative, and the Asian
workings were abandoned. Since the establishment of a branch of Colonies
the Royal Mint in Melbourne, a certain quantity of silver has been
extracted annually from the crude gold lodged there for coining, and
latterly the whole quantity of silver produced in Victoria has been
from that source. It is difficult to obtain reliable information
respecting silver produce, as, in consequence of the silver being generally
associated with lead and other metals, it is sometimes found economical
to send the ore in a concentrated form to Europe for smelting. For
South Australia* no definite returns are available; and but little
silver has been raised in Western Australia. The following, so far
as it is known, are the quantities (in fine ounces) raised in Victoria,
New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, during
the 36 years ended with 1898:—

SILVER RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1863 TO 1898.

Year or Period.	Victoria.†	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.†	New Zealand.†
1863 to 1865	...	...	...	...	...
1866 to 1870	10,165	...	...	...	...
1871 to 1875	8,187	...	...	...	...
1876 to 1880	58,106	14,621	...	...	...
1881 to 1885	116,042	318,432	...	...	...
1886 to 1890	119,442	335,734	...	...	...
1891 to 1895	136,321	1,060,771	2,771,733‡	...	...
1894	208,393	30,753,233	...	...	...
1895	50,909	75,659,842	...	...	...
1896	50,647	17,195,000	930,116\$	168,500	48,186
1897	52,975	12,340,500	163,410	4,304,500	223,174
1898	69,633	13,408,000	223,759	1,694,900	110,244
1898	83,756	12,755,000	279,300	1,011,800	82,943
Total to end of 1898	861,020	147,104,833||	4,319,235	10,102,950	1,378,942

* It is known that in South Australia, 1,620 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £23,342, were raised in the ten years ended with 1891.
† In Victoria and New Zealand, nearly all the silver produced has been extracted from crude gold.
‡ Figures for Tasmania are only rough estimates.
§ For the four years, 1891 to 1894.
|| No official statement having been published in New South Wales of the quantity of silver raised in that colony for the eleven years ended with 1898, the quantities for that period have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from information supplied by the secretaries of the leading mines and smelting companies to the end of 1893; and after that year, from the best available data.

Value of
silver raised
in Austral-
asia.

Broken Hill
silver
mines.

1611. The total quantity of silver raised in five of the colonies, commencing with the year 1863, was estimated to be 196,624,950 ozs., which would represent a value, at 3s. 1d.* per fine oz., of £30,313,000.

1612. The bulk of the silver raised in Australasia is from the Broken Hill mines, situated in New South Wales, at or near the Barrier Ranges, close to the eastern frontier of South Australia. The principal mine is that of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which has a capital of £384,000 in 960,000 shares of 8s. each, fully paid up.† From the time of the formation of this company on the 13th August, 1885, to the 30th November, 1898, the ore treated (including moisture) amounted to 3,900,212 tons, the total yield of which was 367,970 tons of lead, 96,340,383 fine ozs. of silver, 41,999 ozs. of gold, and 4,043 tons of copper; of which 5,565,230 ozs. of silver, 30,993 tons of lead, 14,841 ozs. of gold, and 450 tons of copper were produced in the year 1897-8.‡ During the year 1897-8, the net furnace return per ton of ore treated was 16·83 per cent. of lead, and 13·28 ozs. of silver; whilst the average since the commencement was 11·89 per cent. of lead, and 24·70 ozs. of silver—the total treated having reached nearly 4,000,000 tons. Considerable attention has been given to the economical treatment of sulphide ores. The deepest shaft in the mine is over 900 feet. The dividends and bonuses paid, together with profits resulting from sales of outlying portions of the company's property, allotted to shareholders since the commencement, have amounted in value to £9,168,000, of which £6,848,000 were dividends and cash bonuses. For the six months ended with November, 1898, the profits amounted to £122,152, and the mine paid dividends to the amount of £144,000. The number of men permanently employed at and in connexion with the mine at Broken Hill on 31st May, 1894 (the latest date for which figures are available), was 3,352 (as against 2,938 twelve months previous), of whom 998 (as against 1,099 in 1893) were underground, 458 surface miners, and 647 contractors' men (quarrying, &c.), 738 were smelters, 198 were engaged on general construction and repairs, 104 on the amalgamating mill, 84 on crushing and chloridizing works, 61 on leaching works, and 64 on miscellaneous works. The mine wages and salaries paid during the half-year ended 30th November, 1898 (including contracts) amounted to £185,748; coal, coke, and limestone, £96,605; freight and charges on products, £71,724; and £47,935 sundry expenses; amounting to £402,012 as the total working account.

Price of
silver in
Melbourne.

1613. During the year ended 30th November, 1898, the average price obtained from the sale of refined silver (·996 fine) by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company was 2s. 5d. per oz., or nearly ¼d. less than what would have been received at the London market prices.

Cost of
treating
silver ores.

1614. The average cost of treating ore, including all charges, from the time of its arrival on the smelter floors to the delivery of the bullion on truck, at the Broken Hill mines during the six months

* This was the average price for fine silver during the last seven years, as computed from an average of 2s. 10d. per oz. standard.

† Prior to the 12th February, 1899, the share capital was £330,000, divided into 160,000 shares of £2 each. Of the present shares 160,000 are registered in London.

‡ A considerable quantity of silver is also obtained from other Broken Hill mines; thus, in 1893 they raised 3,848,082 ozs. of silver and (exclusive of the British Broken Hill mine) 17,876 tons of lead.

Production.

97

ended 31st May, 1894, was £1 8s. 2d., per net ton of ore, made up of the following items:—Coke, 13s. 3½d.; limestone, 6s. 0½d.; coal, 1s. 3½d.; castings, 2½d.; stores, 4d.; water, 2½d.; labour, 6s. 3½d.; superintendence and assaying, 2½d.; ironstone and scrap iron, 2½d.; all other items (rates, &c.), 1½d. At Port Pirie, S.A., the cost of smelting a ton of dry ore was only 17s. 7½d., and at Broken Hill £1 3s. 1½d. per ton; whilst the cost for separating and refining was £1 9s. 3½d. per ton. During the year 1893-4, the value per ton of ore treated was £4 5s. 4d., whilst the cost of production was £1 12s. 2d., resulting in a net profit of £2 13s. 2d.

1615. The next table, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from Mr. Leech's Mint Report for 1898, and shows that the world's production of silver during the three years ended with 1897 averaged about 173 millions ozs. per annum, whilst the returns for 1897 show an increase on those for 1895 and 1896 of upwards of 13 million ozs. per annum; the largest quantities raised in 1897 being in Mexico and the United States and the next largest in Bolivia, Australasia, and Peru:—

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1895 TO 1897.

Countries.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	ozs. fine.	ozs. fine.	ozs. fine.
Australasia	13,711,730	15,473,462	14,376,290
Europe—			
Greece	1,139,041	1,028,609	1,028,609
Russia	401,646	336,127	284,625
Sweden	38,130	17,822	20,728
Norway	195,525	162,198	162,198
Germany	5,818,106	5,890,500	5,498,135
Austria-Hungary	2,184,265	1,863,921	1,970,332
Turkey	260,958	225,225	225,225
Italy	183,655	875,763	737,163
France	566,346	525,628	525,628
Spain	3,529,582	5,779,357	5,779,357
Great Britain	280,371	262,567	232,108
Asia—Japan	2,165,084	2,507,532	2,507,532
America—			
Canada	1,775,658	3,205,343	5,558,446
United States	55,726,945	58,834,800	53,860,000
Mexico	46,962,738	45,646,424	53,903,180
Central America	1,546,875	1,546,875	1,546,875
Colombia	1,687,950	1,687,950	1,687,950
Peru	3,162,973	2,254,021	9,784,680
Bolivia	21,999,966	15,000,000	15,000,000
Chile	5,031,907	6,440,569	383,470
Argentine Republic	328,170	7,734	7,734
Ecuador	7,734		
The World	168,705,355	168,491,935	181,520,834

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1898, pages 270 and 271, where the quantities are given in fine ounces. total production in 1898 was 169,409,273 fine ounces.

Value of
the world's
silver
produce,
1895-7.

1616. At 2s. 6d. per oz.* the quantity of silver raised in the world during 1897 would be worth £22,690,000. The quantity raised in the three years ended with 1897 would be worth £69,163,000 at 2s. 8d. per oz. If the former ratio to gold (i.e., 15½ to 1) were restored, as proposed by some bimetallists, this would increase the value of the world's annual production by £27,000,000.

World's
production
of gold and
silver, 1851-
1897.

1617. Since 1851 almost equal quantities of gold have been contributed by Australasia and the United States, or more than one-third in each case of the production of the whole world, the total quantity of which has probably amounted in the last 47 years to nearly 299 million ozs. During the same period one-third of the world's production of silver has also been obtained in the United States, and a somewhat smaller quantity from Mexico, whilst the quantity from Australasia (the mines of which are of recent growth) was equal to little more than a twenty-fourth of the world's production, amounting to over 3,485 million ozs. In connexion with the remarkable depreciation of silver before alluded to,* it is important to note that, whilst the annual production of gold has not increased, having stood at nearly 6½ million ozs. during the decade 1851-60 and at the same during 1881-97, the annual production of silver rose, notwithstanding its declining value, from less than 30 million ozs. during 1851-60 to nearly 182 million ozs. in 1897. The following are the figures for successive decennial or quinquennial periods from 1851 to 1890, also for the years 1891 to 1897 :—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER (IN OUNCES TROY),
1851 TO 1897.
(000's omitted.)

Period.	Australasia. †	United States. ‡	Russia. ‡	Other Countries. ‡	Total.
* GOLD.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1851 to 1860 ...	27,253,	26,670,	8,250,	5,140,	67,313,
1861 to 1865 ...	12,915.	10,720,	3,870,	2,675,	30,180,
1866 to 1870 ...	12,151,	12,215,	4,830,	2,485,	31,681,
1871 to 1875 ...	11,526,	9,476,	5,664,	2,354,	29,020,
1876 to 1880 ...	8,257,	9,531,	6,531,	2,760,	27,079,
1881 to 1885 ...	7,595,	7,730,	5,760,	4,178,	25,253,
1886 to 1890 ...	7,584,	8,070,	5,311,	6,764,	27,729,
1891 ...	1,673,	1,605,	1,167,	2,017,	6,462,
1892 ...	1,809,	1,596,	1,200,	2,519,	7,124,
1893 ...	1,681,	1,740,	1,345,	2,797,	7,563,
1894 ...	1,953,	1,911,	1,167,	3,640,	8,671,
1895 ...	2,091,	2,255,	1,398,	3,795,	9,539,
1896 ...	2,121,	2,568,	1,042,	4,009,	9,740,
1897 ...	2,557,	2,775,	1,125,	4,896,	11,353,
Total Gold ...	101,166,	98,862,	48,650,	50,029,	298,707,

* In 1897 the average price per oz. paid by the British Mint for silver bullion for coinage (standard silver) was slightly more than 2s. 3½d., and for the three years 1895-7 it was 2s. 5½d. See table following paragraph 559 ante.

† Crude gold.

‡ Fine ounces since 1892.

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at over 22½, since then, however, it has shown an annual decline, and in 1898 was only 12 times that of gold :—

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD, 1873-98.

(000's omitted.)

Years.	Gold (Value).	Silver.		Proportion in Quantity of Silver Produced to 1 of Gold.
		Quantity.	Value.	
	£	Fine ozs.	£	
1873	20,042,	63,267,	17,108,	13·4
1874	18,906,	55,300,	14,724,	12·4
1875	20,313,	62,262,	16,162,	13·0
1876	21,604,	67,753,	16,317,	13·3
1877	23,750,	62,648,	15,675,	11·2
1878	24,792,	73,476,	17,634,	12·6
1879	22,708,	74,250,	17,371,	13·9
1880	22,188,	74,791,	17,841,	14·3
1881	21,458,	78,890,	18,704,	15·6
1882	21,250,	86,470,	20,465,	17·3
1883	19,875,	89,177,	20,622,	19·1
1884	21,187,	81,597,	18,920,	16·4
1885	22,583,	91,652,	20,326,	17·3
1886	22,083,	93,276,	19,328,	18·0
1887	22,036,	96,124,	19,590,	18·5
1888	22,958,	108,827,	21,288,	20·1
1889	25,726,	125,420,	24,431,	20·7
1890	25,096,	134,380,	29,395,	22·7
1891	26,283,	143,994,	29,638,	23·3
1892	28,929,	151,949,	27,699,	22·6
1893	32,462,	162,705,	24,235,	21·5
1894	37,213,	168,827,	22,254,	19·5
1895	40,946,	168,706,	23,021,	17·7
1896	41,808,	168,491,	24,045,	17·3
1897	48,726,	181,520,	22,690,	16·0
1898	68,982,	169,410,	20,735,	12·3

NOTE.—The figures in this table, except those in the last column and the produce of Australasia, have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and have been derived from the United States Mint Reports, where the values have been given in dollars, which have been reduced to sterling money.

Relative
values of
gold and
silver.

1619. The relative values of silver and gold have always been variable. Until comparatively recent years, however, the fluctuations have been but slight. In the 102 years, 1687 to 1789, the ratio of the value of the former to that of the latter was as high as 15·89 to 1, viz., in 1734; and as low as 14·14 to 1, viz., in 1760. After 1789 the ratio was never below 15 to 1, but until 1874 only twice rose above 16 to 1, viz., in 1812, when it rose to 16·11 to 1, and in 1813, when it rose to 16·25 to 1. Since 1873, the fall in the gold price of silver and consequent difference in value between the two metals has, with little intermission, been growing steadily year by year, reaching its maximum in 1898, when it took nearly 35 parts of silver to be equivalent to 1 part of gold. In 1890 the ratio fell suddenly to 19·8, owing, it is believed, to the artificial demand caused by large purchases of bullion

Production.

by the United States Treasury, but such appreciation did not last long; and in 1893 the ratio rose to 28·4, and with one exception (1896) has continued to rise ever since. The following figures show the relative values of the two metals in each of the 28 years, 1871 to 1898 :—

RELATIVE VALUE OF SILVER AS COMPARED WITH GOLD, 1871 TO 1898.*

	Ounces of Silver required to purchase 1 oz. of Gold.		Ounces of Silver required to purchase 1 oz. of Gold.
1871 ...	15·57	1885 ...	19·41
1872 ...	15·63	1886 ...	20·78
1873 ...	15·92	1887 ...	21·13
1874 ...	16·17	1888 ...	21·99
1875 ...	16·59	1889 ...	22·09
1876 ...	17·88	1890 ...	19·76
1877 ...	17·22	1891 ...	20·92
1878 ...	17·94	1892 ...	23·72
1879 ...	18·40	1893 ...	28·39
1880 ...	18·05	1894 ...	32·09
1881 ...	18·16	1895 ...	31·09
1882 ...	18·19	1896 ...	29·72
1883 ...	18·64	1897 ...	33·93
1884 ...	18·57	1898 ...	34·66

1620. Silver, tin, copper, antimony, lead, iron, and coal have been mined for at different times in Victoria, but with the exception of black and brown coal, and small quantities of tin and antimony, no minerals of importance were raised in 1898. The silver obtained in that year was, as has already been stated, extracted at the Mint during the process of refining the gold. The results of tin mining are believed to have proved disappointing, but the low yields are believed to be due rather to the method of treatment than to the poverty of the stone; the yield of this and other mines in 1898 amounted to 87 tons of tin ore, valued at £3,913. Some argentiferous and auriferous lead ores have recently been discovered near Casterton, which promise to give good yields. The following metals also exist in Victoria, but up to this date have not been discovered in paying quantities :—Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, lead, manganese, molybdenite, and marbles, as well as kaolin and zinc-blende. Various lime-stones and marbles, as well as kaolin and other clays, also exist, and have been worked to a certain extent.

1621. The coal raised in Victoria in 1898 amounted to 242,860 tons,† as compared with only 91,726 tons in 1893, showing an increase in 5 years of 151,134 tons, or 165 per cent., making a total yield up to the end of 1898 of 1,264,588 tons, valued at £680,046. An impetus has been given to coal-mining by the Government reducing the railway freights to ½d. per ton per mile or by about ¼d. less than the actual cost, and by preference being given in Government contracts to the

* Taken from the U.S. Mint Reports.
† Exclusive of 2,869 tons of brown coal valued at £767.

local products, as against the somewhat superior imported article. The principal mines are at Coal Creek, Korumburra, Jumbunna, Outtrim, and neighbouring districts, which had a population in 1898 of about 5,000. In these and other parts of Gippsland, the area of country containing seams of workable coal is about 100 square miles, in which, it is estimated, there are about 20 million tons of coal available.* The following statement shows the progress of the industry since 1892, also, for comparison, the quantity and value of coal imported in the seven years. It will be observed that in 1899 the colony produced one-third of the quantity required for local consumption.

COAL RAISED IN COLONY AND IMPORTED, 1892 TO 1899.

Year.	Raised in Colony.		Imported.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
				Official.†	Actual‡
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£
1892	23,363	20,044	739,703	675,047	520,874
1894	171,660	94,999	542,037	195,415	320,705
1896	226,562	113,012	502,972	194,035	289,733
1897	236,277	108,640	527,374	228,647	330,707
1898	242,860	103,099	562,329	257,688	393,630
1899	262,380	113,522	532,676	276,137	352,896

Coal raised
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1622 At the present time the coal-producing colonies of Australasia are, practically, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, whilst Victoria now raises about one-third of the quantity required for her own consumption. In these colonies nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions tons of coal were raised in 1898, of which New South Wales contributed three-fourths; as against over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions tons raised five years previously of which nearly four-fifths came from New South Wales. The total increase in the production of coal for the five years under review was 1,953,147 tons, or 44 per cent. The increase in New South Wales was 1,427,923 tons, or 44 per cent.; in Queensland, 143,531 tons, or 54 per cent.; in Tasmania, 15,074 tons, or 44 per cent.; in New Zealand, 215,485 tons, or 31 per cent.; and in Victoria, 151,134 tons, or 165 per cent. The following are the quantities returned as

* For further particulars about coal and lignite (or brown coal) and the economic value of Victorian coal for various purposes see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 515 to 517.

† Value according to Customs Return found by adding 10 per cent. to value in New South Wales as given by importers.

‡ Estimated value found by adding to cost at Newcastle the actual freight, insurance, primage, &c.

brought to the surface in each of those colonies during a series of years :—

Production.

COAL RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1898.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—				
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Victoria.
1876	1,319,918	50,627	6,100	...	1,095
1877	1,444,271	60,918	9,470	...	2,420
1878	1,575,497	52,580	12,311	162,218	Nil
1879	1,583,381	55,012	9,514	231,218	Nil
1880	1,466,180	58,052	11,163	299,923	3
1881	1,769,597	65,612	8,803	337,262	Nil
1882	2,109,282	74,436	8,872	378,272	10
1883	2,521,457	104,269	7,194	421,764	428
1884	2,749,109	129,980	5,334	480,831	3,280
1885	2,878,863	209,698	10,391	511,063	800
1886	2,830,175	228,656	27,763	534,353	86
1887	2,922,497	238,813	41,577	558,620	3,357
1888	3,203,444	311,412	40,300	613,895	8,573
1889	3,655,632	365,507	53,812	586,445	14,596
1890	3,060,876	338,344	45,524	637,397	22,834
1891	4,037,922	271,603	35,669	668,794	23,363
1892	3,780,968	257,803	34,042	673,315	91,726
1893	3,278,328	264,403	30,922	601,548	171,660
1894	3,672,076	270,705	33,349	719,546	194,227
1895	3,738,589	323,068	43,548	740,827	226,562
1896	3,909,517	371,390	42,530	840,713	236,277
1897	4,383,591	358,407	49,116	907,033	242,860
1898	4,706,251	407,934			

NOTE.—In 1898 Western Australia raised 3,280 tons.

1623. During 1898 the average value of coal at the pit's mouth was as follows :—Newcastle, New South Wales, 5s. 5d.; Queensland, 7s. 5d.; Western Australia, 10s.; Tasmania, 7s. 11d.; New Zealand, 10s.; Victoria, 8s. 5d. per ton.

1624. The following is a statement of the quantity of coal raised in various countries during one year, the returns being generally those for 1897, except where otherwise indicated. The total output for 1897 was 622,343,000 tons, or 8.9 per cent. more than that recorded for 1892—five years previously :—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1897.*		Tons.
Country.		
United Kingdom	...	202,130,000
United States	...	178,769,000
Germany	...	118,538,000
France	...	30,303,000
Austria-Hungary	...	35,282,000
Belgium	...	21,189,000
Russia	...	11,027,000
Australasia (1898)	...	6,319,000
Other Countries	...	18,786,000
Total	...	622,343,000

* The figures in this table (except those for Australasia) have been derived from The Statistical Year-Book of Canada for 1899.

Minerals
other than
gold raised.

1625. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1898 :—

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD,
1851 TO 1898.

Name of Metals or Mineral.	Estimated Value.		
	1851 to 1897.	Year 1898.	Total.
	£	£	£
Silver	144,003	9,300	145,857*
Black coal	576 947	103,099	680,046
Brown coal	15,926	767	16,693
Lignite	3,086	...	3,086
Copper ore	206,395	...	206,395
Tin ore	691,187	3,913	695,100
Antimony ore	176,664	510	177,174
Silver-lead ore	5,520	240	5,760
Iron ore	12,540	...	12,540
Diamonds	108	...	108
Sapphires, &c.	630	...	630
Gypsum	497	...	497
Magnesite	12	...	12
Kaolin	7,504	...	7,504
Infusorial earth	686	280	960
Clays (brick)	199,398	2,500†	201,898‡
„ (pottery)	28,545	2,000†	30,545‡
Building stones (basalt, sandstone, granite, slate, flagging, &c. ...	2,893,089	20,000†	2,913,089‡
Total	4,962,731	142,609	5,105,340

NOTE.—The greater part of the information given in this return has been taken from the Report of the Secretary for Mines and Water Supply for 1898.

Miners for
minerals
other than
gold.

1626. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining Department, was the number of men engaged in searching for various kinds of minerals and metals other than gold§ at the end of 1898. As compared with 1893, the figures show an increase of 333 in the miners for coal and lignite, and of 4 in those for silver and lead, but a decrease of 27 in those for tin ; the net increase being 251 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1898.

Number of Miners.			Number of Miners.		
Black coal ... ..	...	887	Silver lead ore ... ..	...	10
Brown coal ... ..	...	6	Antimony ore ... ..	...	11
Tin ore ... ..	...	14	Infusorial earth ... ..	...	2
			Total ... ..	...	930

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint.

† Estimated.

‡ From 1866 only.

§ For number of gold miners, see paragraph 153 ante.

Production.

983

1627. In New South Wales the number of hands employed in coal mining alone in 1898 was 10,258; whilst the average output of coal was about 458 tons per miner, as compared with 887 miners with an average output of 274 tons per miner in Victoria.

1628. The revenue derived from the gold-fields amounted to *Rev. from fields* £25,286 in 1893-4, and £24,521 in 1897-8. The amounts are made up of the following items:—

REVENUE FROM GOLD-FIELDS, 1893-4 TO 1897-8.

Source of Revenue.		1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
Miners' rights ...	...	£	£	£	£	£
Business licences ...	...	9,502	6,063	9,302	8,677	6,063
Rents for leases of auriferous and mineral lands ...	...	115	120	155	148	120
Rents for mining on private property ...	...	10,871	12,181	12,125	14,149	12,181
Water-right and searching licences ...	...	1,839	3,316	2,398	2,613	3,216
Fees for leases ...	...	1,595	844	1,029	843	844
Total ...	...	1,314	1,997	1,507	1,949	1,997
		25,286	24,521	26,516	28,379	24,521

1629. The mining industry has always been assisted by votes of *Aid to mining* money from the general revenue, the details of which appear in Part *Finance ante*,* for the five or six years ended June, 1898. In the succeeding year, 1898-9, the expenditure on this industry was £59,021, principally for the cost of the Mining Department itself, on which £35,161 was spent; £13,513 on an allowance to the Railway Department for the carriage of coal; £5,575 on underground surveys; and the balance of £4,772 on other items. During the period from 1875-6 to 1879-80 the sum of £21,050 has been repaid; the balance (£19,813) companies, but only £1,237 has been repaid; the balance (£19,813) being written off as non-recoverable. In addition to the above expenditure, advances were made to assist mining enterprise from Loan moneys under Acts 1451 and 1566. Under the former Act, £140,000 was authorized, and the expenditure to the end of June, 1900, amounted to £111,233, principally on advances to mining companies, which exhausted £35,235; for cutting tracks, £25,556; for draining metalliferous areas, £17,000; as advances to miners for prospecting, £11,000; and the balance on various miscellaneous works. Under Act 1566 £170,000 was authorized, and the total amount expended to the end of June, 1900, was £41,294, the chief expenditure being for pioneer work in connexion with mining, and £20,000—the whole amount

* See pages 123 and 178 *ante*.

authorized—for the purchase of the patent rights of the cyanide process. The following table shows the details of the items referred to :—

**ADVANCES TO MINING COMPANIES FROM LOAN MONIES ON
MINING ENTERPRISE TO 30TH JUNE, 1900.**

	Amount Authorized.	Amount Expended.
UNDER TREASURY BONDS ACT 1896 (1451).		
	£	£
Advances to companies for development of mining—		
Preliminary expenses		232
For draining metalliferous areas		17,000
Advances to companies		35,235
Construction of roads and tracks for mining—		
Preliminary expenses		544
Formation of roads		8,149
Cutting tracks	140,000	25,556
Plant for testing metalliferous material, including expenses		7,873
Construction of races and dams for gold sluicing		2,242
Advances to miners for prospecting		11,534
Disseminating information in Great Britain, &c.		1,837
Expenses of Exhibition		1,031
Total expenditure	140,000	111,233
UNDER ACT 62 VICT. 1566.		
Carrying on pioneer mining, procuring machinery, &c.	60,000	16,842
Purchase of cyanide process patent rights	20,000	20,000
Construction of roads and tracks for mining purposes	45,000	...
Construction of races and dams	12,000	...
Advances to miners for prospecting	15,000	2,915
Disseminating mining information in the colony and in other countries	5,000	362
Advances to assist in developing pigments	1,000	640
Equipping schools of mines with mining appliances	12,000	535
Total expenditure	170,000	41,294

Diamond
drills.

1630. In 1894, inclusive of the cost of wear and tear of diamonds, £26,065 was spent on working diamond drills, of which £16,087 was expended in gold prospecting, and £9,978 in coal prospecting. The average cost of boring with diamond drills was 13s. 0½d. per foot, and with other machines on contract, 3s. 6¾d. per foot. The average cost of boring for coal alone with diamond drills was 11s. 6d.

Operations
of diamond
drills.

1631. Of the eighteen diamond drills belonging to the Mining Department, seven were engaged in prospecting for gold and eleven for coal at the end of December, 1894. The number of bores made in 1894 was 157, viz., 136 in search of gold, and 21 in search of coal; the aggregate depth bored was 23,348 feet for gold, and 18,793 feet for coal.

1632. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victoria mines and quarries in 1894 to 1898 is summarized as follows :—

Production.

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1894 to 1898.

Product.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ...	2,694,720	2,960,344	3,220,348	3,251,064	3,349,028
Other minerals ...	113,632	122,980	117,049	149,384	142,609
Stone from quarries...	19,100	18,048	23,326	18,360	19,182
Total ...	2,827,452	3,101,372	3,360,723	3,418,808	3,510,819

1633. The estimated value of the principal items of agricultural pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria, during each of the last twenty-five years, is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends, fluctuates from year to year.* The decreased valuation in 1893 is principally due to the adoption of a fresh basis of calculation, which gave a much lower but, it is believed, a more accurate result. In several of the years the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE, 1874 TO 1898.

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.†	Mining Produce.‡	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1874	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,944
1877	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633
1878	4,912,745	8,360,265	3,211,990	16,485,000
1879	4,912,745	6,375,965	3,136,527	15,387,805
1880	5,875,313	9,855,800	3,397,661	18,648,482
1881	5,395,021	8,684,218	3,533,658	18,111,750
1882	5,893,874	9,297,812	3,681,245	19,419,029
1883	6,439,972	10,203,914	3,357,252	20,933,309
1884	7,372,143	9,887,229	3,228,738	19,681,494
1885	6,565,527	8,049,679	2,839,120	19,259,311
1886	7,118,388	8,911,336	2,711,024	19,011,191
1887	7,260,735	8,651,599	2,687,098	18,391,877
1888	7,078,653	9,016,573	2,682,444	18,329,198
1889	6,601,601	9,063,910	2,503,272	19,596,747
1890	7,845,739	10,105,498	2,726,433	20,588,081
1891	7,800,139	10,237,952§	2,785,201	20,511,882§
1892	7,770,658	10,092,558	2,827,452	20,023,392
1893	7,204,401	7,676,129§	3,101,372	15,684,248§
1894	5,222,918	7,057,710	3,360,723	14,951,948
1895	5,006,786	7,896,335	3,418,808	17,053,873
1896	6,056,166	7,663,065	3,510,819	17,915,778
1897	6,891,990	6,391,583		16,703,211
1898	6,892,820	7,216,919		17,381,033
1898	6,653,295			

* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 1417.
 † Pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by farmers as graziers and squatters.
 ‡ Including the value of stone raised from quarries.
 § Revised in 1891, and again in 1895, giving on each occasion, but essential.

Agricultural,
pastoral,
mining,
and manu-
facturing
produce.

1634. The census taken on the 5th April, 1891, enabled an approximate return to be made of the value of articles manufactured in the twelve months prior to that date, and the net result has already been stated to be £10,694,106.* Since the census there has been an increase of about 5 per cent. in the number of hands employed, and on the assumption that the manufacturing produce has increased in the same proportion, the value in 1898 would be £11,229,000, which amount being added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a total of the gross value of the agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for the year 1898, amounting in the aggregate to £28,610,000.

Annual value
of other
miscel-
laneous
products

1635. In addition to the foregoing, there are numerous other products concerning which it is difficult to obtain information, but an attempt has been made to estimate the annual value of some of them—such as poultry, game, fish, timber, and a total is arrived at of nearly 2½ millions sterling, or about the same as the mining industry, as follows:—

VALUE OF MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS, 1894-5 TO 1897-8.

—	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.
	£	£	£	£
Honey and wax ...	23,605	5,171	12,575	4,091
Poultry ...	2,257,300	2,257,300	2,257,300	2,257,300
Rabbits and hares ...	52,991	93,127	135,890	168,273
Wild fowl ...	13,768	8,006	9,947	3,976
Kangaroo and opossum skins (net exports only)	16,037	264	4,964	12,658
Fish ...	65,678	57,140	60,095	73,544
Timber (product of forest saw-mills only) ...	101,556	104,115	78,619	104,734
Bark (wattle) ...	100,184	82,589	92,356	71,344
Total ...	2,631,119	2,607,712	2,651,746	2,695,920

Annual
wealth from
poultry.

1636. The principal miscellaneous product, for which an estimate is given, is poultry. The importance of this industry has perhaps never been fully realized, as its value as estimated is nearly two-thirds of that of the mining production, and is about the same as the total wool production of the colony, according to the returns of the last Census (1891). The number of owners of poultry were, 142,797; and the number of poultry, 4,097,094, giving an average of 28 to each owner. The results which have been arrived at, after careful computation, thus show a gross annual income to each poultry owner of £15 16s. 2d., or of 11s. 3½d. per fowl, as compared with a capital outlay of say 3s. 6d. This return from a single fowl is very striking, considering that the wool produced in the colony in 1898, only gave a gross annual return per sheep of 3s. 6½d., and it would thus appear that the yearly income from a

* See paragraph 1586 ante.



To arrive at these results, the total value of imports and exports have been reduced by the value of the re-export trade (exports of other than home production) as shown by the customs returns of the two colonies, except in regard to the following articles, for which the customs returns could not be relied on, and for which the net import or net export (as the case may be) is substituted:—Wool, gold, live stock, hides and skins, wheat and flour, and butter. By net import or export is meant the difference between the gross imports and gross exports of any article:—

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891 TO 1898.

Year.	Victoria.				New South Wales.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of—		Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
			Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891 ..	14,653,414	8,948,549	5,704,865	..	19,102,491	19,663,114	560,623
1892 ..	10,807,765	7,847,766	2,959,999	..	15,374,862	16,570,593	1,196,731
1893 ..	6,721,502	6,746,239	..	24,737	11,608,464	16,422,652	4,814,188
1894 ..	6,740,658	8,296,605	..	1,555,947	10,407,111	15,182,843	4,775,732
1895 ..	6,637,966	8,713,354	..	2,075,388	10,189,540	16,131,910	5,942,370
1896 ..	8,306,782	7,950,463	356,319	..	13,204,206	15,653,045	2,448,839
1897 ..	9,031,199	10,316,387	..	1,285,188	13,749,000	15,755,782	2,006,782
1898 ..	9,891,486	8,994,828	896,658	..	13,355,176	16,549,733	3,194,557

Large exports of wool, coal, and silver in New South Wales.

1639. The excess in the exports from New South Wales over those from Victoria is more than accounted for under three articles, viz., wool, coal, and silver—lead metal and ore. The values of the exports of these articles in 1898 were as follow:—

Article.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
	£	£
Wool	2,228,476	8,368,700
Coal ... ..	...	962,668
Silver, &c. ... ..	...	1,723,337
Total of three articles ...	2,228,476	11,054,705

Patents.

1640. The patents for inventions applied for in 1898 numbered 955, or 85 less than in 1897, and also less than in 1896, but greater than in any other year since 1891. The greatest amount of business was transacted in 1896 and 1897. Since 1854 the total number of patents

applied for has been 15,856. The business done since 1st March 1890, when the new Patents Act came into force was as follows:—

PATENTS 1890 TO 1898.—PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED UNDER THE NEW PATENT ACT, 1ST MARCH, 1890.

Year.	Applications Received.	Patents Granted.
1890 (ten months only)...		
1891 ...	855	515
1892 ...	956	556
1893 ...	882	539
1894 ...	830	467
1895 ...	853	458
1896 ...	866	491
1897 ...	1,048	627
1898 ...	1,040	628
	955	572

1641. The first Victorian Copyright Act* came into force in December, 1869. Copyrights—especially those for literary productions—had been increasingly numerous during the eleven or twelve years ended with 1894 during which period they averaged about 690 per annum; whereas prior to 1883 the largest number registered in one year was 347, and since 1894 the highest was 440 in 1896, while the number fell to as low as 315 in 1898. The following copyrights have been registered since the passing of the original Act:—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1898.

Subject of Copyright.		Copyrights Registered.					
		Prior to 1894.	During—				
			1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
DESIGNS.							
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—	419	18	19	37	40	32	
Metals	132	5	4	7	8	18	
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster	23	1	3	1	1	1	
Glass	24	4	1	1	1	1	
Earthenware	105	5	2	5	11	6	
Ivory, bone, papier-mâché, &c	29	3	1	3	2	...	
Woven fabrics	21	1	1	1	...	...
Miscellaneous							
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.							
Literary works	6,832	835	289	264	171		
Dramatic	152	6	5	4	5		
Musical	120	2	12	19	7	11	

* 33 Vict. No. 360, repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1076.

* 33 Vict. No. 350, repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1076.

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1898—continued.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.					
	Prior to 1894.	During.				
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
WORKS OF ART.						
Paintings	16	...	3	2	...	...
Drawings	44	2	5	5	4	3
Engravings	1,395	6	3	13	28	51
Photographs	1,304	29	39	59	36	16
Sculpture	9	1	...	...	2	...
Total	10,625	918	387	440	405	315

**Trade
marks.**

1642. Provision for the registration of trade marks was established under *The Trade Marks Registration Act* 1876, which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The law has since been amended, and is now embodied in the Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1146). The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade mark is *primâ facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connexion with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1898, 5,802 trade marks were submitted for registration, and 4,465 were registered. During the year 1898 the number submitted was 421, or 43 less than in 1897, and the number registered was 350, or 40 less than in 1893.

PART 8.—DEFENCES.

1643. The Military Forces of Victoria consist of Permanent Forces, [†] Militia, and Volunteer Forces. The Permanent Forces are made up of the Head-quarters Staff, the Victoria Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery, the Permanent Section of the Engineer Corps, and the Permanent Staff of the Militia, Mounted Rifles, Rangers, Scottish Regiment, Cadets, and Staff Clerks; the Militia embrace the Head-quarters Staff, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Ambulance, Army Service Corps, and Medical Staff; and the Volunteer Forces comprise the Mounted Rifles, Victorian Rangers, Scottish Regiment, and Senior Cadet Battalion.* During 1899 the strength of the various corps in all cases approximated closely to the establishment, which is as follows :—

MILITARY FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1899.

Corps.				Total all Ranks.
PERMANENT.				
Head-quarters Staff...	...	...	...	4
Victoria Regiment, R.A.A. ...	...	...	...	289
Permanent Section, Victorian Engineers	...	...	...	35
Permanent Staff of Militia	...	...	...	33
Mounted Rifles	...	...	...	11
Victorian Rangers	...	...	...	12
Scottish Regiment	...	...	...	1
Cadet Corps	...	...	...	2
Military Staff Clerks	...	...	...	6
Total Permanent Forces				393
MILITIA.				
Head-quarters Staff	...	...	...	7
Field Artillery—Three Batteries	...	...	...	269
Garrison Artillery—	...	...	...
a. Western Brigade—	...	...	...
Geelong Artillery, 2 cos.	...	...	...	249
Western Artillery, 1 co.	...	...	...	144
b. Metropolitan Brigade—	...	...	...
Staff	...	...	...	1
North Melbourne Artillery, 2 cos.	...	...	...	186
Williamstown Artillery, 1 co....	...	...	...	102
Harbor Trust Artillery, 2 cos.	...	...	...	186
Victorian Engineers—Submarine Mining Company	...	...	...	84
" " " " Queenscliff	...	...	...	20
Infantry Brigade—	...	...	...	75
Staff	...	...	...	2
1st Battalion, Melbourne	...	...	...	455
2nd Battalion, " "	...	...	...	455
3rd Battalion, Ballarat	...	...	...	455
4th Battalion, Castlemaine	...	...	...	301
5th Battalion, Bendigo	...	...	...	301
Ambulance Corps	...	...	...	46
Army Service Corps	...	...	...	50
Medical Staff	...	...	...	16
Total Militia...				3,404

* An account of the system of Defence in Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II, paragraph 649.

MILITARY FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1899—continued.

Corps.						Total all Ranks.
VOLUNTEERS.						
Mounted Rifles	...	...	...	...	...	800
Victorian Rangers	...	...	...	...	...	850
Scottish Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	452
Senior Cadet Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	488
						2,590
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	6,387

Establish-
ment of
naval
forces.

1644. The Naval Force of the colony consists of a Permanent Force and a Naval Brigade, with an establishment as follows:—

NAVAL FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1899.

Permanent Force 157 Officers and Men.

Naval Brigade 152 "

Ships of
naval
forces.

1645. The naval flotilla consists of six ships and torpedo boats, Provision has also been made to arm two steamers as scouts when required for active service, which have accordingly been fitted so as to carry quick-firing guns. The following are the names of the vessels:—

VICTORIAN WAR VESSELS, 1899.

Cerberus—Double-screw iron armour-plated turret ship.

Countess of Hopetoun—Steel torpedo boat.

Childers, Nepean, and Lonsdale—Steel torpedo boats.

Gordon—Torpedo launch.

Harbor Trust tug-boat, iron.

Harbor Trust hopper-barge, iron.

Harbor Trust hopper-barge, iron.

Torpedo launches.

Expenditure
on defences,
1898-9.

1646. The following table shows the total expenditure on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1899. The total was about £11,345 more than in the preceding year, but over £44,000 less than in 1893-4:—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1898-9.

CIVIL STAFF.						£	£
Salaries and pay	...	...	...	...	...	5,931	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	695	
							6,626
NAVAL FORCES.							
Permanent Forces—Salaries and pay	...	...	...	...	...	18,587	
" " Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	5,374	
							23,961
Naval Brigade—Pay	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	
" " Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	802	
							2,062

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1898-9—continued.

MILITARY FORCES.

	£	£
Head-quarters Staff—Pay ...	2,828	
" " Contingencies ...	517	
Permanent Staff (instructors and adjutants)—Pay ...	4,710	3,343
" " Contingencies ...	734	
Military Staff Clerks—Pay ...	952	5,444
" " Contingencies ...	62	
Victoria Regiment, R.A.A.—Pay ...	21,000	1,014
" " Contingencies ...	9,775	
Victorian Engineers—Pay ...	4,602	30,775
" " Contingencies ...	844	
Militia pay, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Submarine Mining Company (Queenscliff Section), and Field Company, Infantry, &c.	21,700	5,446
Militia contingencies, effective allowance, horsing guns, band allowances, &c.	10,874	
Cadet Corps—Pay ...	705	32,574
" " Contingencies ...	1,497	
Mounted Rifles—Pay ...	2,000	2,202
" " Contingencies ...	4,499	
Victorian Rangers—Pay ...	2,142	6,499
" " Contingencies ...	4,283	
Rifle Clubs—Contingencies ...	...	6,425
Warlike stores, accoutrements, &c., and rail transport ...	4,354	1,000
Chase-hooping heavy ordnance ...	7,123	
Easter camp and course instruction, Submarine Mining Company	...	11,477
Expenses officers despatched to England for instruction	...	2,800
Annual Grant and Queen's Prize, V.R.A.	769	
Railway Department, passes to members	425	
Ammunition fund recoup ...	276	
Compensation, &c., for injuries on duty, &c., Permanent and Militia Forces	5,200	
Refund of duty, Colonial Ammunition Company	1,148	
Competitions in Gunnery ...	26	
Total Expenditure Victorian Defences*	299	
DEFENCE WORKS AND BUILDINGS.	8,143	
Erection and inspection of forts, repairs drill rooms, &c.	149,791	
	9,047	

* Exclusive of works and buildings.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1898-9—*continued*.

AUSTRALASIAN DEFENCE FORCES.		£	£
Annual contribution maintenance Auxiliary Squadron ...		33,222	
" subsidy toward defence Thursday Island (Qld.)...		4,225	
" " " " King George's Sound (W.A.)		1,300	
			38,747
Total Expenditure Defences, 1898-9 ...	...	...	197,583

Expenditure
on defences,
1852 to
1898-9.

1647. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences in various periods during the last 47½ years will be found in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES, 1852 TO 1898-9.

Period.	Ordinary Expenditure. (Maintenance.)		Construction and Main- tenance of Buildings, Fortifica- tions, War- ship, &c.	Australasian Defences.		Total.
	Military.	Naval.		Construc- tion.	Main- tenance.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1852 to 1855 ...	353,490	3,974	72,788	...	...	430,232
1856 to 1864 ...	525,000	123,000	233,000	...	...	881,000
1865 to 1874-5	419,619	158,198	139,993	...	...	717,810
1875-6 to 1884-5	495,127	246,924	499,756	...	...	1,241,807
1885-6 ...	132,052	37,886	150,000	...	...	319,938
1886-7 ...	118,918	38,324	147,522	...	...	304,764
1887-8 ...	134,445	39,913	147,761	...	...	322,119
1888-9 ...	126,051	46,578	173,994	...	...	346,623
1889-90 ...	152,985	44,192	153,644	...	...	350,821
1890-91 ...	191,697	45,287	57,983	...	37,723	332,690
1891-2 ...	170,861	46,611	29,610	4,314*	37,633	289,029
1892-3 ...	137,122	43,519	17,860	...	39,144†	237,645
1893-4 ...	118,691	40,675	8,570	7,915‡	39,297†	215,148
1894-5 ...	114,278	38,741	6,281	139‡	39,362†	196,801
1895-6 ...	97,666	27,759	5,874	...	38,282†	169,581
1896-7 ...	109,173	27,592	7,107	...	37,777†	181,649
1897-8 ...	114,292	26,391	6,620	...	37,013†	184,316
1898-9 ...	123,768	26,023	9,047	...	38,747†	197,585
Total ...	3,635,235	1,061,587	1,867,410	12,368	344,978	6,921,575
Arms, ammunition, and stores generally, unapportioned to particular years, prior to 1874 ...						47,408
Value of land certificates granted to Volunteers prior to 1874 ...						139,883
Grand Total ...						7,108,866

NOTE.—The totals, which are derived from the departmental accounts, do not exactly agree in all cases with those taken from the Treasurer's Finance Statement, and shown on pages 165 and 166 *ante*, owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous. For expenditure in each year prior to 1889-90, see issue of this work for 1893, paragraph 682.

* Fortifications at King George's Sound.

† Including contributions towards cost of maintenance of garrison at King George's Sound—£1,186 in 1892-3, £1,136 in 1893-4, £1,285 in 1894-5, £1,150 in 1895-6, £1,165 in 1896-7, £1,175 in 1897-8, and £1,300 in 1898-9; and at Thursday Island—£760 in 1892-3, £1,700 in 1893-4, £2,114 in 1894-5, £2,000 in 1895-6, £2,100 in 1896-7 and 1897-8, and £4,225 in 1898-9. The balances are towards maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron.

‡ Fortifications at Thursday Island.

1648. It will be noticed that the annual amount expended on the maintenance of military defence has fallen from a maximum of £192,000 in 1890-1 to an average of less than £113,000 in the last six years, and that on naval defences from an average of £45,600 in the four years ended with 1891-2 to about £28,000 in the last four years; whilst the expenditure on buildings, fortifications, and warships, &c., has decreased from about £174,000 in 1898-9 to an average of £7,000 during the last six years. Taking the expenditure as a whole, it has been less than £200,000 per annum since 1893-4, having rapidly fallen off from over £350,000 in 1889-90. Since the year 1889-90 the expenditure on the Australasian Auxiliary Squadron has been included.

1649. The land forces of the Australasian Colonies at the end of 1898 numbered 30,101, of which 20,321 were upon the Australian Continent. The largest numbers were in New South Wales, but about one-sixth of these were only reserves, a force which is possessed by two of the colonies. The militia predominates in all the colonies except New Zealand, where nearly the whole force consists of volunteers. In New South Wales and South Australia the latter are partially paid. New South Wales also has 356 more regular troops than Victoria, besides 1,500 men attached to reserves, as before alluded to, but about 1,000 fewer under other arms. In South Australia, however, all adult males under 45 years of age, and in New Zealand all between 17 and 55, are liable to be called out in case of necessity. The following is a statement of the land forces in each colony of the group:—

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Victoria ...	381	3,385	2,101	...	5,867
New South Wales ...	737	4,141*	2,344	1,500	8,722
Queensland ...	206	1,855	487	1,136†	2,548
South Australia ...	34	1,290*	...	...	2,460
Western Australia ...	43	...	681	...	724
Total ...	1,401	10,671	5,613	2,636	20,321
Tasmania ...	17	1,928	...	...	1,945
New Zealand ...	...	288	7,547	...	7,835
Grand Total † ...	1,418	12,887	13,160	2,636	30,101

* Partially paid.
 † Including 349 civil police.
 ‡ Exclusive of cadets, who numbered 490 in Victoria, 414 in Queensland, 234 in Tasmania, and 2,265 in New Zealand.

Naval forces
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1650. Of all the Australasian Colonies only Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand possess regular naval forces of any importance, but all the colonies on the mainland possess a few irregular naval forces, who generally receive a small payment for their services, and are sometimes called the naval reserve. The largest force of this description belongs to Queensland. New South Wales has, moreover, 230, and New Zealand as many as 729, naval volunteers. The regular force in New Zealand consists entirely of Torpedo Corps. The following table contains a statement of the number of such forces in each of the colonies from which particulars have been received :—

NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Regular Forces.	Forces only casually employed.*	Volunteers.	Total.
Victoria	157	152	...	309
New South Wales	4	332	230	566
Queensland	42	470	...	512
South Australia	17	143	...	160
Total	220	1,097	230	1,547
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	1†	1
New Zealand	76†	...	729	805
Grand Total	296	1,097	960	2,353

Relative proportions of various forces.

1651. According to a table published in a former issue of this work, the local troops in the self-governing colonies of the Empire numbered 77,000 in 1889, and half of these (38,238) were in Canada, whilst 41 per cent. (31,994) were in Australasia, and 9 per cent. (6,710) in South Africa. The partially paid forces amounted to five-sixths of the whole, whilst the permanent and the volunteer forces—the latter of which existed only in Australasia—amounted to but a fifteenth and a tenth of the whole respectively.

Defence expenditure in Australasian Colonies.

1652. In 1898-9 Victoria spent nearly £200,000 on defences, or about one-fourth of the amount so expended by all the colonies on the Australian Continent, whilst New South Wales spent nearly £300,000, or five-thirteenths of that amount. The Australasian

* Partially paid in some of the colonies ; but only when called out in South Australia.

† Torpedo Corps.

Colonies, as a whole, spent about £780,000 on defences in the same year, as is shown in the following table:—

Defences.

997

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.		Expenditure on Fortifications. †	Grand Total.
	Military.	Naval.*		
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	123,767	68,293	5,525	197,585
New South Wales	191,551	47,326	59,774†	298,651
Queensland	61,019	23,886	9,498	94,403
South Australia	15,762	16,642	372	32,776
Western Australia	18,214	4,021	1,624	23,859
Total	410,313	160,168	76,793	647,274
Tasmania	7,866	4,841	10,158	12,707
New Zealand	83,461	20,830	86,951	119,449
Grand Total	506,640	185,839		779,430

NOTE. - The figures for Victoria are for the financial year 1898-9; those for the other colonies for the calendar year 1898.

1653. The military forces of the Australasian Colonies were inspected in 1889 by Major-General J. B. Edwards, a distinguished officer in the Imperial service, specially sent by the Horse Guards to perform that duty. General Edwards reported (9th October, 1889) in regard to Victoria that the troops were in a satisfactory condition, and capable of fulfilling the duty for which they are maintained, viz., the defence of the colony. He, however, strongly recommended that, for the general defence of Australasia, there should be a federation of the forces of the different colonies. §

Inspection of Australasian troops.

1654. According to an agreement entered into with the Imperial Government, and embodied in Acts passed by the several Legislatures (the Victorian Act being 54 Vict. No. 1083), an additional naval force, or auxiliary squadron, consisting of five fast cruisers and two torpedo boats, is maintained for the protection of the floating trade in Australasian waters. The agreement, which is to remain in force for ten years, provides that three cruisers and one gunboat shall always be kept in

Additional naval defences for Australasian Colonies.

* Including contributions towards maintenance of Australasian Naval Defence Force as follow:— Victoria, £33,282; New South Wales, £57,312; Queensland, £14,030; South Australia, £10,372; Western Australia, £4,921; Tasmania, £4,541; and New Zealand, £30,830. See also paragraph 1654 *infra*.

† Including contributions towards cost of garrisons at King George's Sound and Thursday Island:— Victoria, £5,525; New South Wales, £4,837; Queensland (approximately), £1,315; South Australia, £372; and Western Australia, £1,624. See paragraph 1653 *post*.

‡ Including £31,665, Naval Station, Port Jackson. The Government Statistician of New South Wales states that the works at Garden Island and elsewhere in connexion with the Naval Station are being carried out at the expense of that colony, in consideration of which the Imperial Authorities agreed to make Sydney the head-quarters of the fleet, and also to cede to the Government certain land and buildings owned by them within the colony.

§ See Parliamentary Paper, No. 139, Session 1880.

commission, the remainder being kept in reserve, in Australasian ports, ready for commission whenever occasion arises ; that the vessels shall be retained within the limits of the Australasian station, and in times of peace or war shall be employed within such limits in the same way as are Her Majesty's ships of war, or employed beyond those limits only with the consent of the Colonial Governments. It was also stipulated that the first cost of the vessels should be paid out of Imperial funds, but that the Colonial Governments should pay interest on the prime cost at 5 per cent. but not exceeding £35,000 per annum, and a sum not exceeding £91,000 towards annual maintenance of the vessels in commission, or a total annual contribution of £126,000. In times of emergency or actual war the cost of commissioning and maintaining the three vessels kept in reserve during peace shall be borne by the Imperial Government. These vessels shall be placed in every respect on the same status as Her Majesty's ships of war, whether in commission or not. The officers and men of such of these vessels as are in commission shall be changed triennially. The tenth annual contribution, which was payable in advance on the 1st March, 1900, is thus apportioned amongst the various colonies on a population basis:—Victoria, £32,749; New South Wales, £37,973; New Zealand, £21,304; Queensland, £13,585; South Australia, £10,439; Tasmania, £4,776; Western Australia, £4,816.

Fortifica-
tions at
Albany
and King
George's
Sound.

1655. In terms of an understanding arrived at between the several colonies on the Continent of Australia, the defence works connected with the fortification of Albany (Western Australia) and Thursday Island (Queensland) have now been completed and the forts themselves garrisoned at the joint expense of the contributing colonies.

Military
cadetships.

1656. By new regulations issued by the War Office in 1899, two army commissions in the British infantry are granted annually to the following colonies:—New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape Colony; six to Canada; one to Tasmania; one biennially to Natal; and two every three years to the Royal Malta Militia. An officer of the colonial forces who is a candidate will be required:—(a) To be unmarried and to be between 18 and 22 years of age on the 1st of January of the year in which he is allowed to present himself for examination; (b) to have served as an officer in the local military force of the colony from which he is nominated, and to have attended two annual trainings, each training to be in a distinct year, or to have had active service in the field. The qualifying literary examination by the Civil Service Commissioners comprises Mathematics, French or German (translation and grammar), Writing, Geography, and the elements of Geometrical Drawing. Then there is a second and more advanced literary test, and finally a military examination.

Commissions
in engineers
and
artillery.

1657. It has been decided that commissions in the Royal Engineers or Royal Artillery cannot be granted to Australian colonists until Australia possesses a Royal Military College, similar to that established at Kingston, in Canada. The Kingston College was founded in 1875, since which date 81 candidates have received commissions in

the Imperial Army; in 1891 four cadets received commissions, viz., one in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery, and two in the Infantry.

1658. Six nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies. The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favour of a candidate with any recommendation he may think fit. The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not be less than $14\frac{1}{2}$ or more than $15\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Latin, French, and Geometry combined and also in these subjects as a whole as shall satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates will be permitted to present themselves for examination also in Drawing and additional marks:—Drawing (freehand and simple rectangular model), Mathematics, German, and Natural Science. A candidate who passes the test examination, but fails in the competition, will be entitled to compete at the next examination, provided he be still within the limits of age; but a candidate who fails to pass the test cannot compete again unless nominated afresh, and be still within the age limits. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £75 for a period of two years, to be spent on board the *Britannia* training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books or instruments. A cadet who fails at the final examination to obtain 45 per cent. of the maximum marks in the mathematical subjects, including the Theory of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy or in seamanship, and 40 per cent. in Charts, Instruments, French, Steam, and Drawing combined, will be ordered to be withdrawn. He has subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant.

1659. Special provision is made by the Admiralty for the entry into the Royal Navy of men and boys of Australian and New Zealand birth. The following are the arrangements:—

Able or ordinary seamen may, on application to the Commander-in-Chief, H.M.S. *Orlando*, be entered to fill vacancies as non-continuous service men for six months' trial on the station, and if after that time they are found suitable, they will be allowed to join the station, and after that time they are found suitable, they will be sent to the Royal Navy for continuous service, and will be paid (as continuous service men) from the date of their original entry. Men so entered will be sent to the Australian station if they so desire. Candidates for these positions should be between the ages of 18 and 30, of good health, and have a fair knowledge of the ordinary duties of a seaman. Boys who volunteer and come up to the standard will be accepted and sent to England for training, will be employed, as far as possible, on the Australian station, if they so desire. These crews of H.M. ships, and, after undergoing the necessary training, will be employed, as far as possible, on the Australian station, if they so desire. These boys should be between the ages of 15 and 16, and they must be in all respects suitable. When entered, boys will be received in one of H.M. ships on the station for passage to the training ship in England.

Colonial
applicants
for service in
Royal Navy.

Australasian
contingents
to South
African war.

1660. The following are particulars of the various contingents sent by the Australasian Colonies to the war in South Africa, from the end of October, 1899, to the beginning of May, 1900:—

**AUSTRALASIAN CONTINGENTS SENT TO SOUTH AFRICAN WAR,
1899-1900.**

Contingent.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		New Zealand.		Other Colonies.		Total.
	Officers.	Others.	Officers.	Others.	Officers.	Others.	Officers.	Others.	Officers.	Others.	
First and Second ..	No. 31	No. 490	No. 89	No. 1,304	No. 25	No. 394	No. 25	No. 517	No. 33	No. 573	No. 2,481
Australian Bushmen ..	15	261	30	499	15	298	32	704	16	283	2,123
Imperial Bushmen ..	31	598	40	722	32	366	27	485	24	454	2,779
Total	77	1,349	159	2,525	72	1,058	84	1,706	73	1,390	8,368
Number of Horses ..	1,611		2,560		1,373		1,971		1,141		8,656

NOTE.—The first and second Contingents were paid by the Colonial Governments, the Australian Bushmen by local subscriptions, and the Imperial Bushmen by the Imperial Government.

PART 9.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

1661. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.*

1662. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them by application, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

1663. The assurance and indemnity fund, established under the Transfer of Land Statute to secure the Government against possible losses, is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £1 of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June, 1899, was £153,680,† of which £59,823 was invested in Government stock. Twenty-five claims upon the fund, towards which there was no claim during 1898–9, have been substantiated since its first formation, and sums amounting in the aggregate to £6,227 (including costs) have been paid to claimants.

1664. Since 1895, when the business under the Transfer of Land Act (54 Vict. No. 1149) was exceptionally small, the number of applications to bring land under the Act has shown a gradual increase, and the extent of land included thereunder a large increase, although the area in 1898 fell off considerably as compared with 1896 and 1897; moreover the area actually brought under the Act by application increased threefold, and its value by one-fifth, in the same period, although the area of land purchased direct from the Crown fell off by

* This system was originated by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, whence it is commonly known as the "Torrens System." He first introduced it into South Australia, but it has since been adopted by all the Australasian colonies.

† Since 1884–5 the Assurance Fund has been reduced by £75,073; that amount having been advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Tithe Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 830). On this advance the fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

nearly one-seventh, and the value by about one-ninth. A slight decrease has taken place in the number of certificates of title issued; but the number of transfers, mortgages, leases, &c., and other transactions, and the amount of fees received showed a slight increase. The following were the transactions of all kinds during the five years:—

TRANSFER OF LAND ACT, 1894 TO 1898.

Transactions.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Applications to bring land under the Act number	439	393	407	418	453
Applications—Extent of land included in acres	19,114	12,587	40,072	71,092	27,301
Land brought under the Act—					
By application acres	21,365	17,221	20,680	30,321	52,937
By grant and purchase from the Crown value £	492,166	493,547	412,214	601,383	554,956
By grant and purchase from the Crown acres	322,538	352,730	234,951	290,908	305,697
By grant and purchase from the Crown purchase money £	347,806	356,383	287,406	304,350	318,474
Certificates of title issued * number	5,888	5,063	5,475	5,338	5,453
Transfers, mortgages, discharges, leases, releases, surrenders	28,256	26,500	27,223	27,238	28,300
Registering proprietors	1	4	1	5	3
Other transactions	50,875	40,452	40,464	40,007	41,497
Fees received, and assurance, &c. .. value £	28,488	25,747	25,979	26,221	27,125

Proportion
of land
under the
Act.

1665. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Act at the end of 1898 was 15,405,341 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £58,291,489. The land granted and sold † up to the end of 1898 was 18,421,676 acres. It therefore follows that at that period five-sixths of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of the Act.

Land under
Act by
application
and other-
wise.

1666. Of the whole extent of land under the Act, 1,725,919 acres, valued at about 41½ millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application; and the remainder, amounting to 13,679,422 acres, valued at over 17 millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.

Transactions
in equity.

1667. Since the passing of *The Judicature Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 761), which, with certain exceptions, came into operation on the 1st July, 1884, the business in equity has almost entirely fallen off. In 1893 the only transactions were the issue of fourteen orders and four reports. In 1894 nine orders were issued. In 1895 one petition was filed, two decrees, twenty orders, and two reports were issued; and one roll was filed. In 1896 one decree, eight orders, and one report were issued; and in 1897 fourteen reports were issued; but in 1898 there were no transactions in equity whatever.

* Including 281 friendly societies' titles in 1894, 370 in 1895, 390 in 1896, 304 in 1897, and 283 in 1898.

† i.e., land finally alienated, which does not include land in process of alienation by selection under the conditional purchase system.

1668. A considerable increase has occurred in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, and in the value of property bequeathed thereunder since 1894. Thus in 1898, as compared with that year, the number increased by 28 per cent. and the value of property left by 15 per cent.* The following are the figures for the last six years:—

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1893 TO 1898.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
1893	...	£	...	£	...	£
1894	1,834	5,477,753	967	754,178	2,801	6,231,931
1895	1,834	4,739,293	971	679,932	2,805	5,419,225
1896	2,001	4,589,373	1,152	750,679	3,153	5,340,052
1897	2,126	5,387,988	1,209	703,433	3,335	6,091,421
1898	2,102	5,004,253	1,189	777,915	3,291	5,782,173
...	2,290	5,453,593	1,300	815,752	3,590	6,269,345

1669. The rates of duty chargeable on the real and personal estates of deceased persons were amended on the 3rd October, 1892, by Act 56 Vict. No. 1261; they are now levied in Victoria on the net value—i.e., after deducting all debts—of such estates within the colony upon the following scale.† It is provided that all estates of the net value of under £1,000 shall be exempt from duty, and that estates of the net value of under £5,000 shall be exempt from the payment of duty upon £1,000 of such net value; also that half duty only shall be paid by widows, children, or grand-children when the net value of the estate does not exceed £50,000:—

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Estates up to	£1,000 in value	Exempt.
Estates up to	£1,000	£2 per cent.
exceeding £1,000	£5,000	3 "
"	£5,000	4 "
"	£10,000	5 "
"	£20,000	6 "
"	£30,000	7 "
"	£40,000	8 "
"	£60,000	9 "
"	£80,000	10 "
"	£100,000 and upwards	"

NOTE.—On estates valued between the maximum on one line and the minimum on the next specified, the rate of duty is increased by one-fourth per cent. for every fourth part of the difference. Thus, estates of from £6,000 to £7,000, £7,000 to £8,000, £8,000 to £9,000, and £9,000 to £10,000 would pay respectively 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 3 3/4, and 3 1/2 per cent. respectively; an estate valued at £8,500 would pay 3 3/4 per cent.; one valued at £46,000 would pay 7 1/2 per cent., &c.

* For results showing the average value of property left to each person dying, see paragraphs 670 and 671 ante.

† The law relating to the administration of the estates of deceased persons is contained in Act 54 Vict. No. 1060, as amended by Act 55 Vict. No. 1261, and 62 Vict. No. 1698.

‡ The first £1,000 of the value of these estates is exempt from duty.

Revenue
from pro-
bate, &c.,
duties.

1670. The amount realized by the State from duties on estates of deceased persons rose gradually (although with some irregularities) from only £17,000 in 1871 to £125,000 in 1884; but since 1883 it has, as a rule, fluctuated between £125,000 and £222,000. Exceptions occurred in 1885 and 1895, when the amount was below, and in 1889 and 1892, when it was above, those limits. The largest revenue ever raised from this source in any one year was £391,000 in 1889—about the period of the general inflation—which, however, was three-fourths above the average of the two neighbouring years; the next largest was £284,000 in 1892; and the next £220,000 (or thereabouts) in the years 1888, 1890, 1897, and 1898. Excluding the exceptional year 1889, the average since 1883 has been £168,000. It should be stated that the scale of duty was raised in 1892, the estimated effect of which is to increase the revenue by about a sixth. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last twenty-eight years:—

DUTY FROM ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1898.

	£		£
1871	17,069	1885	85,979
1872	37,643	1886	129,479
1873	39,026	1887	151,268
1874	67,998	1888	219,500
1875	50,057	1889	391,664
1876	33,638	1890	221,721
1877	82,201	1891	150,351
1878	45,470	1892	284,438
1879	47,607	1893	133,719
1880	48,697	1894	133,696
1881	78,914	1895	112,673
1882	78,547	1896	167,027
1883	96,427	1897	221,396
1884	125,697	1898	217,725

Intestate
estates.

1671. The estates dealt with by the Curator in 1893 numbered 625, of which all except 41 were intestate; those in 1894 numbered 626, of which all except 38 were intestate; those in 1895, numbered 601, all intestate except 48; those in 1896 numbered 729, all intestate except 43; in 1897 they numbered 727, all intestate except 57; and in 1898, 841, all intestate except 52.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £46,550 in 1893; £36,038 in 1894; £36,434 in 1895; £38,572 in 1896; £43,450 in 1897; and £47,577 in 1898. In the twenty-eight years ended with 1898 the number of intestate estates dealt with was 9,955. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the twenty-eight years was £1,248,605.

Intestate
estates:
(order of
distribution).

1672. Heirship in Victoria has been since 1864 limited to cases in which probate or letters of administration have not been granted, and, by *The Administration and Probate Act 1872* (now 1890), it is provided that the real estate of a deceased person shall be applied as if the same

* These numbers are included in those given in the table following paragraph 1666 ante.

were personalty. The following are the rules by which the property and effects, both real and personal, of persons dying intestate are now by law distributed :—*

(a) IF A MAN OR WOMAN DIE INTESTATE—

Leaving—	Proportions taken by Representatives.
No husband, wife, or child ...	All to next-of-kin of equal degree.
Husband or wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to husband or wife, rest to child or children equally ; and, if children are dead, then to their lineal descendants ; but any child who had estate by settlement of intestate, or was advanced by him in his lifetime, shall bring such estate or advancement into account.
No husband or wife or children, but both father and mother	Half each to father and mother. Prior to passing of Married Woman's Property Act father would take all, one-half being in right of wife.
No husband or wife, but child or children, whether by one or more husbands or wives	All to him or her or to them equally.
Child and grandchild by a deceased child	Half each.
Father, brothers and sisters ...	Whole to father.
Mother, brothers, and sisters ...	Equally between them.
Mother, but no husband or wife, or child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece	Whole to mother.
Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to brother or sister <i>per capita</i> , half to such children <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother or sister of whole blood, and brother or sister of half-blood	Equally to both.
Uncles' or aunts' children, and brothers' or sisters' grandchildren	Equally to all.
Grandfather or grandmother, and uncle or aunt	Whole to grandfather or grandmother.
Aunts, nephew, and niece ...	Equally to all.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child ...	Whole to the uncle
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally <i>per capita</i> .
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews or nieces by deceased brother or sister	Equally <i>per capita</i> .
Brother or sister, and nephew or niece by deceased brother or sister	Divide equally, nephews or nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother and grandfather ...	Whole to brother.
Great grandfather and uncle ...	Equally.
Brother's grandson and brother's or sister's daughter	Whole to daughter.
Brother and two aunts ...	Whole to brother.

* The law of succession in Victoria, on which the information in this and the four following paragraphs has been based, is contained in the following Acts :—(a) *Imperial*—22 and 23 Char. II. ap. 10, 29 Char. II. Cap. 3, and 1 J. II. Cap. 17 Sec. 5, and decisions thereon. (b) *Victorian*—Vict. No. 10 Sec. 15, *Intestates Act 1864*, *Administration and Probate Act 1872*, *Foreign Probates Act 1886*, *Duties Amendment Act 1889*, *Intestates' Widows Relief Act 1889* (the latter six statutes now incorporated in the *Administration and Probate Act 1890*), *Married Women's Property Act 1890* Sec. 25, *Administration and Probate Amendment Act 1891*, *Intestates' Estates Act 1896*.

(b) IF A MAN DIE INTESTATE—

Leaving—	Proportions taken by Representatives.
Wife, no children	If net value of estate £1,000 or under, whole to wife; if over £1,000 first £1,000 to wife; residue—half to wife, half to next-of-kin.
Wife only, no next-of-kin ...	If net estate £1,000 or under, whole to wife; if over £1,000, first £1,000 to wife; residue—half to wife; half to Crown.
Wife and father or mother ...	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue, half each.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue—one half to wife, one-fourth to mother, one fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Wife, mother, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue—one half to wife; residue to others (as to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i>).
Wife, brothers or sisters, and mother	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue—half to wife, half to others.
Wife and brother	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue, half to each.

(c) IF A WOMAN DIE INTESTATE—

Husband, no children	Half to husband, half to next-of-kin.
Husband only, no children or next-of-kin	Whole to husband.
Husband and father	Half each.
Husband and mother	Half each.
Husband, mother, nephews, and nieces	Half to husband one-fourth to mother, other fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Husband, mother, brothers, sisters, and nephews and nieces	Half to husband; residue to others (as to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .)
Husband, brothers, or sisters and mother	Half to husband, half to others equally.

Equal rights
with men
granted to
women.

1673. Formerly, if a woman died intestate, leaving a husband and children or next of kin, the husband would take all, but the *Married Women's Property Act* 1890, section 25, provides that the estate of a married woman dying intestate shall be distributable between her husband and children or next of kin in like manner and proportion as the estate of a married man is distributable between his widow and children or next of kin.

Estates of
illegiti-
mates.

1674. By an Act passed in 1891 to amend the *Administration and Probate Act* 1890, it is provided that where the Curator obtains a rule to administer the estate of any illegitimate person who died intestate, leaving a widow, but no child or lineal descendant, or no widow, child, or lineal descendant, the Governor in Council shall direct how the proceeds shall be distributed, and what amount shall be paid to the Government, by virtue whereof an Order in Council now directs that the Crown shall receive 10 per cent. of the proceeds.

1675. The *Intestates' Estates Act* 1896 provides that if a man die *intestate*, leaving a widow but no issue, his estate shall where the net value does not exceed £1,000 go to the widow absolutely, and where the estate exceeds £1,000 the widow shall be entitled to the first £1,000, in addition to her ordinary share of the residue.

1676. By virtue of the *Administration and Probate Act* 1872, the Registrar of Probates was empowered to grant probates or letters of administration in estates not exceeding £500, except in any case where a caveat is lodged or in any other case in which it may appear doubtful whether such probate or letters should be granted, but by the *Administration and Probate Act* 1892 the Registrar is empowered to make such grants in all cases (the limit of £500 being abolished) with the exceptions referred to, in either of which cases the matter is to be referred to the Court. Moreover, by the *Intestates' Widows Relief Act* 1889 in estates not exceeding £500 in value, the persons entitled may apply to the Registrar of nearest County Court, who will prepare all necessary papers for obtaining probate or letters of administration, and only Court fees are payable, the total charge on each being not more than 27s.

1677. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 87 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1898, as against 117 in 1897, 106 in 1896, 85 in 1895, and 81 in 1894. No decrees for judicial separation were pronounced in 1895, 1897, and 1898, but there were 2 in 1894 and 2 in 1896. The following was the business done in the last thirteen years :—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1886 TO 1898.

Year.	Petitions for —		Decrees for—	
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898

1678. Since the Act 25 Vict. No. 125—which first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonial—came into operation in 1861, 1099 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 83 decrees for judicial separation have been made—of which 751 and 12 respectively were granted since 1890.

Divorce Act
1889,
principal
provisions.

1679. It will be observed by the last table that there has been a large increase in the number of decrees for dissolution of marriage during the last eight years. This was in consequence of the increased facilities offered by an Act to amend the law of divorce* which was passed in November, 1889, and received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890. Under the old law a wife might obtain a divorce on the ground that since marriage her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, bigamy, rape, unnatural offence, adultery coupled with cruelty, or with desertion for the space of two years or upwards. Under the Act of 1889 the following grounds of divorce were added to those previously existing:—

(a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.

(b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.

(c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or being a husband has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.

(d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.

(e) That the respondent being a husband has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

Further
provisions
of new
Divorce
Act.

1680. The Divorce Act referred to further provides for simplifying and cheapening the mode of procedure in divorce cases; for the hearing and trying of divorce suits in private at the discretion of the court; for forbidding the publication of evidence in divorce cases if, in the opinion of the court, it would be prejudicial to the public morals for it to be published; for the intervention of the Attorney-General in cases where collusion is suspected; and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. It can only be taken advantage of by persons who have been domiciled in the colony for two years or upwards.

Divorce
rate.

1681. To every 100,000 married couples living, the decrees for dissolution of marriage or judicial separation were in the proportion of 50 in 1898, 66 in 1897, 61 in 1896, 48 in 1895, 47 in 1894, 52 in 1893, 53 in 1892, 57 in 1891, 24 in 1890, and an average of 15 during the four years ended with 1889, which were those immediately prior to the year of passing of the Act just referred to.

Divorces
in Austral-
asian
Colonies,
1888-98.

1682. The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the various Australasian Colonies, during each of the three years ended

* *Divorce Act 1889* (53 Vict. No. 1054) since embodied in the *Consolidated Act* (54 Vict. No. 1162).

with 1890 and each of the six years ended with 1898; also the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living:—

DIVORCES* AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1898.

Colony.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.†
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	1888	38	4	28	1	18
	1889	38	7	22	3	15
	1890	14	4	40	...	24
	1893	124	7	85	7	52
	1894	143	5	81	2	47
	1895	136	2	85	...	48
	1896	140	1	106	2	61
	1897	156	5	117	...	66
	1898	143	2	87	...	50
New South Wales	1888	50	6	28	5	22
	1889	60	8	44	8	33
	1890	72	9	42	9	32
	1893	330	19	305	9	177
	1894	380	29	311	14	181
	1895	348	22	299	11	169
	1896	360	23	233	8	128
	1897	338	23	245	13	135
	1898	338	27	244	17	135
Queensland	1888	13	2	6	...	12
	1889	9	1	11	...	20
	1890	8	1	8	2	18
	1893	7	2	5	2	11
	1894	10	1	6	...	10
	1895	6	2	4	...	6
	1896	10	3	3	2	7
	1897	11	1	10	1	16
	1898	16	2	7	...	10
South Australia	1888	7	3	2	...	4
	1889	4	1	6	...	13
	1890	5	3	2	...	4
	1893	13	7	8	1	18
	1894	11	2	5	1	11
	1895	12	1	5	...	9
	1896	7	1	6	1	13
	1897	7	...	3	...	6
	1898	15	1	7	1	14
Western Australia	1888	1	...	...	...	...
	1889	1	...	...	...	...
	1890	3	...	...	...	...
	1893	1	...	2	...	30
	1894	2	...	1	...	12
	1895	3	...	1	...	10
	1896	7	...	2	...	17
	1897	9	...	1	...	6
	1898	15	1	4	...	20

* See also paragraph 934 *et seq.*

† Based on estimates, founded on the Census returns, of the numbers of married couples in each year. There is some doubt, however, whether such estimates for the later years are reliable, which cannot be settled until after the census of 1901 has been taken.

**DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1888 TO 1898—continued.**

Colony.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Tasmania	1888	6	...	4	...	19
	1889	2	1	3	1	19
	1890	4	1	2	...	9
	1893	6	...	6	...	27
	1894	5	1	5	...	22
	1895	4	...	3	1	17
	1896	4	...	3	...	13
	1897	7	1	4	1	20
	1898	7	1	2	...	8
New Zealand	1888	35	3	32	...	36
	1889	26	7	17	1	20
	1890	24	8	21	3	27
	1893	33	9	24	1	26
	1894	28	3	20	4	25
	1895	30	6	18	5	23
	1896	55	6	36	2	37
	1897	48	10	33	1	33
	1898	51	13	32	2	33

Divorce rates in different colonies compared.

1683. It will be observed from the preceding table that, in proportion to the number of married couples resident, divorces are much more prevalent in New South Wales and Victoria than in the other colonies, New Zealand being third, and Tasmania fourth in this respect. The large number of divorces in the two former colonies may be in part accounted for by the Acts passed in Victoria in 1889, and in New South Wales in 1892, enlarging the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained. In New South Wales, however, the proportion since 1892 has been nearly three times as great as in Victoria, although the grounds for divorce are substantially the same.

Fees in equity, &c.

1684. The fees in equity amounted in the aggregate to £112 in 1894, to £133 in 1895, to £74 in 1896, to £66 in 1897, and to £49 in 1898; those on probates amounted to £2,571 in 1892, to £4,903 in 1893, to £4,361 in 1894, to £4,346 in 1895, to £4,913 in 1896, to £4,585 in 1897, and to £5,207 in 1898; those in divorce amounted to £389 in 1894, to £382 in 1895, to £448 in 1896, to £450 in 1897, and to £388 in 1898. The total amount of these fees was thus—£4,862 in 1894, £4,861 in 1895, £5,435 in 1896, £5,101 in 1897, and £5,644 in 1898.

Collections in lunacy.

1685. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy on behalf of patients (including "percentage" and fees) amounted to £23,355 in 1894, to £23,259 in 1895, to £26,007 in 1896, to £27,062 in 1897, and to £29,529 in 1898, the amount being greater this year than in any other year since 1888. It may be

mentioned that the total expenditure in 1898 on Hospitals for the Insane was £109,389, so that, after allowing for the moneys collected from private sources, the net cost to the State on account of lunatic patients in that year was £79,860.

1686. The *Insolvency Act* 1897, which came into force on 1st January, 1898, made some important alterations in the law and procedure in insolvency. The Act is to be read in conjunction with that of 1890, several sections of which are repealed. The principal alterations are as follow:—

Trustees of insolvent estates must be registered and security given for strict performance of duties. Solicitation by trustees is prohibited and provided against. Remuneration of trustees is to be a commission or percentage on the net amount realized, to be fixed by the creditors; and, where none is so fixed, such proper costs and expenses incurred as the court may allow.

An officer, styled the Official Accountant, is appointed, whose duties are to see to the appointment, security, and conduct of trustees; and to report any irregularities therein to the court, and to make audits, investigations, and inquiries.

Certain deeds, called deeds of arrangement (assignments for benefit of creditors, &c.), are to be registered; also voluntary and marriage settlements on wife or children.

An estate shall not be released from sequestration unless the composition offered appears to the court to be reasonable, or calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

1687. In the thirty-one years ended with 1898, 22,991 sequestrations in insolvency took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to nearly 35 millions sterling. The following is a statement of the number in each year, also of the declared liabilities of the estates:—

SEQUESTRATIONS IN INSOLVENCY, 1868 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Sequestrations.	Declared Liabilities.	Year.	Number of Sequestrations.	Declared Liabilities.
		£			£
1868		617,764	1884		479,700
1869	863	653,614	1885	495	591,957
1870	818	479,491	1886	467	830,176
1871	996	444,117	1887	559	563,894
1872	631	696,868	1888	619	347,658
1873	804	330,337	1889	479	2,389,731
1874	672	543,157	1890	697	2,301,271
1875	776	641,390	1891	795	1,824,595
1876	773	551,814	1892	807	2,463,936
1877	712	462,651	1893	1,024	2,678,334
1878	715	677,364	1894	1,109	4,025,582
1879	781	1,655,485	1895	1,017	3,589,708
1880	1,007	526,130	1896	892	1,125,783
1881	768	303,892	1897	741	1,270,846
1882	620	536,194	1898	673	466,132
1883	500	782,116	Total ...	578	
	603			22,991	34,851,686

NOTE.—It should be pointed out that the sequestrations (voluntary and compulsory) represent only a portion of the failures, as there are also large numbers of "liquidations by arrangement," and "compositions with creditors," of which no returns were obtained until 1892, and "deeds of arrangement," of which no returns were available until 1893, for particulars of which, for 1898, see table following paragraph 1690 post.

Sequestra-
tions, 1894
and previous
years.

1688. It is satisfactory to find that the number of sequestrations, which exceeded 1,000 annually in the three years 1892-4—about the time of the financial crisis—has since rapidly fallen to 578 in 1896—an exceptionally low number; whilst the declared liabilities of the estates, due to the collapse of enormous land and other speculations—which varied from nearly 2 millions sterling in 1891 to 4 in 1894 and to 3½ millions in 1895 respectively, and averaged 2½ millions per annum in the seven years 1889 to 1895—have also speedily been reduced to less than half-a-million in 1898. Insolvencies caused by the land boom and bank crisis may now be said to have died out, the condition of affairs in this respect being, as stated, below normal.

Assets not
taken into
account.

1689. The declared assets are not shown in the table, as the information is considered to be of little or no value as a guide to the amount subsequently realized for the benefit of creditors. In two years—1889 and 1887—the declared assets were, apparently, even in excess of the liabilities.

Insolvencies
of all kinds,
1898.

1690. The last table is defective, inasmuch as it takes no account of liquidations by arrangement, compositions, and deeds of arrangement, which are of considerable importance as bearing on the number and liabilities of persons who become unable to meet their obligations. Thus in 1898 there were, to every 100 sequestrations, nearly three compositions, and about 28 private arrangements; whilst the proportional amount of liabilities at stake under compositions was £12, and under private arrangements (by deed) £45, to every £100 under sequestrations. So that the inclusion of compositions, and private arrangements with sequestrations has the effect of raising the number of insolvencies from 578 to 741, and the total amount of liabilities from £466,000 to £710,000. The following are the particulars for 1898:—

INSOLVENCIES OF ALL KINDS, 1898.

Nature of Relief Sought.	Number of Failures.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
		£	£	£
Sequestrations, voluntary ...	551	466,132*	224,193*	241,839*
„ compulsory ...	27			
Compositions ...	10	38,618	29,121	9,497
Deeds of arrangement† ...	153	205,531	156,913	48,618
Total ...	741	710,281	410,227	300,054

* As shown by the schedules.

† Registered for the first time in 1898 by virtue of the provisions of the *Insolvency Act 1897*. There was, in prior years, no record of these private arrangements with creditors.

1691. The following table shows the occupations or callings of the persons who became insolvent in Victoria during the last five years— including liquidations by arrangement and compositions, but exclusive of private arrangements by deed, which were recorded for the first time in 1898 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS,* 1894 to 1898.

Ocupations.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE—					
Architect	1	...	1
Artist	...	1	...	...	...
Chemist	6	...	...
Civil engineer	...	15	1	1	...
Civil servant, Government employé, &c.	14	...	...
Clergyman	...	2	...	12	...
Comedian, tragedian, actor	...	1	...	...	...
Dentist	...	3	...	...	...
Draughtsman	...	2	...	...	...
Medical man	...	3	...	...	...
Musician, music teacher, singer	...	2	...	...	...
Newspaper proprietor, journalist	...	3	...	...	...
Photographer	...	3	...	...	...
Printer, compositor, reader	...	3	...	...	...
Schoolmaster, teacher, dancing master	...	1	...	...	...
Municipal officer	...	4	...	...	...
Solicitor, barrister, law clerk	...	4	...	...	...
Surveyor	...	2	...	...	...
Theatrical manager, agent	...	1	...	...	...
Police sergeant, constable	...	9	...	...	...
Others†	...	6	...	...	...
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE—					
Baths proprietor	...	1	...	...	...
Boarding-house keeper	...	6	...	...	...
Hotel, coffee-palace	...	2	...	...	...
manager	...	1	...	...	...
Nurse	...	9	...	...	...
Widow, married woman, spinster	...	31	...	...	...
Others‡	...	1	...	...	...
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS—					
Accountant, bookkeeper, clerk, financier	...	3	...	...	...
Agent, commission agent	...	30	...	...	...
Auctioneer, estate agent	...	1	...	...	...
Bookseller, news agent, stationer, &c.	...	26	...	...	...
	...	21	...	...	...
	...	12	...	...	...
	...	3	...	...	...

* Liquidations by arrangement and compositions are included.
 † Consisting of 1 circus proprietor, 1 herbalist, and 1 curator of museum in 1894; 1 lecturer in 1895; 1 metallurgist in 1896; and 1 retired civil servant, and 1 professor of elocution, in 1898.
 ‡ Consisting of 3 caretakers, 1 ostler, and 1 cook in 1895; 1 barman and 2 domestic servants in 1897; and 1 barman, 1 caretaker, and 1 charwoman in 1898.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1894 TO 1898—*continued.*

Occupations.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS—<i>continued.</i>					
Commercial traveller, salesman, canvasser, &c.	7	10	9	9	9
Dealer (undefined), storekeeper ...	22	16	12	6	30
Debt collector ...	2	...	...	1	1
Grocer and assistants ...	12	12	16	8	39
Hawker ...	2	2	...	1	2
Ironmonger, machinery merchant	1	1	...	...	4
Mercantile, stock and share broker	4	2	1	1	2
Merchant, importer ...	18	6	3	3	4
Secretary, director ...	1	1	2	...	...
Speculator ...	...	...	1	1	...
Warehouseman, storeman ...	7	3	...	1	...
Others*	1	1	2	1	2
CARRIERS—					
Cab, coachman, driver ...	4	1	4	2	4
Carrier, carter ...	9	15	8	10	5
Coach proprietor ...	...	1	...	...	...
Gripman, tramway official, proprietor	3	2	2	3	1
Mail contractor ...	1	...	...	...	...
Mariner, seaman, boatman, steward	4	10	3	2	2
Railways, employed on ...	54	82	73	54	51
Shipping agent ...	...	...	1	...	...
Engine-driver, stoker (undefined)	8	3	2	3	4
ARTISANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS—					
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, slater	2	3	3	3	2
Builder, contractor ...	35	26	22	11	11
Cabinetmaker ...	2	...	1	...	...
Carpenter ...	17	9	11	10	7
Coach-builder, painter, trimmer, smith	10	4	2	3	3
Engineer, engine-fitter ...	11	8	6	5	9
Fancy-goods maker, dealer ...	...	1	...	1	2
Furniture maker, dealer; warehouseman	2	...	4	1	3
Labourer (undefined) ...	31	68	65	73	69
Line repairer ...	3	...	2	...	1
Lithographer ...	...	...	...	1	...
Manufacturer (undefined) ...	8	2	4	...	7
Painter, sign writer, house decorator	20	9	4	5	5
Plumber ...	2	4	...	1	4
Saddler, whipmaker ...	5	2	5	1	4
Shipwright ...	1	...	...	1	...
Watchmaker, jeweller ...	3	7	1	3	2
Wheelwright ...	2	5	1	1	3
Others†	5	2	9	4	6

* Consisting of—1 powder magazine keeper in 1894; 1 bookmaker in 1895; 2 wheat buyers in 1896; 1 insurance manager in 1897; 1 bank manager and 1 co-operative society (undefined) in 1898.

† Consisting of—1 instrument fitter, 1 mill-wright, 2 picture-framers, and 1 blindmaker in 1894; 1 upholsterer and 1 poundkeeper in 1895; 2 artisans (undefined), 1 chairmaker, 2 coopers, 2 carvers, 1 turner, and 1 inspector of works in 1896; 1 brushmaker, 1 picture-framer, 1 upholsterer, and 1 inspector of works in 1897; and 1 bookbinder, 1 mill-wright, 1 turner, 1 cycle proprietor, 1 cooper, and 1 carver in 1898.

Law, Crime, &c. OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1894 TO 1898—continued.

1015

Ocupations.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—					
Boot, shoe—maker, dealer	9	12	8	15	1
Clothing and cap manufacturer	8	3	4	2	17
Draper, assistant to ditto	3	1	2	1	1
Dyer	1	1	5	1	4
Dressmaker, milliner	1	1	1	1	3
Hairdresser	1	1	1	1	2
Hatter	1	1	1	1	2
Laundry proprietor, laundryman	1	1	1	1	7
Machinist	1	1	1	1	1
Men's mercer	1	1	1	1	1
Tailor	1	1	1	1	1
FIBROUS MATERIALS—					
Mat manufacturer	1	1	1	1	1
Ropemaker	1	1	1	1	1
Tentmaker	3	6	5	2	2
ANIMAL FOOD—					
Bacon curer	1	1	1	1	1
Butcher	1	1	1	1	1
Creamery, butter or cheese fac-	1	1	1	1	1
factory—proprietor, manager	23	12	14	1	1
Dairy produce dealer, milk seller	4	3	3	10	19
Fishmonger	6	2	4	2	2
Meat preserver	1	1	1	1	1
Slaughterman	1	1	1	1	1
VEGETABLE FOOD—					
Baker, pastrycook, confectioner	7	22	8	10	19
Fruiterer, fruit preserver	6	4	5	3	8
Greengrocer	2	2	1	1	1
Jam manufacturer	2	2	1	1	1
Miller	2	2	1	1	1
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS—					
Aerated water, cordial—manufac-	4	2	2	2	2
turer	2	5	3	3	3
Brewer, distiller, maltster, &c.	2	2	2	2	2
Tea merchant, agent	2	2	2	2	2
Tobacconist, cigar manufacturer	2	2	2	2	2
Wine seller, merchant	2	2	2	2	2
ANIMAL MATTERS—					
Fellmonger	1	1	1	1	1
Hide, leather—merchant, dresser	1	1	1	1	1
Soapmaker	1	1	1	1	1
Tanner	1	1	1	1	1
Wool-broker	1	1	1	1	1
Wool-classer	1	1	1	1	1
VEGETABLE MATTERS—					
Hay, corn, and produce dealer	13	4	1	1	1
Saw-mill owner, sawyer	4	1	1	1	1
Timber merchant	2	1	1	1	1
Wood, coal—merchant	2	1	1	1	1
Wood splitter, carter	3	1	1	1	1
Others*	1	1	1	1	1

* Consisting of 1 boxmaker in 1894, 1 chaffcutter in 1896, and 1 bark merchant in 1898.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1894 TO 1898—*continued*.

Occupations.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS—					
Asphalter	1	...	...	1	...
Brickmaker	2	1	1	...	...
Charcoal burner, carter ...	1	...	...	...	...
Potter ... ..	...	...	...	1	...
Quarryman	3	2	1	1	...
MINERALS AND METALS—					
Blacksmith, farrier	17	15	7	7	11
Boilermaker	3	1	...	...	...
Brass, iron founder, &c. ...	6	1	2	1	...
Machinist ... ..	...	...	1	2	...
Tinsmith	1	2	1	1	...
MINING, ENGAGED IN—					
Miner	54	81	116	132	111
Mining engineer ... ..	...	...	1	1	...
Mining manager, legal manager, agent ...	...	4	4	2	...
Mining speculator	2	2	1	1	...
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND—					
Farmer, selector	120	107	39	42	27
Village settler ... ..	...	...	4	3	1
Gardener	8	5	4	4	3
Vine, hop, tobacco-grower ...	...	1	1	3	...
Labourer on farm	1	1	...	...	1
Nurseryman, florist, seedsman ...	6	4	...	2	...
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS—					
Boundary rider, drover, shepherd, station hand ...	2	2	4	2	1
Dairyman ... ..	...	5	...	1	...
Fisherman	4	2	1	...	...
Grazier	14	13	2	7	5
Groom, jockey	1	...	1	1	1
Horse proprietor, dealer, trainer, breaker, cattle dealer ...	8	5	5	4	3
Liverystable-keeper	1	...	1	...	1
Rabbit trapper	1	...	...	...	1
Stock and station agent ...	1	2	1	...	1
Veterinary surgeon ... ..	...	1	1	...	...
Others*	1	2	...	...	...
INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE—					
Fireman ... ..	...	2	5	4	2
Gentleman	19	18	14	6	6
Gentlewoman ... ..	...	...	...	1	...
Manager (undefined)	2	3	3	2	...
No occupation	4	9	9	7	3
Out of business	39	15	8	12	4
Inspector (undefined) ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Overseer (undefined) ... ..	...	...	3	1	1
Total	1,067	928	755	688	741

* Viz.:—1 rabbit trapper in 1894 ; 1 poundkeeper and 1 veterinary surgeon in 1896.

1692. It will be noticed that the occupations which contributed most largely to the list of insolvents in the five years under review were those of—Miners, 494; farmers and selectors, 335; widows, married women, spinsters, 156; hotel-keepers, &c., 138; clerks, 129; builders and contractors, 105; accountants, bookkeepers, &c., 84; butchers, 78; store-keepers, 86; carpenters, 54; carriers, 47; blacksmiths, 57; graziers, 41; bakers, 66; gentlemen, 63; out of business, 78; no occupation, 32.

1693. In the eleven years, ending with 1898, regular insolvencies have been much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria, although they have decreased in both colonies year by year since 1893. In the five years prior to 1889, the liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, were also much the larger in New South Wales; but other speculations, commencing with 1889, were much more disastrous in Victoria than in New South Wales, since in that and every subsequent year except 1898 the amount of insolvents' liabilities was far greater in the former than in the latter. Taking the last ten years as a whole in the former New South Wales, £11,390,000 in the latter—£22,135,000 in New South Wales; whereas in Victoria, but as many as £11,000,000 less. These figures give an average of liabilities per insolvent of £2,650 in Victoria as against only £930 in New South Wales. It is satisfactory to find, however, that whilst the failures both as regards number and amount—have fallen considerably in both colonies, they were even lower in Victoria than in New South Wales in 1898. The following are the figures for New South Wales:—

INSOLVENCIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1888 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Insolvents.*	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.	
		Liabilities.	Assets.
		£	£
1888	851	650,307	459,677
1889	1,101	794,603	396,723
1890	1,243	1,203,685	540,726
1891	1,238	989,778	454,211
1892	1,506	2,035,316	793,045
1893	1,744	1,527,985	905,763
1894	1,612	1,852,235	905,935
1895	1,280	1,142,637	747,053
1896	1,086	627,314	409,928
1897	845	610,111	347,469
1898	785	605,563	263,500

* During the last ten years they have been called Bankruptcies.

Insolvencies,
Liquidations, &c.,
in Australasian
Colonies.

1694. The returns of failures are imperfect in most of the Australasian Colonies, inasmuch as liquidations by arrangement and compositions, in which the liabilities are usually very large, are seldom returned. The following are the particulars available for 1893 to 1898 for the various colonies :—

INSOLVENCIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893 TO 1898.

Colony.	Number of Insolvencies in :—					
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Victoria * ...	1,175	1,067	926	755	688	588
New South Wales	1,744	1,512	1,280	1,066	845	785
Queensland ...	306	399	394	436	597	451
South Australia †	87	80	76	64	73	51
Western Australia	44	32	40	42	92	157
Total Australia	3,356	3,090	2,716	2,383	2,295	2,032
Tasmania ...	146	111	88	62	66	55
New Zealand ...	484	626	485	412	419	407
Total Australasia	3,986	3,827	3,289	2,857	2,688	2,494

DECLARED LIABILITIES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria * ...	4,014,733	5,239,010	4,365,194	1,414,752	1,500,093	504,750
New South Wales	1,527,985	1,852,235	1,142,637	627,314	610,111	605,563
Queensland ...	113,330	485,805	332,744	332,731	420,791	231,759
South Australia	104,085	122,156	32,179	47,609	424,290	23,226
Western Australia	67,678	18,405	77,131	358,175	122,637	228,790
Total Australia	5,827,811	7,717,611	5,949,885	2,780,581	3,077,922	1,594,088
Tasmania ...	118,862	52,648	23,388	34,943	21,637	20,731
New Zealand ...	628,281	498,850	442,696	460,545	280,377	285,854
Total Australasia	6,574,954	8,269,109	6,415,969	3,276,069	3,379,936	1,900,673

Failures in
the United
Kingdom.

1695. The figures in the following table, which represent the number of failures ‡ in England and Wales in the eleven years ended with 1898, together with the liabilities and assets of the insolvents, and the proportion of the latter to the former, have been taken from

* Inclusive of compositions and liquidations by arrangement; but exclusive of 153 private arrangements, with liabilities £206,531, which were first registered in 1896.

† Exclusive of 250, 252, 237, 176, 193, and 223 private arrangements under the Act of 1875 for the years 1893 to 1898 respectively.

‡ Including, besides adjudicated bankruptcies, liquidations by arrangements, compositions with creditors, and orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates.

official sources. It will be noticed that the number of failures have gradually decreased since 1893, and also the amount of liabilities, although a temporary rise again occurred in 1898 :—

FAILURES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1888 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Total Amounts of—			Percentage—Assets to Liabilities.
		Liabilities.	Assets.		
		£	£		
1888	4,859	7,148,950	2,256,379		31·6
1889	4,542	6,380,362	1,998,957		31·3
1890	4,044	6,184,146	2,238,584		36·2
1891	4,242	8,600,726	3,164,966		36·8
1892	4,657	8,892,162	3,089,791		34·7
1893	4,901	7,547,794	2,834,553		37·5
1894	4,794	7,018,168	2,373,884		33·8
1895	4,415	6,547,700	2,046,627		31·3
1896	4,170	5,919,197	2,339,936		39·5
1897	4,098	5,771,557	2,802,602		48·6
1898	4,310	6,827,728	2,622,492		38·4

NOTE.—Administration orders made by County Courts in cases where the total indebtedness does not exceed £50 are not included. They numbered 4,636 in 1888, 2,214 in 1889, 1,803 in 1890, 1,896 in 1891, 2,112 in 1892, 2,763 in 1893, 3,284 in 1894, 3,896 in 1895, 3,715 in 1896, 3,361 in 1897, and 3,969 in 1898.

1696. Important duties in connexion with the registration of deeds and other documents, public companies, bills and contracts for sale ; * Registrar-General. and patents, copyrights, and trade-marks are performed by the Registrar-General. In 1898, as compared with the previous four years, there was an increase in the total number of transactions, whilst the amount of fees received in that year showed a slight decrease as compared with 1897, but an increase as compared with the three preceding years. The following are the returns for the years 1894 to 1898 :—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1894 TO 1898.

Nature of Transaction.	Transactions.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Registry					
Companies Statute	14,742	14,744	14,887	13,970	15,178
Bills and contracts of sale	4,384	4,064	4,722	5,506	5,826
Firms	7,859	9,980	7,449	7,364	7,916
Assignments and settlements	1,203	1,037	1,226	1,025	1,292
Patents					
Copyrights	2,538	2,081	3,024	3,047	239
Trade-marks	949	413	475	98	766
Searches in connexion with the above	967	1,192	1,132	1,381	312
Total	14,451	13,192	13,241	19,012	20,492
	47,048	44,312	46,226	51,393	54,883

* The greater proportion of these fees are received by the Collector of Imports appointed under the Stamp Act 1890.
† I.e., under The Insolvency Act 1897, which came into operation on 1st January, 1898.
‡ These fees were taken at the Patent Office after 30th April, 1897.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1894 TO 1898— continued.

Nature of Transaction.	Fees.*				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Registry	3,715 6 8	3,497 4 0	3,448 15 0	3,240 12 10	3,482 6 4
Companies Statute ..	1,084 3 0	990 7 0	1,126 2 0	2,119 2 0	1,546 10 0
Bills and contracts of sale	392 19 0	349 9 0	372 9 0	367 14 0	390 16 0
Firms	282 18 6	239 9 0	288 4 6	223 3 6	227 3 0
Assignments and settle- ments*					11 19 0
Patents	2,822 15 0	3,001 15 6	3,391 1 6	3,444 12 0	3,253 17 0
Copyrights †	131 16 6	61 8 6	76 5 6	19 15 0	55 4 0
Trade-marks	551 0 0	654 17 6	607 6 0	742 3 0	712 2 6
Searches in connexion with the above ..	913 0 0	847 17 0	841 6 0	1,130 0 0	1,215 9 6
Total	9,893 18 8	9,642 7 6	10,151 9 6	11,287 2 4	10,895 7 4

Births,
deaths,
marriages,
&c. transac-
tions and
fees.

1697. The duties performed by the Registrar-General in connexion with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages were, under the *Births Deaths and Marriages Transfer Act 1893*, transferred to the Government Statist on 1st August, 1892. The following table shows the number of such transactions and fees during the five years 1894 to 1898 :—

GOVERNMENT STATIST'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	
	Number of Certificates, Searches, &c.	Fees Received.
		£
1894	9,517	1,648
1895	9,225	1,552
1896	11,070	1,851
1897	11,420	1,891
1898	11,157	1,796

Offences
reported.

1698. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1887 and from 1893 to 1898 is given in the following table, those offences being distinguished :—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which

* I.e., under the *Insolvency Act 1897*, which came into operation on 1st January, 1898.

† These fees were taken at the Patents Office after 30th April, 1897.

the offence was reported.* It will be seen that since 1895 there has been an annual increase in the number of offences reported, although in 1898 they were still only slightly more numerous than in 1893, and much fewer than in 1887. The proportion of summons cases to apprehensions varies considerably in different years, the latter nearly always preponderating; thus, the latter exceeded the former by 40 per cent. in 1887, by 75 per cent. in 1893, by 83 per cent. in 1894, by 64 per cent. in 1895, by 48 per cent. in 1898, but by only 24½ per cent. in 1896; whereas in 1897 the former exceeded the latter by 12½ per cent. :—

OFFENCES REPORTED, 1887, 1893 TO 1896.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1887.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1. Brought before magistrates on summons	24,563	17,004	14,423	15,294	19,917	24,524	19,327
2. Apprehended by the police †	34,473	29,711	26,404	25,003	24,792	21,812	28,649
3. Still at large ‡	6,220	6,331	6,836	6,585	5,922	6,368	5,899
Total ...	65,256	53,046	47,663	46,882	50,631	52,704	53,875

1699. Forty per cent. of the offences dealt with in 1898, as compared with 53 per cent. in 1897, 44 per cent. in 1896, and smaller proportions in previous years, consisted of those in respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were not taken into custody.§ These cases must obviously be of a lighter character generally than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the Education Act, the clause in the Public Works Statute relating to railways and water supply, the Local Government Act or municipal by-laws, the Masters and Servants or Wines and Spirits Statutes, &c. Comparing 1898 with 1893, a large increase is shown under each class of offences. A large and sudden increase took place in the number of cases in 1897, which was

Summons cases.

* It does not follow that in these instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or, on other charges, even prior to that period.

† Corresponding to 23,623 distinct arrests in 1893, to 24,846 in 1894, to 23,139 in 1895, to 22,787 in 1896, to 20,106 in 1897, and to 26,567 in 1898.

‡ It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests have been made or summonses have been issued, and those in respect of which the offender is still at large are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected (the unit being each separate charge) in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned. For the proportion of separate charges to arrests. See paragraph 170a post.

§ Excepting those (few in number) who, after being summoned, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, in which cases they would necessarily be taken into custody, and be included amongst the cases of arrest.

not sustained in the following year. The following are the figures for 1887 and the last six years :—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, 1887, 1893 TO 1898.*

—	1887.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Offences against the person ...	1,500	665	1,028	1,226	1,090	1,262	973
Offences against property ...	535	252	459	668	809	1,009	679
Minor offences † ...	22,528	16,087	12,936	13,400	18,018	22,253	17,675
Total ...	24,563	17,004	14,423	15,294	19,917	24,524	19,327
Cases dismissed by magistrates ...	6,590	4,282	3,683	3,638	3,513	4,634	2,899
Offender summarily dealt with by fine, &c.	17,940	12,694	10,678	11,617	16,348	19,804	16,417
Committed for trial ...	33	28	62	39	56	86	11

Methods adopted.

1700. In dealing with criminal statistics, one of three units may be adopted, viz., (1) charges, on account of which arrests are made; (2) arrests, some of which are of persons on two or more charges; or (3) distinct individuals arrested during a year, irrespective of the number of times arrested, or the number of offences with which charged. Prior to 1893 the first method was followed in Victoria; but in 1893 the second one was substituted. The statistics are tabulated by means of cards received monthly from the Police Department, and, although a card is received for each charge, from 1893 onwards all the cards with particulars of minor charges against the same individual were eliminated. The following table will show the percentage of charges to arrests for the years 1893 to 1898, setting out the number of charges to every 100 arrests. These proportions must be borne in mind in the following paragraphs in comparing the figures for 1893 to 1898 with those for previous years :—

PERCENTAGE OF CHARGES‡ ON WHICH ARRESTED TO ARRESTS, 1893 TO 1898.

Year.	All Offences.			Offences Summarily Dealt With.			Committed for Trial.		
	Males.	Females.	Both.	Males.	Females.	Both.	Males.	Females.	Both.
1893	104·1	102·5	103·8	103·8	102·4	103·5	112·8	107·6	112·4
1894	106·9	103·4	106·3	106·5	103·4	106·0	118·7	107·0	117·4
1895	108·5	103·3	108·2	109·1	103·3	108·0	116·7	105·6	115·6
1896	109·8	104·8	108·8	109·1	104·7	108·3	127·8	109·5	125·8
1897	109·4	104·9	108·5	109·1	104·3	108·2	119·0	145·0	122·2
1898	108·5	104·8	106·6	108·2	104·8	107·5	117·1	111·5	116·6

* See footnote (5) previous page

† Persons apprehended for lunacy, or as neglected and deserted children, &c., are included in the line as well as actual offenders.

‡ It is not uncommon for multiple charges to be laid against persons arrested and committed for trial. In 1893 one case occurred where the same individual was charged with thirteen different offences as follows:—Forgery, four charges; uttering a forgery; forging a promissory note, two charges; uttering a forged promissory note, three charges; conspiring to defraud; uttering a promissory note with intent to defraud, two charges.

1701. The reduction, as compared with the number of charges, is not nearly so great by the second method (now adopted) as by the third, which, on account of the time and labour involved in tabulation, is not at present a practicable one. By the results obtained by the third method in 1884,* the distinct individuals arrested were fewer than the charges by 26 per cent. in the case of males, and 35 per cent. in the case of females.

1702. The next table shows the number of arrests for the years 1883 to 1898, and the number of charges, i.e., whether discharged, convicted summarily, or committed for trial.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS, 1887, 1893 to 1898.†

Number of Persons.	1887.† Charges.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Taken into custody ...	34,473	28,623	24,846	23,139	22,787	20,105	26,587
Discharged by magistrates	12,031	9,365	7,750	7,331	7,353	6,523	8,933
Summarily convicted or held to bail	21,622	18,408	16,440	15,133	14,759	13,078	16,987
Committed for trial ...	820	850	656	675	675	504	667.

1703. At the first period, it will be observed, charges against persons arrested were far more numerous than arrests at any of the other periods. If the numbers of the population be taken into account, the proportion will be found to have decreased year by year, with the exception of 1898, when it was higher than in any year since 1893. The charges were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 29 persons living in 1887, while the arrests were 1 to 41 in 1893, 1 to 47 in 1894, 1 to 51 in 1895, 1 to 52 in 1896, 1 to 58 in 1897, and 1 to 44 in 1898.

1704. The number of arrests which resulted in persons being summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 67 per cent. in 1893, 69 per cent. in 1894, 68 in 1895 and 1896, nearly 68 in 1897, and nearly 66½ in 1898.

1705. The following table will show the result of all cases in which persons were arrested or brought before the court on summons for the years 1887, and 1893 to 1898. The three previous tables show arrests

* See issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 62 to 67.
† In this year the number of charges is given, for the other years the numbers of arrests are given.

For proportions of arrests to charges for years 1893 to 1898, see paragraph 1700 ante.
* A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the numbers convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the end of this volume.

and summons cases separately. A greater degree of uniformity is noticeable than when summons cases and arrests were treated separately:—

PERSONS* ARRESTED OR SUMMONED, 1887, AND 1893 TO 1898.

Number of Persons.*	1887.†	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Taken into custody or summoned	59,036	45,627	39,269	38,433	42,704	44,629	45,914
Discharged by magistrates	18,621	13,647	11,433	10,969	10,866	11,157	11,832
Summarily convicted or dealt with	39,562	31,102	27,118	26,750	31,107	32,882	33,404
Committed for trial ...	853	878	718	714	731	590	678

Proportion of commitments.

1706. The proportion of commitments for trial was 1 to every 42 charges for 1887, 1 to every 38 arrests for 1893 and 1894, 1 to 34 for 1895 and 1896, and 1 to 40 for 1897 and 1898.

Males and females arrested.

1707. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as were discharged by magistrates, summarily dealt with, or sent for trial for the years 1894 to 1898, were as follow:—

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1894 TO 1898.

	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Taken into custody	20,344	4,502	18,707	4,432	18,381	4,406	16,119	3,966	21,496	5,001
Discharged by magistrates	6,259	1,491	5,779	1,562	5,679	1,674	5,124	1,399	7,147	1,706
Summarily convicted or held to bail	13,501	2,939	12,325	2,808	12,101	2,658	10,551	2,527	13,734	2,253
Committed for trial	584	72	603	72	601	74	444	60	615	52

Cases in which charge was sustained.

1708. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested, in the proportions respectively of 68 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1893, of 69 per cent. and 67 per cent. in 1894, of 69 and 65 in 1895, of 69 and 62 in 1896, of 68 and 65 in 1897, and of 67 and 65 in 1898.

Relative proportions of male and female criminals.

1709. The next table shows the relative proportion of males and females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the five periods. At all the periods, the proportion of female to male criminals was much lower than the proportion that females bore to males in the total

* In the case of persons arrested, the unit taken is each separate arrest. In summons cases the unit is each separate charge. For percentage of charges to arrests, see paragraph 1700 ante.

† In 1887, in the case of persons arrested as well as summoned, the unit taken was each separate charge.

population; for in 1894 the females in the colony were in the proportion of 94, and in 1898 of 98, to every 100 males.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1893 TO 1898.

Taken into custody					Number of Females to 100 Males.				
Discharged by magistrates	Summarily convicted or held to bail	Committed for trial	...	...	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
...	...	...	...	...	22.13	23.69	23.97	24.73	23.68
1710.	It should be pointed out that, under the varying age conditions of the Victorian population, a comparison of the arrests with the total population does not afford, over a series of years, a correct indication as to whether crime is increasing or the contrary. To ascertain this it is necessary to compare the proportion of arrests of each sex at various ages with the population of each sex at the same ages. This is done in the following table for the last three census years and approximately for the year 1898:—	...	...	...	23.82	26.85	29.48	27.30	24.99
...	...	...	...	...	21.77	22.78	21.96	23.95	23.69
...	...	...	...	...	12.33	11.94	12.31	13.51	8.46

Arrests at various ages.

MALES AND FEMALES.—ARRESTS AT VARIOUS AGES, 1871 TO 1898.

Ages.	Males.				Females.			
	1871. Charges.	1881. Charges.	1891. Charges.	1898. Arrests.*	1871. Charges.	1881. Charges.	1891. Charges.	1898. Arrests.*
Under 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	310	236	263	524	188	170	186	427
15 to 20	448	601	564	410	155	140	92	119
20 to 25	889	1,605	1,747	1,300	225	463	292	240
25 to 30	1,857	2,922	4,380	2,474	358	771	867	599
30 to 40	2,409	2,262	4,903	3,060	588	590	947	840
40 to 50	5,497	3,985	6,922	5,370	1,445	1,264	1,258	1,331
50 to 60	4,123	3,915	4,865	4,247	796	1,309	983	790
60 and over	2,100	2,642	3,406	2,252	325	543	762	365
Unspecified	943	1,638	2,569	1,859	144	254	412	380
Total	18,576	19,841	29,627	21,496	4,224	5,505	5,802	5,091

Ages.	PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF EITHER SEX LIVING.				Females.			
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1898.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1898.
Under 10 years	28	23	19	36	15	14	30	30
10 to 15	104	111	96	63	26	16	18	18
15 to 20	339	325	305	251	90	50	45	45
20 to 25	774	720	688	639	178	139	129	129
25 to 30	834	823	777	717	219	171	156	156
30 to 40	767	865	869	506	290	189	135	135
40 to 50	724	721	1,033	764	322	238	161	161
50 to 60	830	623	755	599	222	215	103	103
60 and over	796	661	586	366	165	144	98	98
Total	463	439	495	363	128	134	107	88

* For proportion of charges to arrests for 1891 and 1898, see paragraph 1700 ante.

Decrease of
arrest rates
at various
ages.

1711. Comparing 1881 with 1871, it will be seen that, in the case of males, the proportions of arrests per 10,000 of the population show a decrease at all the age-groups except 10 to 15 years, and 30 to 40. In the case of females there was a decrease at all the age-groups, except 15 to 20 years, 20 to 25, and 40 to 50. Comparing 1891 with 1881, it will be observed that, in the case of males, although the proportion of arrests at all ages per 10,000 of the population was higher at the later than at the earlier period by 56—or by 12 per cent., the increase was confined to the age-periods between 30 and 60—more especially between 40 and 60—there being a decrease at all other age-periods; whilst, in the case of females, the proportion at all ages fell off by 27—or by 20 per cent., distributed over all the age-groups. Moreover, in 1898, as compared with each of the former periods, there was a marked decrease in the total proportions for both sexes, which was participated in by males at all the age-groups except under 10, and 40 to 50 (as regards the years 1871 and 1881), and by females at all except under 10.

Adjusted
arrest
rates.

1712. Adjusting the totals at the three census periods, and for 1898 to allow for abnormal conditions in regard to age,* the proportions would be as follow, the males showing a falling-off at each successive period, except 1881-91, and the females showing a decided decrease from period to period, since 1881:—

ADJUSTED ARREST RATES, 1871, 1881, 1891, AND 1898.

Arrests per 10,000 person + living.	Males.		Females.		Both sexes.	
1871	478	...	146	...	337
1881	461	...	148	...	316
1891	487	...	111	...	314
1898	370	...	89	...	231

Causes of
arrest.

1713. A condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made, together with the number of arrests under each class of offence for 1887 and for 1893 to 1898, will be found in the following table:—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1887, 1893 TO 1898.

Offences.	1887. Charges.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Murder and attempt at murder	28	27	31	24	16	13	21
Manslaughter ...	7	13	9	10	9	7	16
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c.	106	68	47	68	62	36	32
Assault ...	2,163	1,548	920	801	708	660	796

* This is done according to the method which has been adopted for years past in adjusting the death rates, for a description of which see *Victorian Year-Book 1892*, Vol. I., paragraph 655, also previous issues. The model population used on the present occasion is that of England and Wales 1891, the proportions in the different age-groups being as follow:—0 to 10, 2,396; 10 to 15, 1,111; 15 to 20, 1,017; 20 to 25, 913; 25 to 30, 811; 30 to 40, 1,313; 40 to 50, 994; 50 to 60, 705; 60 and upwards, 740; total, 10,000.

† For this year the figures refer to the number of charges for which persons were arrested. For proportion of total charges to arrests for the years 1893 to 1898, see par. 1700, ante.

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1887, 1893 TO 1898—*continued*.

Offences.	1887. Charges.*	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Rape and indecent assault on females	59	101	81	97	102	74	103
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	18	8	14	8	8	7	14
Minor offences against the person	136	127	113	110	97	88	96
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	421	335	302	288	265	224	256
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	131	239	158	142	168	110	176
Other offences against property	3,933	3,591	2,810	2,556	2,383	2,073	2,423
Forgery and offences against the currency	84	62	46	34	40	27	31
Drunkenness ...	15,578	12,688	11,357	11,143	10,960	9,982	13,728
Other offences against good order	9,939	8,189	7,337	6,412	6,422	5,403	7,051
Offences relating to carrying out laws	247	238	192	179	209	121	154
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	101	209	199	112	86	101	128
Offences against public welfare	1,522	1,180	1,230	1,155	1,252	1,179	1,542
Total ...	34,473	28,623	24,846	23,139	22,787	20,105	26,587

1714. It will be observed that drunkenness is the cause of more than half the total arrests, other offences against good order of more than a fourth, other offences against property of about a tenth, and offences against public welfare of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Over nine-tenths of the arrests are thus accounted for. A glance at the table will also show that under most heads crime, as indicated by the arrests, was exceptionally low in 1896, and more especially so in 1897; but that a considerable rise occurred in 1898, chiefly in regard to drunkenness, the arrests for which increased by over a third, and were by far the most numerous recorded in the last six years. This sudden increase in drunkenness in 1898, following on the gradual fall for so many years previously, may, if continued, be regarded as a sure, although not a desirable, sign of a turn in the tide of depression. The arrests in 1898 for the following offences were, however, still below the average:—Murder, shooting at with intent, assaults, minor offences against the person, and robbery, &c. Assaults show a very marked falling off in recent years as compared with 1893, and a still greater one as compared with 1887, but this is accounted for by the fact that assaults against the police are included in 1887 and 1893, but, when accompanying drunkenness, are not included in the subsequent years,

Most prominent causes of arrest and diminished crime in recent years.

* See footnote (1) on previous page.

being treated as secondary offences, the arrests being ascribed to drunkenness. Eliminating these, the number of ordinary assaults decreased from 1,156 in 1887 to 1,030 in 1893, and to 796 in 1898. Unnatural offences show but little variation in the last six years, and offences against the public welfare in the five years ended with 1897. Smuggling was exceedingly rife in 1893 and 1894. The arrests for sexual offences have greatly increased in the last six years as compared with 1887, but this is entirely accounted for by the raising of the age of consent since 1891. A gradual falling off since 1887 is noticeable in regard to the following offences:—Minor offences against the person, robbery, burglary, &c., other offences against property, forgery, &c., drunkenness (1898 excepted), and other offences against good order (except 1898), offences relating to carrying out the laws, and offences against public welfare (1898 excepted).

Proportions
of arrests
for various
offences.

1715. The offences for which arrests are made have not been classified according to age, but until the age of 15 the amount of criminality is so small (many of those arrested being neglected or deserted children, and in no sense offenders), that for present purposes the population below that age may be left out of consideration altogether. Subjoined is a statement of the proportions to the population over fifteen of those arrested for the following offences in the last three census years, and in 1897 and 1898:—

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1871, 1881,
1891, 1897, AND 1898.

Offences for which arrests were made.	Per 10,000 of the Population, aged 15 and upwards.				
	1871. Charges.	1881. Charges.	1891. Charges.	1897.* Arrests.	1898.* Arrests.
Murder, manslaughter, shooting at or wounding	2·27	2·15	1·78	0·74	1·17
Assaults	33·07	35·10	29·72	8·74	10·49
Sexual offences	2·08	1·43	1·01	1·07	1·54
Total offences against the person	40·92	40·73	34·20	11·69	14·47
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	5·30	3·68	5·77	2·97	3·37
Horse, sheep, or cattle stealing ...	3·64	2·88	2·35	1·46	2·32
Total offences against property ...	90·64	70·36	59·17	31·83	37·63
Drunkenness	235·78	208·54	242·29	131·91	180·97
Other offences	171·97	158·07	139·72	90·27	117·40

Decline in
all kinds of
crime from
1871 to 1898.

1716. Comparing the various periods shown from 1871 to 1897, it will be noticed that assaults show a slight increase in 1881, but a marked decrease subsequently; although the exceptional decrease—two-thirds—between 1891 and 1897—was more apparent than real, being largely accounted for by the omission in the latter years of secondary charges, such as assaults by persons arrested for

* For proportion of arrests to charges see paragraph 1700 ante.

drunkenness. Sexual offences also, which had decreased regularly to 1891, show a slight increase in 1897, but this is more than accounted for by the raising of the age of consent. Every other class of offence, however, excepting robbery and drunkenness in 1891, when such crimes were more frequent than at any other period shown, show a marked decrease from period to period. In 1898, the rates were, in all cases, much higher than in 1897, but with the single exception of sexual offences, much lower than in any other previous year shown. 1717. The number of arrests for drunkenness affords ample evidence that the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil are not unavailing. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual was arrested over and over again; but supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, the following would present the number of persons living to each person taken into custody for drunkenness:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING IN VICTORIA TO EACH CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS.

Year.	Persons to each charge.	Year.	Persons to each charge.
1874	71	1887	65
1875	68	1888	57
1876	69	1889	61
1877	65	1890	60
1878	69	1891	63
1879	77	1892	73
1880	85	1893	90.92*
1881	79	1894	100.103*
1882	76	1895+	106
1883	74	1896+	107
1884	73	1897+	117
1885	72	1898+	86
1886	68		

1718. Never during the whole course of the last 25 years has the rate for drunkenness been nearly so low as in the four years—1894 to 1897—following the financial crisis of 1893, when there were over 100 persons in the population to each charge for drunkenness. In 1888, when the mania for land speculation was at its height, there was the high proportion of one charge to every 57 persons, and in the three following years it averaged one to 61; but soon after, a gradual but rapid fall ensued, till it attained a minimum of one to 117 was reached in 1897. The highest rate previously recorded was 85 per charge in 1887 and 1877; whilst in connexion with the high rates which prevailed during the years 1886–91, it is probable that some of the excess arose from the circumstance that the proportion of the male population old enough to link to excess was larger than formerly; whereas portion of the

* The number in brackets represents the proportion to each arrest, thus in 1893 there was 1 charge of drunkenness to every 90 persons living in the colony, or 1 arrest to every 92 such persons.
 † In these four years the charges and arrests for drunkenness are the same numerically. The reason for this is that for the two years prior to 1895 if a person were arrested for drunkenness and charged with some other offence (e.g., resisting the police), drunkenness was generally treated as a secondary and not the primary charge, and therefore an arrest of one person for, say, drunkenness and resisting the police would be treated as one arrest for resisting the police, and as two charges, viz., drunkenness and resisting the police. Prior to 1893, the figures are strictly comparable with those for 1895 and subsequent years.

diminution in the more recent years was undoubtedly due to the exodus of adults (especially men) to Western Australia and elsewhere, whilst the only accession to the population was the natural one accruing by births. In striking contrast to the low rate in 1897, a marked and sudden increase occurred in the rate for 1898, when the offence was more rife than in any other year since 1892. It remains to be seen whether this is merely an accidental increase, or is a sign of returning prosperity; although, to some extent it may be attributed to exceptional climatic conditions, the number of days on which the temperature exceeded 100° in the shade being fifteen in 1898, as against an average of three during the last 39 years, and the rainfall amounting to only 15·61 inches, as against an average of 24 inches during the preceding ten years.*

Drunkenness
coupled
with other
offences.

1719. Persons arrested for drunkenness are sometimes charged with one or more other offences in addition, such, for instance, as insulting behaviour, abusive language, resisting the police, &c. The following table shows for the years 1895 to 1898, the number of arrests for drunkenness only, and for drunkenness coupled with some other offence, and the number of charges for such other offences:—

DRUNKENNESS AND CONSEQUENT OFFENCES, 1895 TO 1898.

Year.	Arrests for—						Number of charges for other offences.	
	Drunkenness only.		Drunkenness combined with other offences.		Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1895	8,874	1,669	545	55	9,419	1,724	661	56
1896	8,731	1,690	485	54	9,216	1,744	504	57
1897	7,893	1,608	431	50	8,324	1,658	445	51
1898	11,133	1,952	580	63	11,713	2,015	606	66

Principal
minor
offences
committed
by
drunkards.

1720. Of the 606 other offences charged against males in 1898, 277 were for insulting behaviour or obscene, threatening, or abusive language; 152 for obstructing the police, &c.; 32 for common assault; 49 for wilful damage to property; 25 for riotous conduct, and 32 for larceny. Of the 66 offences charged against females, 25 were for insulting behaviour, and 11 for having no visible lawful means of support.

Minor
offences.

1721. Drunkenness, "other offences against property," "other offences against good order," and "offences against public welfare," although they may, and probably do—especially the first named—lead to more serious offences, may be considered as being, in themselves, comparatively speaking, minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes. These numbered 30,972 in 1887, 25,648 in 1893, 22,734 in 1894,

* For particulars of the recommendations of a Royal Commission for the prevention and cure of drunkenness, see latter portion of "Social Condition," *post*.

21,266 in 1895, 21,017 in 1896, 18,639 in 1897, and 24,744 in 1898; thus only 10 per cent. of the offences in 1887 and 1893, 8½ in 1894, 8 in 1895, 7½ in 1896, and 7½ per cent. in 1897 and 1898 were for crimes in the strict sense of the word.

1722. The degree of instruction possessed by those taken into custody in 1898 is shown in the following table according to their respective ages :—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1898.					
Ages.	Superior Education.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or head and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years
to 15 "
to 20 "
to 25 "
to 30 "
to 40 "
to 50 "
to 60 "
years and upwards
Total	124	1,278	23,005	2,180	26,587

1723. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as other offenders. The whole number in 1898, according to the table, was 1,480, as against 1,050 in 1897, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction, or could read and write well; and 826, or nearly three-fifths, were unable to read. The children under 15 committed for trial consisted of 9 boys, all of whom could read and write more or less imperfectly.

1724. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 25,107, and of these 4,402, or over 5½ per cent. (including 124 possessed of superior education), could read and write well; whilst 1,354, or about 5½ per cent., were unable to read. Those over 15 years committed for trial numbered 658, of whom 87, or over 13½ per cent., could read or write well or were possessed of superior instruction, and 32, or 4·86 per cent., were unable to read. According to these figures the persons charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), for at the census of 1891 all over 15 years of age, except about one in every 24, were returned as able to read and write, and only one in every 43 was returned as entirely illiterate. A special paper dealing with the influence of secular education on crime will be found in an appendix.

* See paragraph 1700 ante.

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions of
criminals.

1725. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1898, also the ratio of each country and religion to the estimated numbers of the same country and religion in the population :—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1898.

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Living.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Living.
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria	12,273	14·27	410	·47
Other Australasian Colonies	2,197	22·34	63	·64
England and Wales	4,384	43·17	69	·68
Scotland	1,614	50·75	16	·50
Ireland	4,237	78·24	42	·77
China	172	19·14	13	1·44
Other countries	1,710	85·56	54	2·70
Total	26,587	22·67	667	·57
RELIGION.				
Protestants	14,656	16·78	422	·49
Roman Catholics	11,119	43·07	209	·81
Jews	98	14·66	9	1·35
Buddhists, Confucians, Mohammedans, &c.	225	33·12	19	2·81
Others	489	14·55	8	·24

Arrests of
Victorians.

1726. It has always been found that fewer Victorians have been arrested, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This, without doubt, has been mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers; for, with the increasing ages of the Victorian-born population, the proportion of Victorian-born criminals is becoming larger. In 1871, only 2,123, charges were made against persons of Victorian birth taken into custody, but in 1881 the number rose to 6,231, in 1891 to 11,755, and in 1898 to 12,273; moreover, the rate per 1,000 of the Victorian-born population rose from $6\frac{1}{2}$ in 1871, to $12\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881, to $16\frac{1}{2}$ in 1891, but the rate (of arrests, not charges) has since fallen to $14\frac{1}{4}$ in 1898. According, however, to the proportion of persons of an age to commit crimes, or say of 21 years or upwards, there has been a considerable falling-off between the last two census years, as is shown by the following figures :—

CHARGES AGAINST VICTORIANS ARRESTED IN PROPORTION TO ADULT POPULATION.

			Charges.
1881 ...	Per 10,000 Victorians aged 21 and upwards	...	550
1891 ...	" " "	...	396

* See paragraph 1720 ante.

1727. Of places outside Victoria, the country which, in 1898, supplied the largest number of arrested persons is England and Wales, the number exceeding those of Irish birth by 147, or 3½ per cent.; but in proportion to their numbers living in the colony, the number of Irish-born was nearly twice as large as in the case of English-born. A large proportion of the offences were of a less serious nature than those charged, however, must have been of a less serious nature than those charged, to which the English and Welsh were arrested, as, whilst the proportion of Irish arrested nearly doubled that of the English, the proportion of the former committed for trial in proportion to their numbers in the population exceeded the latter by only one-sixth; the proportion of Scotch arrested was also above, but that of the Scotch committed for trial was below, that of the English. The proportion of Chinese arrested was below that of the English. In proportion to their numbers in the population, arrests of natives of any other nationality except the Victorians, but the proportion committed for trial was much higher than that of any other specified nationality. In proportion to their numbers in the colonies, arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were about half as numerous again as, and commitments for trial about a sixth more than, those of Victoria.

Arrests of persons born outside Victoria.

1728. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied more than two and a half times as many arrested persons as the Protestants; three times as many as the Jews; and a fourth more than the Buddhists, Confucians, &c. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were two-thirds more numerous than the Protestants, but were two-fifths fewer than the Buddhists, &c., and three-fifths the number of the Jews.

Arrests and commitments different religions.

1729. The religions and cause of offence of persons taken into custody in 1898 are given in the following table:—

CAUSES OF ARREST AND RELIGIONS, 1898.

Offence.	Religions.					
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, Mohammedans, &c.	Others.	Total.
Murder and attempt at murder	14	5	...	1	...	21
Man-slaughter	11	4	...	1	...	16
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	26	25	...	1	...	52
Assault	438	324	8	12	14	796
Rape and indecent assault on females	66	34	1	1	1	103
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	9	5	...	...	...	14
Other offences against the person	66	28	...	...	...	96
Lobbery with violence, burglary, &c.	137	101	2	...	...	256
Offences against horses, sheep, cattle stealing, &c.	123	5	7	...	...	176
	37	...	1	1	...	...

CAUSES OF ARREST AND RELIGIONS, 1898—*continued*.

Offence.	Religions.					
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, Mohammedans, &c.	Others.	Total.
Other offences against property	1,423	905	24	31	40	2,423
Forgery and offences against the currency	17	13	1	...	...	31
Drunkenness ...	7,286	6,134	15	23	270	13,728
Other offences against good order	3,855	2,931	39	117	109	7,051
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	105	44	...	4	1	154
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	44	67	2	10	5	128
Offences against public welfare	1,036	448	3	14	41	1,542
Total ...	14,656	11,119	98	225	489	26,587

Frequency of certain crimes amongst followers of each religion.

1730. From this table it may be ascertained that out of every 1,000 arrests of persons of each of the respective religions 1 of Protestants, about half that proportion of Roman Catholics, none of Jews, $4\frac{1}{2}$ of Confucians, &c., and 2 of others, were for murder; $2\frac{1}{2}$ of Protestants and of Roman Catholics, none of Jews, and 9 of Buddhists, &c., for manslaughter and shooting at or wounding; 5 of Protestants, $3\frac{1}{2}$ of Roman Catholics, 10 of Jews (although only one actual arrest was made), $4\frac{1}{2}$ of Confucians, &c., and 2 of others, for sexual offences; 9 of Protestants and of Roman Catholics, 50 of Jews, 31 of Confucians, &c., and 12 of others, for robbery with violence and burglary; 105 of Protestants, 86 of Roman Catholics, 240 of Jews, 142 of Confucians, &c., and 84 of others, for other offences against property (including horse-stealing, &c.); 1 of Protestants and of Roman Catholics, 10 of Jews, but none of Confucians, &c., or others, for forgery, &c.; 3 of Protestants, 6 of Roman Catholics, 20 of Jews, 45 of Confucians, &c., and 10 of others, for smuggling, &c.; and 71 of Protestants, 40 of Roman Catholics, 30 of Jews, 62 of Confucians, &c., and 84 of others, for offences against the public welfare. To arrive at a fairer idea of the frequency of different offences amongst members of the various religions than these figures indicate it would be well to bear in mind that, relatively to their numbers in the population, there are approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ arrests (for all causes) of Roman Catholics, and 2 of Confucians, &c., to every single arrest of a Protestant or a Jew.

Religions of drunkards.

1731. Arrests in 1898 for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 76 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 81 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 55 per cent. of those of Jews, of 62 per cent. of those of Buddhists, &c., and of 73 per cent. of those of other sects and no religion.

1781
females
1898:—

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GOVERNMENT ARTS

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Police, per
Army, nav
Clergyman
Lawyer .
Law clerk,
Medical m
Dentist .
Chemist, d
Nurse (not
Author, ed
Bookseller
Printer .
Education,
Fine arts,
Photograph
Music, tea
Theatres
connecte
Palmist .
Herbalist .

BOARD DOMI

At
Hotelkeep
Board an
nected w
Domestic
Laundry-k
washerw
Hotel, bo
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Attendant

COMMER

Merchant,
Auctioneer
Broker, ag
Commercial
Commercial
man
Other mer
Ironmonger
Shopkeeper
Grocer and
Hawker, p
Marine sto

CARRYING

Railway se
Omnibus, c
Drayman,
Ship owner
seaman
Ship serva

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1894 TO 1898—
continued.

Occupations.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CARRYING AND MESSAGES— <i>continued.</i>										
Boatman, waterman, &c. ..	6	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Stevedore, or otherwise connected with ships	6	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	4	..
Telegraph service ..	8	..	10	..	9	..	6	..	14	..
Messenger, porter, errand boy	18	..	5	..	11	..	11	..	19	..
Others connected with conveyance	72	..	41	..	15	..	9	..	12	..
Tramway service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND.										
Farmer, market gardener; farm servant, labourer, &c.	535	2	501	3	474	2	444	2	557	..
Land, estate agent, proprietor, &c.	1	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	2	..
Land surveyor and assistant	21	..	7	..	13	..	7	..	24	..
Others connected with land	3	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Florist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS.										
Squatter, grazier; station servant, labourer, &c.	31	..	25	2	36	..	36	2	37	1
Horse dealer, proprietor, &c.	4	..	6	..	16	..	7	..	6	..
Veterinary surgeon, farrier	2	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	5	..
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey	298	..	307	..	353	..	294	..	380	..
Fisherman ..	38	..	26	..	26	..	30	..	40	..
Drover and others engaged about animals	78	..	66	..	54	..	38	..	71	..
ARTISANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS.										
Bookbinder ..	6	1	8	..	5	..	6	2	16	..
Musical-instrument maker, dealer	4	..	1	..	5	..	8	..	9	..
Prints and pictures, connected with	4	..	2	..	3	..	14	..	1	..
Watch and clock maker, dealer	44	..	22	..	23	..	25	..	19	..
Gunsmith ..	2	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical or undefined engineer	154	..	231	..	163	..	107	..	179	..
Designer, engraver ..	8	1	7	..	4	..	12	..	5	..
Toolmaker, cutler, &c. ..	20	..	20	..	30	..	25	..	22	..
Carriage-maker, wheelwright	72	..	74	..	54	..	47	..	58	..
Saddle, harness, and whip-maker, dealer	63	..	49	..	64	..	63	..	71	..
Tinsmith ..	..	..	..	..	79	..	109	..	116	..
Shipwright, rigger, boat-builder	21	..	9	..	10	..	12	..	14	..
Sailmaker, shipchandler, &c.	26	..	9	..	19	..	18	..	16	..
Builder, architect, contractor	72	..	14	..	13	..	19	..	47	..
Carpenter, joiner ..	402	..	348	..	320	..	282	..	347	..
Cooper, turner ..	34	..	33	..	38	..	81	..	45	..
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, shingler, slater	284	..	259	..	229	..	222	..	289	..
Road and railway contractor, surveyor	14	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, &c.	257	..	288	..	261	..	225	..	376	..

* See paragraph 1700 ante.

Occupations.

* See paragraph 1700 ante.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1894 TO 1898— *continued.*

Occupations.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
VEGETABLE MATTERS.										
Japanner, french polisher ..	24	..	21	..	18	..	13	..	21	..
Firewood dealer, chopper, splitter, fencer	16	..	74	..	47	..	31	..	47	..
Sawyer; saw-mill owner, worker	23	..	26	..	26	..	19	..	19	..
Basketmaker	13	..	13	..	6	..	6	..	5	..
Papermaker	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MINING, ENGAGED IN.										
Miners, &c.	1,229	..	1,071	..	967	..	915	..	1,105	..
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, GLASS.										
Coal and charcoal, working or dealing in	8	..	2	..	4	..	14	..	3	..
Chimney sweep	9	..	8	..	7	..	12	..	14	..
Quarryman, limeburner, &c.	17	..	9	..	9	..	25	..	16	..
Brickmaker, potter ..	30	..	22	..	14	..	15	..	34	..
Nightman, scavenger ..	1	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	2	..
Earth, stone, glass, &c., others working or dealing in	40	..	31	..	41	..	8	..	35	..
MINERALS AND METALS.										
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller	23	..	16	..	30	..	23	..	35	..
Engine-driver (undefined), fireman, cleaner, fitter	163	..	236	..	276	..	296	..	418	..
Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith	273	..	242	..	293	..	270	..	341	..
Brass founder, finisher, gasfitter	9	..	8	..	16	..	11	..	13	..
Working or dealing in water or ice	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	7	..
Other metals, working or dealing in	125	..	70	..	11	..	2	..	9	..
INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.										
Independent means, persons of	12	..	17	..	18	..	12	..	20	..
Mechanic, manager, apprentice, &c.	196	30	176	14	140	..	52	..	104	..
Prostitute, brothel-keeper ..	..	1,537	..	1,657	..	1,449	..	1,304	..	1,239
Gambler, gaminghouse-keeper	20	..	17	..	11	..	14	..	3	..
No stated occupation, over fifteen years of age	589	1,824	556	1,729	562	1,858	423	1,647	574	2,139
No stated occupation, under fifteen years of age	770	258	688	293	721	321	630	391	803	506
.. Total	20,344	4,502	18,707	4,432	18,381	4,406	16,119	3,986	21,496	5,091

Chief occupations of persons arrested.

1733. It will be observed that of the males arrested nearly half were labourers (undefined); and that of other occupations those most frequently arrested were miners, sailors, farmers and farm labourers, hawkers, shoemakers, clerks, carpenters, grooms and jockeys, bricklayers, shopkeepers, and ironfounders and blacksmiths, in the order named. No occupation was returned in 1,359 cases in 1894, 1,244 in 1895, 1,283 in 1896, 1,055 in 1897, and 1,467 in 1898, but of these

* See paragraph 1760 ante.

770, 688, 721, 630, and 893 respectively w of the others it is probable that most of the classes. Of the females arrested, about prostitutes or brothel-keepers, about one girls in 1894, 293 in 1895, 321 in 1896, 3 were of no specified occupation; and of the regular occupations, about three-fifths in 1894 and two-thirds in 1895, were domestic servants chiefly engaged in attendance, laundry work, and tailoring. The number of young girls, 15 years of age, arrested since 1893 has steadily increased, although the number of females arrested

1734. The result of summary disposal of persons sentenced in the years 1894 to 1898 were as follow :—

—SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES
1894 TO 1898

Sentence.	1894.		1895.		M
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	
Imprisonment for—					
3 years	2	..	..	..
2 years	25	2	13	..	
1 and under 2 years	210	87	155	59	
6 and under 12 months	239	136	149	105	
5 months	2	..	1	..	
4 months	21	2	10	3	
3 months	667	180	557	169	
2 and under 3 months	168	86	170	14	
1 and under 2 months	777	290	729	161	
15 days and under 1 month	59	11	34	2	
8 and under 15 days	549	159	507	109	
7 days and under	4,339	1,164	4,538	1,149	
Fined	5,559	563	4,651	637	
Ordered to find bail	140	18	153	10	
Sent to lunatic asylum	262	127	251	121	
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	394	226	371	250	
Otherwise dealt with	88	28	86	19	
Total sentenced	13,501	2,939	12,325	2,808	1
Discharged	6,259	1,491	5,779	1,552	
Total summarily disposed of	19,760	4,430	18,104	4,360	1

1735. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates in the years 1894 to 1898, 37 per cent. of the males and 19 per cent. of the females were sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months or more; in 1894, 37 and 22; in 1895, 37 and 22; in 1896, 37 and 22; in 1897, 40 and 23 per cent. Imprisonment for less than 12 months, 1 to 12 months, 14 and 15 per cent. of the males and 45 per cent. of the females in 1894, 14 and 15 per cent. in 1895, 13 and 16 in 1896, 14 and 12 per cent. in 1897, 14 and 12 per cent. in 1898; 1 year and over, 1 and 2 per cent. of the males in 1894, 1 and 2 per cent. of the females in 1894, 1 and 2 per cent. in 1895, 1 and 2 per cent. in 1896, 1 and 2 per cent. in 1897, and 1 and 2 per cent. in 1898.

* See paragraph 1700

per cent. in 1894, 7 and 14½ in 1895, 6½ and 13½ in 1896, 7½ and 19½ per cent. in 1897, and 7½ and 20½ in 1898 were sent to lunatic asylums, industrial, and reformatory schools, ordered to find bail, or otherwise disposed of.

Whippings
ordered.

1736. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates for certain offences. In such cases the offender, if an adult, may be sentenced to be whipped with a cat-o'-nine-tails once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. Ten were so sentenced in 1894, nine to receive one whipping, and one two whippings; in 1895 seven one whipping and one two whippings; in 1896 three one whipping and one two; in 1897 one two whippings; and in 1898 one one whipping.

Results of
commitments
for trial.

1737. The results of the commitments for trial in 1887 and in each of the last five years were as follow :—

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL,* 1887, AND 1894 TO 1898.

—	1887.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number for trial ...	796	675	671	692	515	631
Convicted	506	435	403	424	332	402
Acquitted ...	220	213	246	242	162	214
Not prosecuted ...	70	27	22	26	21	15

Proportion of
convictions.

1738. In 1887, 63½ per cent.; in 1894, 64½; in 1895, 60; in 1896, 61; in 1897, 64½; and in 1898, 63½ per cent. of the trials resulted in convictions.

Sentences in
superior
courts.

1739. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the last five years :—

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1894 TO 1898.

Sentence.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Death ...	7	2	4	1	2	2	4	2	2	...
Hard labour† for—										
10 and under 15 years ...	9	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	4	...
7 and under 10 years ...	4	...	7	...	4	...	5	...	1	...
4 and under 7 years ...	26	...	31	...	18	1	14	...	17	1
Imprisonment for—										
2 and under 4 years ...	100	4	71	2	68	3	56	2	65	2
1 and under 2 years ...	79	9	89	6	95	4	76	5	84	5
6 and under 12 months ...	93	6	79	4	84	8	63	3	87	8
1 and under 6 months ...	55	3	55	10	60	7	60	14	68	2
Under 1 month ...	4	2	7	1	9	1	7	3	9	3
Fined ...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Recognisances estreated ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To find bail to appear when called upon ...	18	2	21	3	31	5	8	4	27	6
Sent to lunatic asylum or reformatory ...	4	2	5	1	16	3	2	3	6	1
Total tried and convicted ...	405	30	375	28	390	34	296	36	373	29

* Including those who were remaining for trial from the previous year, but excluding those awaiting trial at the end of the year.—† On roads or public works.

1740. Of prisoners convicted in superior courts in 1898, 2 were sentenced to death, as against 6 in 1897, 4 in 1896, 5 in 1895, and 9 in 1894; all the rest except 36 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, three-fourths were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and one-fifteenth to more than four years. Of the females 8 were sentenced to over one, and 13 to under one, year's imprisonment. Four males were sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years. Three females were sentenced to a longer period than two years, and one to a period beyond four years.

1741. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, 33 persons in 1898 were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during various portions of their terms of imprisonment. 1742. The total number of offenders sentenced in 1898 by superior courts to be whipped, in addition to terms of imprisonment in all cases, was 3, of whom 1 was sentenced to receive two whippings, and 3 one whipping. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 54 Vict. No. 1079, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted, for unnatural offences, for attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for an offence is 3, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

1743. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment in 1895, viz., 8 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; 9 in 1896, viz., 4 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; 4 in 1897, viz., 1 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; 5 in 1898, viz., 1 by magistrates and 4 by superior courts. The total number of offenders sentenced to be whipped in the last twenty-five years was 307, of which 115 were ordered by magistrates and 192 by superior courts. 1744. Only one execution, viz., that of Archer, an Englishman, claiming to be a member of the Church of England, took place in 1898, for the murder of his mate, the number being 1 in 1897, 1 in 1896, 2 in 1895, and 5 in 1894, all being for murder except 1 in 1894, which was for burglary and wounding. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 164 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only three were females. The following table shows the birth-places of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1898.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.					Number.
Total number executed	...	...	...	...
Birthplace—Victoria	...	...	...	...	164
" Other Australian colonies	...	...	...	...
" England	...	...	...	...
" Wales	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	12
	...	...	...	...	9
	...	...	...	...	66
	...	...	...	...	2

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1898—*continued*.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.							Number.
Birthplace—	Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	42
"	Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	8
"	Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	France	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	Sicily	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	United States of America *	...	...	...	...	...	6
"	India	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	Philippine Islands	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	China	...	...	...	...	...	3
"	At sea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Religion —	Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	45
"	Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	7
"	Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	11
"	Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	Lutheran	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	Protestant undefined	...	...	...	...	...	30
"	Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	36
"	Buddhist, Confucian, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	7
"	No religion	...	...	...	...	...	5†
Offence —	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	126
"	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	17
"	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	10
"	Unnatural offence on a child	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	Robbery with violence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	10

Undetected
crime.

1745. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended numbered 5,899 in 1898. The majority of these were offences against property; they show a considerable falling off since 1894. The following are the undetected offences in the last ten years :—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1888 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Offences.			Total
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	
1888 ...	270	5,627	577	6,474
1889 ...	271	6,152	859	7,282
1890 ...	805	5,177	895	5,877
1891 ...	401	5,218	965	6,584
1892 ...	715	4,785	570	6,070
1893 ...	440	5,222	669	6,331
1894 ...	504	5,634	698	6,836
1895 ...	265	5,783	537	6,585
1896 ...	274	4,920	728	5,922
1897 ...	268	5,362	738	6,368
1898 ...	315	4,965	619	5,899

* One of these, executed in 1894, was an American negro.—† Aborigines.

Law, Crime, &c.

1746. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, should be remarked that in all probability the malefactors do not in all such cases escape entirely. The returns are made up in the month of April of the year following. The details of the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds, that date have been arrested, and giving details of the office of the Government Statist, Colonies, have been compiled for the whole of Australasia, for the years 1880, 1885, 1890, and each of the six years ended with 1898, a statement of the number of cases in respect of which persons were apprehended or summoned, and were summarily convicted or held to bail, apprehended, the number of cases on account of matters coming in the returns of those so dealt with on account of matters coming under the head of civil jurisdiction are omitted in all the colonies:—

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1893 TO 1898.

Name of Colony.	Number of Offences for which Persons were—			
	Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria ...	1880 41,788	26,950	...	398
...	1885 52,566	34,180	680	444
...	1890 64,784	44,515	768	565
...	1893 46,715	32,025	1,129	662
...	1894 40,827	28,036	983	526
...	1895 40,327	32,081	832	462
...	1896 44,709	34,024	819	568
...	1897 46,326	42,205	696	415
...	1898 47,976	50,345	789	446
...	1880 57,784	48,102	1,717	785
...	1885 77,092	54,803	1,540	954
...	1890 66,087	50,479	1,476	874
...	1893 74,575	51,468	1,533	892
...	1894 63,931	54,870	1,493	884
...	1895 64,978	49,689	1,591	879
...	1896 63,317	40,051	1,632	891
...	1897 62,314	41,451	1,802	879
...	1898 62,177	43,707	316	756
...	1880 9,133	5,570	...	170
...	1885 15,763	12,883	...	267
...	1890 18,996	14,570	...	275
...	1893 16,958	11,451	...	205
...	1894 16,958	11,451	...	205
...	1895 16,958	11,451	...	205
...	1896 17,673	12,883	...	205
...	1897 18,602	13,707	...	205
...	1898 20,437	15,820	...	205
...	...	16,633	...	245

* Not including civil cases.
† Cases brought up for summary in Queensland 820, and in Tasmania 83, were admitted as summary during 1898. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1893 TO 1898—continued.

Name of Colony.		Number of Offences for which Persons were—			
		Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
South Australia ...	1880	15,063	12,814	353	199
	1885	10,406	8,901	240	133
	1890	6,999	5,953	169	82
	1893	7,850	6,654	215	118
	1894	7,097	5,977	221	131
	1895	4,979	4,101	214	130
	1896	6,179	5,234	202	131
	1897	5,867	4,665	209	134
	1898	5,979	4,726	216	157
Western Australia ...	1880	5,577	4,221	50	25
	1885	4,900	3,436	86	51
	1890	4,690	3,201	66	41
	1893	6,288	4,068	106	60
	1894	7,152	4,403	132	82
	1895	8,377	5,310	104	59
	1896	13,318	8,426	273	177
	1897	15,433	9,584	324	194
	1898	14,902	9,659	330	154
Tasmania † ...	1880	6,906§	5,418	117	73
	1885	5,983	4,876	71	31
	1890	6,411	4,962	117	46
	1893	5,036	3,859	97	61
	1894	4,954	3,744	93	42
	1895	4,766	3,645	78	32
	1896	4,514	3,450	70	35
	1897	4,472	3,439	69	31
	1898	4,336	3,363	58	33
New Zealand ‡ ...	1880	20,750	14,778	520	295
	1885	22,709	17,566	385	223
	1890	18,247	13,885	458	192
	1893	17,932	13,457	502	260
	1894	17,353	12,613	614	300
	1895	17,581	13,067	602	344
	1896	18,815	14,149	529	291
	1897	19,949	14,875	583	303
	1898	22,234	16,642	641	351
Australasia ...	1880	156,993	112,437	3,753	2,308
	1885	189,419	139,755	3,628	1,934
	1890	186,214	135,188	3,909	2,252
	1893	175,354	127,909	3,877	2,181
	1894	159,259	117,060	3,693	2,180
	1895	158,681	119,379	3,635	2,190
	1896	169,544	134,249	3,830	2,284
	1897	174,155	136,601	3,906	2,156
	1898	178,041	135,536	4,343	2,147

Crime in
Victoria
and New
South Wales
compared.

1748. By this table it would appear that crime has been much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria, and that—

* Not including civil cases. — † See footnote (†) previous page. — ‡ Exclusive of Maoria. In 1880 the number of cases in which they were concerned was 518—in 349 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 96 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 71 cases committed for trial. — § In Tasmania in 1880 a number of civil cases were improperly included.

although containing practically equal populations*—there has been at each period, under all the heads, much larger numbers of criminals in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter in New South Wales having been at the first period more than two and a half times as numerous, and at the second period about twice as numerous, as in Victoria; whilst at the third period they were respectively 30 and 45 per cent., and in the six years ended with 1898, 91 to 74 per cent. more numerous. In 1880 the apprehensions and summonses in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by about 40 per cent., and in 1898 by 30 per cent., and the summary convictions by 56 per cent. in 1880, and by 43 per cent. in 1898.

1749. The position of the different colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the number of apprehensions and summons cases,† of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the same nine years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also, the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:—

Proportion
of crime
in each
colony.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1880, 1885,
1890, AND 1893 TO 1898.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases. †	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- viction to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases. †	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments
Victoria	1880	49.13	31.69	8.00	4.68	64.5	58.5
	1885	54.94	35.72	8.03	4.64	65.0	57.8
	1890	57.92	39.80	10.09	5.92	68.7	58.6
	1893	39.92	27.36	8.40	4.83	68.5	57.5
	1894	34.34	23.87	7.08	4.48	68.7	63.2
	1895	34.18	23.80	6.94	3.92	69.6	56.6
	1896	37.97	27.55	7.69	4.82	72.6	62.8
	1897	39.52	28.89	5.93	3.54	73.4	59.7
	1898	40.90	29.68	6.73	3.80	72.6	56.5
New South Wales	1880	79.63	58.16	23.66	15.83	73.0	66.9
	1885	83.14	64.00	16.61	8.47	77.0	53.5
	1890	59.98	43.66	13.40	8.66	72.8	64.6
	1893	61.21	45.32	12.67	7.14	73.6	57.0
	1894	50.83	40.80	12.07	7.21	76.6	59.7
	1895	51.39	40.70	11.83	6.99	79.2	59.1
	1896	49.17	43.70	12.36	6.82	88.2	55.3
	1897	47.57	41.43	12.45	6.80	87.1	54.6
	1898	46.50	37.23	13.95	5.68	79.9	40.7

* In all the years up to 1890 the population of Victoria was the larger, but, according to the subsequent official estimates of the two colonies, the population of New South Wales grew more rapidly than that of Victoria, until in 1899 the former was the greater by 16 per cent.

† Not including civil cases.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1880, 1885,
1890, AND 1893 TO 1898—*continued.*

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Queensland	1880	41·15	27·26	14·24	7·66	66·3	53·8
	1885	51·05	37·08	17·42	8·65	72·6	49·6
	1890	49·24	37·77	12·80	7·13	76·7	55·7
	1893	39·73	30·42	10·33	4·80	76·6	46·5
	1894	36·34	27·08	11·03	5·07	74·5	46·7
	1895	39·03	30·26	10·29	5·28	77·6	51·3
	1896	40·08	31·48	10·51	5·49	78·9	52·3
	1897	41·34	33·07	8·21	3·93	90·0	47·9
	1898	41·49	33·80	9·08	5·04	85·6	55·5
	1880	57·16	48·63	13·40	7·55	85·1	56·4
South Australia	1885	33·23	25·84	7·67	4·25	77·8	55·4
	1890	22·12	18·81	5·34	2·59	85·1	48·5
	1893	22·96	19·32	6·24	3·43	84·8	54·9
	1894	20·37	17·15	6·34	3·76	84·2	59·3
	1895	14·29	11·77	6·14	3·73	82·4	60·8
	1896	17·32	14·68	5·66	3·67	84·7	64·9
	1897	16·37	12·74	5·83	3·74	77·8	64·1
	1898	16·48	13·02	5·95	4·33	79·0	72·7
	1880	193·35	146·34	17·33	8·67	75·7	50·0
	1885	143·81	100·85	25·27	14·97	70·1	59·3
Western Australia	1890	97·81	66·76	13·76	8·55	68·2	62·1
	1893	100·60	65·10	16·96	9·60	64·7	56·6
	1894	92·71	57·03	17·10	10·62	61·6	62·1
	1895	90·41	57·32	11·23	6·37	63·4	56·7
	1896	108·50	68·61	22·23	14·41	63·3	64·8
	1897	99·11	61·55	20·81	12·46	62·1	60·0
	1898	88·00	57·06	19·50	9·10	64·8	46·7
	1880	60·80†	47·69	10·30	6·43	80·2	62·4
	1885	46·68	38·05	5·54	2·42	81·5	43·6
	1890	44·60	34·52	8·14	3·20	77·4	39·3
Tasmania	1893	33·37	25·09	6·31	3·97	76·6	62·9
	1894	31·77	24·01	5·96	2·69	75·6	45·2
	1895	29·95	22·90	4·90	2·01	76·5	41·0
	1896	27·63	21·11	4·28	2·14	76·4	50·0
	1897	20·17	20·36	4·09	1·84	76·9	44·9
	1898	24·83	19·26	3·32	1·89	77·6	57·0
	1880	43·75	31·16	10·96	6·22	71·2	56·7
	1885	40·11	31·03	6·80	3·94	77·3	57·9
	1890	29·39	22·37	7·38	3·09	76·1	41·9
	1893	28·01	20·35	7·59	3·93	75·0	51·8
New Zealand	1894	25·55	18·57	9·04	4·42	72·7	48·8
	1895	25·41	18·87	8·69	4·97	74·3	57·1
	1896	26·62	20·01	7·48	4·12	75·2	55·0
	1897	27·63	20·61	8·08	4·20	74·6	52·0
	1898	30·19	22·60	8·70	4·76	74·8	54·8

* Not including civil cases. —† Some civil cases were improperly included in Tasmania in 1880.

1047

Law, Crime, &c.

**PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1880, 1885,
1890, AND 1893 TO 1898—continued.**

Name of Colony.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
	Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Total Australasia	1880	58.55				
	1885	58.56	41.94			
	1890	49.86	43.21	14.00		
	1893	43.55	36.20	11.22	8.61	
	1895	38.65	31.77	10.47	5.98	71.6
	1896	37.84	28.41	9.63	6.03	73.8
	1897	39.60	28.49	8.99	5.42	72.6
	1898	39.85	31.36	8.67	5.30	72.9
		40.07	31.26	8.94	5.24	73.5
			30.50	8.94	5.34	75.2
				9.77	4.93	79.2
					4.83	78.4
						76.6
						61.5
						53.3
						57.6
						58.4
						59.0
						60.4
						59.7
						55.2
						49.4

1750. It will be seen from the preceding table that, in regard to offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned, Western Australia shows a far greater number in proportion to population than any other colony; but it should, however, be borne in mind that the ratio for that colony is greatly increased by reason of the small relative number of females and children in the population, the number of males being double that of females in 1898, whereas in the same year in Victoria the former exceeded the latter by nearly 2 per cent., in New South Wales by 15½ per cent., in Queensland by 28, in South Australia by 9, in Tasmania by 17, and in New Zealand by 11½ per cent. New South Wales takes second place at each period, and Queensland third at each period except 1893, in which year Victoria filled that position. The latter colony was fourth in every other year except 1893 and 1880. The two colonies in which the proportion was least were South Australia and Tasmania in that order, the decrease in those two colonies being considerable from year to year, the proportion in 1898 being about one-third of that in 1880. In Australasia, as a whole, the decrease has been fairly constant, the proportion in 1898 being nearly a third less than in 1880. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1898, the

* Not including civil cases.

colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1898.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Victoria. | |

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions.

1751. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Western Australia* and New South Wales have always been at the top of the list. In 1898 Victoria occupied fourth place, Queensland being above it, whilst the proportion in South Australia was far lower than in any other colony. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular in 1898, the colony with the highest proportion of summary convictions being placed first and the rest in succession :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1898.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Victoria. | |

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

1752. In recent years Victoria showed, relatively to population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any of the other colonies except South Australia (where it was about the same) and Tasmania. The largest proportion prevailed in Western Australia* and the next in New South Wales, where it was twice as high as in Victoria. In respect to the proportion of commitments for trial to population, the colonies stood in the following order in 1898 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1898.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

1753. In respect to convictions in superior courts, Western Australia* and New South Wales are at the head of the list. The following is the order in 1898 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1898.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

* In regard to Western Australia the proportion is greatly increased by reason of the small number of females and children in the population. See paragraph 1750 *ante*.

1754. In proportion to arrests, either a larger proportion are apprehended unjustly in Western Australia and, in Victoria than in the other colonies, or punishment does not follow their commission with such certainty in the colonies as in the others, since the number of sum obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is usual in Victoria, and much lower in Western Australia than others. The following is the order of the colonies in proportion to convictions of this kind in 1898, the colony in which the convictions to apprehensions is highest being placed first which it is lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES

1. Queensland.	5. New Zealand.
2. New South Wales.	6. Victoria.
3. South Australia.	7. Western Australia.
4. Tasmania.	

1755. It will be seen from the table that in 1898 the proportion of convictions to commitments was in South Australia next highest in Tasmania ; and that, taking the average years, conviction appears to follow commitment with those two colonies than in any others. In the subsequent colonies are placed in order, the one in which the conviction years 1893 to 1898, bore the highest proportion to being placed first :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS 1893 TO 1898.

1. South Australia.	5. New Zealand.
2. Victoria.	6. Tasmania.
3. Western Australia.	7. Queensland.
4. New South Wales.	

1756. It is to be regretted that the information as to for which persons are arrested or summoned is very scanty in several of the colonies. In Queensland the only offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance as offences against the person, offences against property, &c. This, except that drunkenness was not separately mentioned, was likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia until after 1893, since when the arrests for drunkenness are made separately.

1757. In proportion to population, the numbers summoned in New South Wales for offences against property in general, and for drunkenness, greatly exceed those in Victoria, yet for the more serious classes of offences this is not the case. In 1898, for instance, the proportions arrested for murder, for slaughter, for robbery, burglary, &c., and for cattle-stealing, were as follows :—

greater in Victoria; and the proportion for sexual offences was about the same in the two colonies. On the other hand, "other offences against the person" (mainly assaults) and "others" against property (mainly larceny, wilful damage to property, false pretences, possession of stolen property, &c.) were much more prevalent in New South Wales. The proportion of the former in 1898 being nearly twice as high, and of the latter more than half as high again as in Victoria. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summons issued in the various Australasian colonies in 1880, 1885, 1890, and 1893 to 1898, as far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1893 TO 1898.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, &c.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria	1880	36	81	4,376	245	171	3,880	10,056	22,933
	1885	31	57	4,071	287	149	3,797	13,580	30,594
	1890	56	69	3,966	465	129	4,442	18,501	37,156
	1893	41	103	2,555	364	156	4,249	12,986	26,261
	1894	40	89	2,327	332	136	3,724	11,357	22,282
	1895	36	103	2,361	299	122	3,647	11,143	22,616
	1896	30	111	2,105	296	160	3,788	10,960	27,259
	1897	20	77	2,185	216	90	3,633	9,982	30,133
	1898	37	112	2,087	275	146	3,661	13,728	27,930
New South Wales	1880	75	95	9,364	245	469	6,154	18,777	22,605
	1885	50	115	9,353	230	403	6,576	26,291	34,074
	1890	61	64	8,604	362	259	6,995	18,654	31,068
	1893	81	65	6,110	490	252	6,804	17,609	42,522
	1894	64	53	4,668	334	236	6,254	17,509	33,813
	1895	4,459			6,153			18,379	35,967
	1896	29	115	4,511	230	250	7,055	19,499	31,628
	1897	29	155	4,529	297	204	6,393	19,326	31,397
	1898	31	127	4,578	244	149	6,901	19,397	30,750
Queensland	1880	1,320			1,186			2,967	3,760
	1885	2,230			1,748			5,508	6,277
	1890	2,713			2,487			6,332	7,464
	1893	2,338			2,264			4,644	7,712
	1894	2,192			2,090			3,902	7,761
	1895	2,073			2,065			4,993	8,522
	1896	1,936			2,141			6,105	8,511
	1897	2,204			2,159			6,683	8,736
	1898	2,098			2,133			7,121	8,665

**APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1893 TO 1898**
—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, &c.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
South Australia	1880	13	37	1,026	52	51	971	4,325	8,588
	1885	9	36	598	38	19	708	3,361	5,647
	1890	8	24	488	16	14	471	2,382	3,596
	1893	8	11	461	29	15	683	2,746	3,897
	1894	5	11	508	31	8	681	2,370	3,483
	1895	7	14	390	71	22	584	1,763	2,128
	1896	6	6	289	45	13	707	1,937	3,176
	1897	7	16	335	64	15	685	1,859	2,886
	1898	9	8	294	67	10	672	1,847	3,072
Western Australia	1880		331			355		4,891	
	1885		403			323		4,174	
	1890		371			536		3,783	
	1893		534			884		4,870	
	1894		584			933		1,661	3,974
	1895		654			1,080		2,154	4,489
	1896		1,010			1,565		3,491	7,252
	1897		1,079			1,943		3,720	8,691
	1898		1,071			1,955		3,100	8,776
Tasmania	1880	2	14	651	103	37	723	1,543	13,835
	1885	3	13	544	34	22	565	1,470	3,332
	1890	4	6	473	14	17	588	1,151	4,158
	1893	1	6	326	30	14	791	632	3,331
	1894	6	7	375	29	22	784	565	3,166
	1895	2	3	348	2	20	688	463	3,240
	1896	2	8	331	13	15	776	658	2,711
	1897	1	12	303	18	23	711	596	1,664
	1898	...	14	330	12	7	675	608	2,690
New Zealand*	1880	27	56	1,852	85	55	2,185	6,281	10,209
	1885	20	28	1,686	92	49	1,961	6,912	11,961
	1890	10	32	1,474	120	55	2,122	5,830	8,604
	1893	24	24	1,503	83	65	2,208	5,289	8,736
	1894	9	39	1,381	184	45	2,235	4,996	8,464
	1895	34	18	1,229	206	83	2,268	5,104	8,639
	1896	12	31	1,259	148	75	2,051	5,640	9,599
	1897	24	56	1,453	191	35	2,376	5,942	9,872
	1898	13	69	1,313	140	38	2,616	6,495	11,550

* Exclusive of Maoris. In 1896 the number of Maoris arrested or summoned for the respective classes set out above was 1, 3, 41, 9, 9, 72, 78, and 305 respectively.

† A number of civil cases were improperly included in Tasmania in 1880.

Proportion
of each
group of
offences
in each
colony.

1758. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences, grouped under four heads, to the population of each colony during the same nine years :—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1893 TO 1898.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1880	5·28	5·05	11·83	26·97
	1885	4·35	4·42	14·19	31·97
	1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	33·22
	1893	2·31	4·07	11·09	22·44
	1894	2·09	3·57	9·67	19·01
	1895	2·12	3·45	9·44	19·17
	1896	1·91	3·60	9·31	23·15
	1897	1·95	3·36	8·51	25·70
	1898	1·91	3·48	11·70	23·81
New South Wales ...	1880	13·14	9·46	25·88	31·15
	1885	10·26	7·77	28·35	36·75
	1890	7·92	6·91	16·93	28·21
	1893	5·17	6·20	14·71	35·13
	1894	3·85	5·50	14·15	27·33
	1895	3·53	4·87	14·53	28·46
	1896	3·62	5·85	15·14	24·56
	1897	3·60	5·26	14·75	23·96
	1898	3·47	5·46	14·53	23·04
Queensland ...	1880	5·95	5·34	12·92	16·94
	1885	7·22	5·66	17·84	20·33
	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
	1893	5·48	5·30	10·88	18·07
	1894	5·00	4·76	8·89	17·69
	1895	4·58	4·60	11·03	18·82
	1896	4·15	4·59	13·09	18·25
	1897	4·60	4·51	13·97	18·26
	1898	4·26	4·33	14·46	18·44
South Australia ...	1880	4·08	4·08	16·41	32·59
	1885	2·10	2·41	10·73	18·03
	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
	1893	1·41	2·13	8·00	11·42
	1894	1·50	2·07	6·80	10·60
	1895	1·18	1·94	5·06	6·11
	1896	·84	2·15	5·43	8·90
	1897	1·00	2·13	5·19	8·05
	1898	·86	2·07	5·09	8·46
Western Australia ...	1880	11·48	12·31	169·57	
	1885	11·83	9·48	122·53	
	1890	7·74	11·18	78·89	
	1893	8·54	14·14	77·91	
	1894	7·56	12·18	21·51	51·46
	1895	7·06	11·66	23·25	48·45
	1896	8·22	12·66	28·43	59·05
	1897	6·93	12·48	23·89	55·81
	1898	6·33	11·50	18·32	51·85

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1893 TO 1898
—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Tasmania	1880				
	1885	5·87			
	1890	4·37	7·60		
	1893	3·36	4·85	13·58	33·75 *
	1894	2·17	4·31	11·47	26·00
	1895	2·49	5·43	8·01	28·93
	1896	2·22	5·36	4·11	21·66
	1897	2·09	4·46	3·62	20·30
New Zealand †	1880	1·87	4·92	2·91	20·36
	1885	1·97	4·45	4·03	16·59
	1890	4·16	3·97	3·53	10·32
	1893	3·06	4·93	3·48	15·41
	1894	2·44	3·71	13·22	21·50
	1895	2·34	3·70	12·21	21·13
	1896	2·10	3·58	9·39	13·86
	1897	1·85	3·63	8·90	13·21
	1898	1·84	3·71	7·36	12·46
		2·12	3·22	7·37	12·48
		1·88	3·60	7·98	13·58
			3·79	8·23	13·68
				8·82	15·69

1759. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were, during the years 1893 to 1898, much more numerous in Western Australia† than in any other colony, Queensland being second, and New South Wales third. In Western Australia the proportion in 1898 was over three times, in half times as high as in Victoria, which occupied the fifth place. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1898, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first, and that in which it was lowest last:—

- ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1898.
1. Western Australia.
 2. Queensland.
 3. New South Wales.
 4. Tasmania.
 5. Victoria.
 6. New Zealand.
 7. South Australia.

1760. In 1898, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia† were upwards of three and a half times as numerous, in proportion to population, as they were in Victoria, where they were fewer than in any colony except South Australia. The proportion in Victoria was about three-fourths that in New South Wales, Tasmania, and Queensland. In this respect the order of the colonies was as

* Some civil cases were improperly included in 1880.
† Exclusive of Maori. For number of Maori arrested for each class of offence, see footnote (*) on page 1067.
‡ See, however, paragraph 1750 ante.

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

follows, the colonies with the largest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession :—

**ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES
FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1898.**

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

Order of
colonies as
to drunken-
ness.

1761. In the matter of drunkenness, Western Australia* also heads the list, with New South Wales next, and Victoria fourth, Tasmania ranking as the most sober colony, in which the proportion in 1898 was only one-sixth of that in Western Australia, less than one-fourth of that in New South Wales and Queensland, less than one-third of that in Victoria, about two-fifths of that in New Zealand, and 32 per cent. less than in South Australia. The tendency has been to a constant yearly decrease in Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand; but in Victoria the proportion in 1898 is very little below that in 1880, and is 30 per cent. below that in 1890, since which year there was an annual decrease until 1898, when an exceptional increase occurred. In Queensland, on the other hand, there has been a yearly increase since 1894; whilst in New South Wales the proportion has been about the same during the last six years, although it was less during that period than in 1880, 1885, or 1890. In the following list the colony in which the largest proportion of inebriates was brought before magistrates in 1898 is placed first, and that in which the number was smallest last :—

**ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR
DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1898.**

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. Victoria. | |

Order of
colonies as
to "other
offences."

1762. "Other offences," which include vagrancy, insulting behaviour, neglected children, and breaches of various Acts of Parliament and municipal by-laws, are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. Relatively to population, they were, in each year under review, more numerous in Western Australia* than in any other colony. In Western Australia drunkenness was included with these offences until 1894, and consequently the figures, prior to that year, are not comparable with those of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in 1898 in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first, and that in which it was lowest last :—

**ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES
FOR "OTHER OFFENCES," 1898.**

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New South Wales. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

* See, however, paragraph 1750 ante.

1763. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in courts of petty sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions during 1880, 1885, 1890, and 1893 to 1898 :—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1893 to 1898.

Country.		Commitments for Trial.	Convictions.	Proportion of—		
				Commitments to Population.	Convictions to Population.	Convictions to Commitments.
				per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.
England and Wales	1880	14,770	11,214	5.74	4.36	75.92
	1885	13,586	10,500	4.90	3.86	77.28
	1890	11,974	9,242	4.16	3.21	77.18
	1893	12,206	9,797	4.14	3.30	79.70
	1894	12,155	9,634	4.04	3.21	79.26
	1895	11,621	9,169	3.82	3.02	78.91
	1896	11,214	8,836	3.65	2.88	78.98
	1897	11,342	8,992	3.65	2.90	79.27
	1898	11,594	9,273	3.65	2.95	79.98
Scotland	1880	2,583	2,046	6.97	5.52	79.21
	1885	2,535	1,956	6.57	5.07	77.16
	1890	2,312	1,825	5.77	4.56	78.94
	1893	2,394	1,903	5.85	4.65	79.49
	1894	2,371	1,937	5.75	4.70	81.70
	1895	2,027	1,652	4.88	3.98	81.50
	1896	2,120	1,704	5.06	4.07	80.38
	1897	2,203	1,796	5.22	4.26	81.56
	1898	2,290	1,877	5.39	4.42	81.97
Ireland	1880	4,716	2,383	9.06	4.58	50.53
	1885	2,850	1,573	5.78	3.19	55.19
	1890	2,061	1,193	4.39	2.54	57.88
	1893	2,339	1,378	5.07	2.99	58.91
	1894	2,408	1,469	5.23	3.19	61.00
	1895	1,775	1,096	3.88	2.39	61.74
	1896	2,055	1,310	4.51	2.87	63.75
	1897	1,855	1,242	4.08	2.77	66.95
	1898	2,111	1,367	4.64	3.01	64.75
Total	1880	22,069	15,643	6.37	4.52	70.88
	1885	18,971	14,029	5.27	3.90	73.94
	1890	16,347	12,260	4.36	3.27	75.00
	1893	17,029	13,078	4.43	3.40	76.80
	1894	16,934	13,040	4.37	3.36	77.00
	1895	15,423	11,917	3.94	3.05	77.27
	1896	15,389	11,870	3.90	3.01	77.14
	1897	15,399	12,029	3.87	3.02	78.11
	1898	16,083	12,517	4.00	3.11	77.77

Decrease of
crime in
United
Kingdom.

1764. According to the commitments for trial, crime, in proportion to population, has fallen off in the United Kingdom by 37 per cent. since 1880, the decrease being most marked in the case of Ireland, where, probably in consequence of political disturbances, the commitments in 1880 were exceptionally numerous. The proportion of both commitments and convictions has usually been most numerous in Scotland, and least so in England; whilst generally the proportion of commitments is least in England and that of convictions least in Ireland.

Crime in
proportion
to adults
in colonies
and Britain.

1765. As scarcely any persons under 15 years of age are committed for trial, it is necessary, in order to ascertain more fairly the relative criminality of the several Australasian Colonies and the various divisions of the United Kingdom, to compare the commitments and convictions which took place in each during 1891 with the population over 15 years of age as enumerated at the census taken in the same year. The following are the results of such a comparison:—

PROPORTION OF COMMITMENTS AND CONVICTIONS TO POPULATION
AGED 15 YEARS AND UPWARDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
AND UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Per 10,000 Persons Living, aged 15 years and upwards.

Commitments for Trial.		Convictions after Commitment.	
Western Australia	29 87	New South Wales	13 92
Queensland ...	23 27	Western Australia	13 54
New South Wales	22 84	Victoria†	9 79
Victoria* ...	15 03	Queensland	9 79
New Zealand	12 28	Tasmania	7 06
Tasmania	10 98	Scotland ...	7 03
Scotland ...	9 07	New Zealand	5 69
South Australia	8 80	England and Wales	4 95
Ireland ...	6 65	South Australia	4 63
England and Wales	6 21	Ireland ...	3 95

Crime in
Britain
generally
below that
in colonies.

1766. It will be observed that, in proportion to the population of 15 years of age and upwards, the commitments in Scotland were above those in South Australia, and the convictions in Scotland were above those in New Zealand and that colony; also that the convictions in England were above those in South Australia; but, in all other cases, that the commitments and convictions in the British Isles were below those in any of the Australasian colonies.

Proportion of
convictions
to commit-
ments in
colonies and
Britain.

1767. From the following figures it appears that in 1898 conviction followed commitment with more certainty in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but South Australia in this respect stood above Ireland. All the other colonies stand below these, New South Wales being at the bottom of the list with less than 41 convictions to every 100 commitments:—

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES AND UNITED KINGDOM, 1898.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Scotland ...	82 0	6. Victoria	56 4
2. England and Wales	80 0	7. Queensland	55 5
3. South Australia	72 7	8. New Zealand	54 9
4. Ireland ...	64 7	9. Western Australia	46 7
5. Tasmania	57 0	10. New South Wales	40 7

* Since fallen to 10·40 in 1898.

† Since fallen to 5·38 in 1898.

1768. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of men, and although, in proportion to population, it is smaller than similar bodies in the other Australasian Colonies with the exception of New Zealand and South Australia, its efficiency is such that crime is kept effectively in check, and has generally been less rife in Victoria than elsewhere. The following figures show the number of police and the number of persons to each policeman in each colony :—

POLICE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.			
1. New Zealand	had 533 police, or 1 to 1,395 persons.		
2. South Australia	" 382 "		963 "
3. Victoria	" 1,415 "		831 "
4. New South Wales	" 1,957 "		688 "
5. Tasmania	" 274 "		647 "
6. Queensland	" 829 "		601 "
7. Western Australia	" 530* "		317 "

1769. The following figures show the average number of persons protected by one policeman in each of the Australasian capitals :—

POLICE IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1898.			
1. Adelaide	had 134 police, or 1 to 1,102 persons.		
2. Hobart†	" 44 "		905 "
3. Wellington†	" 54 "		874 "
4. Melbourne	" 710 "		662 "
5. Sydney	" 797 "		597 "
6. Brisbane	" 198 "		597 "
7. Perth	" 119 "		333 "

1770. The numbers of cases tried in the superior courts, viz., the Supreme Court and Court of General Sessions, at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in the years 1887, 1890, and 1893 to 1898 were as follows :—

CRIMINAL CASES.
(Supreme Court and General Sessions 1887, 1890, and 1893 to 1898.)

Year.	Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Convictions.
1887	661	472
1890	964	662
1893	795	565
1894	736	526
1895	735	462
1896	806	568
1897	627	415
1898	700	446

* Including 82 native trackers.
† Figures for 1897.

‡ The cities of Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin are of about equal importance to Wellington, and the numbers for those cities in 1898 were 50, 41, and 41.

Supreme
Court,
criminal
business.

1771. For the years under review the number of Supreme Court Criminal Sittings were 62, 65, 59, 63, 59, 57, 60, and 56 respectively; and duration of sittings 149, 191, 208, 191, 199, 205, 196, and 185 days respectively; and the number of places where courts were held 18, 19, 18, 19, 16, 18, 19, and 17 respectively.

General
Sessions,
criminal
business.

1772. For the same years the numbers of Courts of General Sessions held were 77, 73, 62, 58, 66, 56, 41, and 61 respectively; duration of sittings 144, 170, 126, 135, 163, 134, 110, and 121 days respectively; and the number of places where such courts were held 28, 27, 23, 25, 25, 24, 17, and 27 respectively.

Supreme
Court, civil
business.

1773. The following table will show the particulars of civil cases entered and tried in the Supreme Court, with the results of the trials, for the years 1887, 1890, and 1893 to 1898:—

SUPREME COURT, CIVIL CASES.

(1887, 1890, and 1893 to 1898.)

Year.	Number of Places where Sittings held.	Writs issued.	Causes entered for Trial or Assessment of Damages.	Number of Causes tried.		Verdicts for—		Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.
				Defended.	Undefended.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.		
1887	12	4,661	391	159	...	118	43	£ 333,386	£ 22,964
1890	17	6,619	548	297	...	229	67	687,503	68,592
1893	7	4,007	346	245	3	136	58	289,177	82,733
1894	8	3,001	319	201	1	134	56	281,650	49,115
1895	8	2,115	258	186	1	101	33	140,292	41,457
1896	10	1,434	201	141	1	87	42	157,107	14,271
1897	5	1,082	191	132	2	64	37	177,902	21,793
1898	10	1,020	189	138	..	74	35	233,679	9,770

Decrease of
litigation.

1774. It will be seen from the above table that Supreme Court litigation has greatly decreased since 1890, the number of writs issued in 1898 being less than one-sixth the number in 1890. The number of cases tried has also greatly diminished during the same period—although not nearly to the same extent as writs—the number in 1898 being less than half that in 1890; whilst the amount claimed in 1898 was little more than one-third that in 1890, although considerably in excess of that in the three years 1895 to 1897; and the amount recovered only one-seventh of that in 1890, and less than one-half of that in 1897.

1775. The County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500, and also above that amount in cases in which the parties mutually agree that the case shall be tried in the County Court, and in cases commenced in the Supreme Court and remitted therefrom to the County Court. The following table will show the number of causes tried, amount sued for, amount recovered, and costs awarded during the years 1887, 1890, and 1893 to 1898 :—

COUNTY COURT CASES 1887, 1890, AND 1893 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Causes tried.	Amount sued for.	Amount recovered.	Costs awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
1887	8,370	£ 205,894	£ 79,617	£ 12,336	£ 4,699
1890	12,635	340,028	127,433	15,363	6,072
1893	2,457	339,734	137,826	12,827	7,616
1894	2,457	288,964	119,167	13,127	6,208
1895	1,781	219,285	73,091	7,256	5,514
1896	1,361	175,064	56,990	6,512	3,730
1897	1,216	178,293	50,410	6,969	3,635
1898	1,070	177,725	51,719	6,076	3,474

1776. From the above table it will be seen that litigation has fallen off in the County Court to a very great extent, the number of causes tried in 1898 being about one-thirteenth of that in 1890; whilst the amount sued for fell off by about one-half, and the amount recovered by two-fifths, costs awarded to plaintiff by less than two-fifths, and the costs awarded to defendant by more than one-half.

1777. The numbers of places where County Courts were held for the years 1887, 1890, and 1893 to 1898 were 64, 63, 51, 52, 50, 48, 54, and 49 respectively; the number of courts held 192, 182, 162, 155, 130, 128, 128, and 127 respectively; and the total duration of courts 452, 386, 489, 452, 437, 402, 385, and 357 days respectively.

1778. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 numbered 5, 10, 4, 6, and 5 respectively, occupying 6, 26, 10, 10, and 7 days respectively. The total number of suits was 5, 17, 11, 6, and 12 respectively, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £350, £2,741, £198, £1,835, and £99 respectively. The gross amount of costs awarded to the plaintiffs was *nil*, £29, £32, £5, and £33 respectively, and to the defendants *nil*, £121, £56, £33, and £149 respectively. These figures do not include all mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1897 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £16,416. The business has fallen off considerably.

Decrease of
litigation in
County
Court.County
Courts
business.Courts of
Mines.

Petty
Sessions
criminal
cases.

1779. The following table will show the business of the Courts of Petty Sessions in their criminal jurisdiction for the years 1887, 1890, and 1893 to 1898 :—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS—CRIMINAL CASES—1887, 1890, AND 1893 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Places where Courts held.	Indictable Offences.		Summary Jurisdiction.	
		Cases heard.	Committed for Trial.	Cases heard.	Convictions.
1887	230	2,176	853	56,860	38,742
1890	239	2,648	1,096	62,136	44,515
1893	240	2,626	983	44,089	32,025
1894	245	2,414	832	38,413	28,036
1895	236	2,380	819	37,947	28,081
1896	237	2,408	905	42,301	32,439
1897	240	1,863	696	44,473	34,024
1898	238	2,215	789	45,761	34,824

Petty
Sessions,
decrease in
crime.

1780. It will be seen from the above table that there has been a considerable falling off in the number of indictable offences and committals for trial, although those in 1898 were not so low as in 1897. There was also a great falling off in cases summarily dealt with until 1895, but a yearly increase since.

Petty
Sessions
Litigations.

1781. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases, trover and conversion, and in master and servant cases, up to £50 ; and also jurisdiction in regard to appeals against municipal rates, purification of voters' roll, &c. The following table shows the business of such courts for the years 1887, 1890, and 1893 to 1898 ; and it will be observed that there has been a falling off year by year from 1893 until 1897 in the number of cases and amounts claimed and awarded. The number in 1898, however, showing an increase on that of 1897 :—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CIVIL CASES 1887, 1890, AND 1893 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Places where Courts held.	Number of Cases heard.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Percentage of Awards to Claims.
			£	£	
1887	230	23,115	141,821	78,023	55
1890	239	30,466	196,917	132,663	67
1893	240	35,203	219,322	178,731	82
1894	245	32,564	193,007	156,140	81
1895	236	30,609	168,143	138,722	83
1896	237	26,067	132,230	108,945	82
1897	236	23,163	117,978	95,257	81
1898	238	24,113	124,844	108,380	87

1782. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1898 may be gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1898 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was £536,248, and that less than one-third was recovered :—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.*

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1898.		Proportion of Debts and Damages Recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1898.	Average of previous Ten Years.
Supreme Court	£ 233,679	£ 9,770	per cent. 4½	per cent. 13
County Courts	177,725	51,719	29	38
Courts of Petty Sessions	124,844	108,380	86½	74
Total	536,248	169,869	31½	35½

1783. The number of writs issued in 1898, in the six bailiwick into which the colony is divided, was 268 as against 337 in 1897 and 510 in 1896, or 173 less than in the previous year. Of the whole number in 1898, 5 were Queen's writs against person and property, 9 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 254 were subjects' writs against property alone.

1784. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds : ordinary gaols, police gaols, and a penal establishment. The ordinary gaols and the penal establishment are houses of correction. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to very short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

* The amounts claimed and awarded, especially in the Supreme Court, are not strictly comparable, for whereas the amount claimed is set down for every case entered, whether tried or not, the amount awarded is only applied to cases actually tried. In the Supreme Court only about two-thirds of the cases entered are actually tried.
 † I.e. writs received by the Sheriff for enforcing orders or judgments of the Court, not ordinary writs commencing an action.

1785. The gross, distinct, and the average number of prisoners detained in each description of prison during 1894 to 1898 will be found in the following table:—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1894 TO 1898.*

Year.	Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners Detained during the Year.								
			Gross Number.†			Distinct Individuals.‡			Daily Average.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1894	Gaols ...	9	6,716	2,031	8,747	6,563	1,607	8,170	688	329	1,017
	Penal Establishment	1	953	...	953				587	...	587
	Police Gaols	6	596	28	624				10	1	11
	Total ...	16	8,265	2,059	10,324	7,069	1,631	8,700	1,285	330	1,615
1895	Gaols ...	9	6,119	1,720	7,839	6,007	1,393	7,400	657	215	872
	Penal Establishment	1	828	...	828				540	..	540
	Police Gaols	6	518	31	549				11	1	12
	Total ...	16	7,465	1,751	9,216	6,447	1,420	7,867	1,208	216	1,424
1896	Gaols ...	9	6,188	1,753	7,941	6,035	1,351	7,386	597	193	790
	Penal Establishment	1	841	...	841				543	...	543
	Police Gaols	6	530	25	555				13	1	14
	Total ...	16	7,559	1,778	9,337	6,485	1,372	7,857	1,153	194	1,347
1897	Gaols ...	9	6,108	1,790	7,898	5,747	1,271	7,018	530	181	711
	Penal Establishment	1	924	...	924				506	...	506
	Police Gaols	6	461	25	486				8	1	9
	Total ...	16	7,393	1,815	9,208	6,138	1,292	7,430	1,044	182	1,226
1898	Gaols ...	9	7,089	1,955	9,044	6,202	1,294	7,496	579	222	801
	Penal Establishment	1	806	...	806				478	...	478
	Police Gaols	6	471	31	502				8	1	9
	Total ...	16	8,366	1,986	10,352	6,572	1,315	7,887	1,065	223	1,288

* In 1899, the gross number of prisoners was 10,018, the distinct individuals 7,661, and the daily average 1,197.

† Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one gaol to another. The numbers here given represent imprisonments, each person being counted afresh every time imprisoned.

‡ See table following paragraph 1790 post. The numbers in police gaols have been estimated.

1786. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners detained, during the whole or some portion of 1898, in the gaols and penal establishments of the colony, was 7,887, viz., 6,572 males and 1,315 females. This total number was 457 larger than in 1897, and slightly larger than in 1895 or 1896, but much smaller than in 1894.

1787. Comparing the figures for 1898 with those showing the mean population of that year, it appears that 1 person in every 149 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 90, and 1 female in every 442, passed some portion of the year in prison. In 1897 1 person in every 158, or males 1 in 92, females 1 in 449; in 1896 1 person in 150, males 1 in 94, females 1 in 404; and in 1894 1 in 135, males 1 in 86, females 1 in 341. In the estimates made no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, &c., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

1788. If a comparison be made between the gross number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) and the distinct prisoners, it will be found that 76·19 per cent. of the prisoners dealt with in 1898—viz., 78·56 per cent. in the case of males, and 66·21 per cent. in the case of females—were distinct individuals, as against 80·76 in 1897, viz., 83·14 males, 71·18 females; in 1896, 84·15, viz., 85·79 males, 77·17 females; in 1895, 85·36, viz., 86·36 males, 81·14 females; and in 1894, 84·27, viz., 85·53 males, and 79·21 females.

1789. If the figures in the table showing the average number of prisoners are compared with the mean population, it follows that 1 person in every 911 persons living was constantly in prison during 1898; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during that year, 1 male in every 560 males living, and 1 female in every 2,617 females living, were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last six years, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population has been substantially decreasing, although the proportion in 1898 was somewhat larger than in 1897:—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1893 TO 1898.

Year.	Of the Total Population one Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1893	428	1,870	680
1894	475	1,728	727
1895	506	2,671	829
1896	527	2,996	874
1897	573	3,202	956
1898	560	2,617	911

Number
of times
individuals
were in
prison.

1790. In the Inspector-General's annual reports a return appears showing the number of times each individual was imprisoned during the year. The following are the particulars for 1898* also the proportions per cent. :—

DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1898.

(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

Number of Times Imprisoned during year.	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	4,344	883	5,227	70·04	68·24	69·73
Twice	704	183	887	11·35	14·14	11·83
Three times	176	56	232	2·84	4·33	3·00
Four times	61	13	74	·98	1·00	·99
Five times	32	12	44	·52	·93	·59
Six times and upwards †	24	30	54	·39	2·32	·72
Total received ...	5,341	1,177	6,518	86·12	90·96	86·95
In detention at commencement of year ...	861	117	978	13·88	9·04	13·05
Grand Total ...	6,202	1,294	7,496	100·00	100·00	100·00

Prisoners
imprisoned
more than
once.

1791. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those in the first line of the table, it is found that nearly 83 per cent. of the distinct prisoners in 1898 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently 17 per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were 84 and 16 per cent.; and in the case of females 77½ and 22½ per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is greater than that of males; thus, during the year, over 8½ per cent. of the whole number of females were imprisoned three times or upwards, and about 4½ per cent. four times or upwards; whereas only about 4½ per cent. of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and only 1½ per cent. more than three times.

Grounds of
imprisonment.

1792. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1898, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 77, or over 6½ per cent.,

* See Inspector-General's Report for 1897, Parliamentary Paper No 22, Session 1898.

† Twelve males and twelve females admitted six times; six males and eight females admitted seven, two males and two females admitted eight, one male and three females nine, one male and three females ten times, two males eleven times, one female thirteen times, and one female fourteen times.

were untried; also that of those tried, three-fifths of the males, and one-half of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, END OF 1898.

DETENTION OF PRISONERS, END OF 1898.
 Grounds for Detention.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishment.	Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Felony, tried	219	34	1	1	347	567	35	602	
" untried	35	3	...	...	67	36	3	39
Misdemeanours, tried...	110	20	1	1	...	177	20	197	
" untried	9	6	...	...	...	12	6	18
Other "offences, tried ...	164	134	3	...	...	203	134	337
" untried	13	5	3	...	...	13	5	18
Total ...	550	202	8	1	450	1,008	203	1,211	

1793. The total number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) admitted, in 1898, to ordinary gaols and Pentridge penal establishment was 7,818, but of these 1,115 were imprisoned on charges of vagrancy, some of whom, really received for medical attention or for shelter, went to swell the ranks of the prison population, instead of being otherwise provided for as objects of charity.

1794. During the year 1898 the total number of distress which prisoners were treated in the gaol hospital was 1,525, as against 1,353 in 1897.

1795. In 1898 the number of individual prisoners, treated by reason of distress, was 1,525, as against 1,353 in 1897.

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1800. In 1898 the number of individual prisoners, treated by reason of distress, was 1,525, as against 1,353 in 1897.

Destitution a cause of imprisonment.

1793. The total number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) admitted, in 1898, to ordinary gaols and Pentridge penal establishment was 7,818, but of these 1,115 were imprisoned on charges of vagrancy, some of whom, really received for medical attention or for shelter, went to swell the ranks of the prison population, instead of being otherwise provided for as objects of the prison charity.

1794. During the year 1898 the total number of distinct cases in which prisoners were treated in the gaol hospital on account of sickness was 1,525, as against 1,353 in 1897; being in the proportion of 1 to every 5·2 in 1898, as against 1 to 5·5 in 1897 of the individual prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners incapacitated by reason of sickness was 70, as against 61 in 1897, or 1 in every 18, as against 1 in 19 in 1897, of the average number constantly imprisoned. The greatest number of cases of sickness at any one time was 116, as against 98 in 1897.

1795. Thirty-nine deaths occurred in prisons during 1898, as against 46 in 1897; and there was one criminal executed in 1898, and one in 1897. The deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 162 of the estimated individual prisoners; or in the proportion of 1 to every 33 in 1898, and 1 to 28 in 1897, of the daily average number of prisoners detained.

1796. An abstract of the estimated mean population at various ages, of the average number of prisoners at the same age, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table:—

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population, 1898.	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained. *	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years	519,502	109	2·10
20 to 30 " ...	181,719	400	22·01
30 to 40 " ...	204,518	364	17·79
40 to 50 " ...	104,595	190	18·16
50 to 60 " ...	73,071	105	14·37
60 years and upwards	89,545	120	13·40
Total ...	1,172,950	1,288	10·98

* Estimated.

4 A

Proportion
of prisoners
at various
ages.

1797. It appears from this table that, in 1898, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 50. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 553, as against 1 in 575 in 1897; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 504 in 1898, as against 540 in 1897; of those over 40, 1 in every 642, as against 635 in 1897; and of those over 60, 1 in every 744, as against 750 in 1897, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions of
prisoners.

1798. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the totals of the same nationality and religion, living in the colony, are compared in the following table:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1898.

Native Country and Religion.		Estimated Mean Population.	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.				
Australasian Colonies	...	956,434	751	7·85
England and Wales	...	101,563	209	20·58
Scotland	...	31,809	64	20·12
Ireland	...	54,160	159	29·38
China	...	8,997	13	14·45
Other Countries	...	19,987	92	46·03
Total	...	1,172,950	1,288	10·98
RELIGION.				
Protestants	...	867,779	744	8·57
Roman Catholics	...	258,108	510	19·76
Jews	...	6,686	8	11·91
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	...	6,761	14	20·71
Others	...	33,616	12	3·57

Relative
numbers
of each
country and
sect.

1799. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian Colonies contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons; but it should be remembered that there is a much larger proportion of children amongst the Victorian-born population; but the Chinese contributed 32 per cent. more, natives of Scotland contributed 83 per cent. more, natives of England and Wales 87 per cent. more, natives of Ireland 167 per cent. more, and natives of other countries 319 per cent. more, than their share to that number; whilst the proportion of Chinese was smaller than that of any other nationality except the natives of Australasia. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed less, but Roman Catholics contributed 80 per cent., Jews 11 per cent., Buddhists, &c., 89 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates.

1800. According to the following figures, which show the state of education of prisoners at various periods since 1873, the proportion of those able to read and write has considerably increased, and the proportion of the entirely illiterate has largely diminished since 1873-80:—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1873 TO 1898.

Period.	Numbers in every 100—		
	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Unable to Read.
1873 to 1876	64	18	18
1877 to 1880	74	8	18
1881 to 1883	83	6	11
1884 to 1886	84	6	10
1887 to 1889	86	4	10
1890 to 1892	88	3	9
1893 to 1895	90	2	8
1896	89	2	9
1897	90	2	8
1898	90	2	8

NOTE.—The present system of free, secular, and compulsory State education was inaugurated in 1873.

1801. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1898. It will be observed that solitary confinement, which is said to be more dreaded by prisoners than any other punishment, was prescribed in three-fourths of the cases. The "other punishments" include "separate confinement," which is gradually taking the place of solitary confinement; but do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations:—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1898.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establishment.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour ...	2	...	2	7	9	...	9
Solitary confinement ...	722	70	792	484	1,206	70	1,276
Other punishments ...	105	17	122	164	269	17	286
Total ...	829	87	916	655	1,484	87	1,571

1802. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 5 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 4 individual female prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 15 individual female prisoners.

1803. The gross cost of the maintenance and control of prisoners in 1898 (including cost of stores for manufacturing purposes) was £51,286, as against which there were cash earnings of prisoners amounting to £6,069, which reduces the cost to £45,217.

Prisoners in
Victoria and
New South
Wales.

1804. By the following comparative statement of the number of prisoners detained in the gaols and penal establishments of Victoria and New South Wales at the end of each of the six years ended with 1898, it appears that in proportion to population the average number of prisoners in the mother colony exceeds that in Victoria by 62 per cent. :—

PRISONERS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 31ST DECEMBER.
1893 TO 1898.

Year ending 31st December.	Number of Prisoners.		Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
1893	1,598	2,440	13.61	19.94
1894	1,463	2,602	12.45	21.03
1895	1,314	2,497	11.14	19.76
1896	1,238	2,354	10.54	18.14
1897	1,248	2,257	10.61	16.93
1898	1,211	2,081	10.30	15.46

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

1805. In the 34½ years ended with 1898-9, the total amount expended in connexion with the police and penal establishments and gaols of Victoria was £9,631,987, viz., £7,603,875 on the former and £2,028,112 on the latter.* The following table shows the amounts and the amounts per head expended in connexion with the police and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during each of the seven years ended with 1898-9. The cost of buildings is not included :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1892-3 TO 1898-9.

Year.	Amount expended † on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
1892-3	271,162	59,336	330,498	5 8
1893-4	254,864	54,472	309,336	5 3
1894-5	247,344	52,071	299,415	5 1
1895-6	244,054	49,371	293,425	5 0
1896-7	249,136	50,099	299,235	5 1
1897-8	251,351	49,372	300,723	5 1
1898-9	255,991	51,857	307,848	5 3

* For figures for earlier years, see paragraph 672 in issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II.

† Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which amounted in 1892-3 to £39,475, in 1893-4 to £38,112, in 1894-5 to £4,670, in 1895-6 to £4,302, in 1896-7 to £3,475, in 1897-8 to £3,942, and in 1898-9 to £4,001.

1806. By the figures in the last column it will be observed police and gaols expenditure fell from 5s. 8d. per head in 1897 to about 5s. 3d. in 1898-9, the latest year shown. The average for the last four years being a trifle over 5s. 1d.

1807. The inquests held in the five years ended with 1897 numbered 1,664, 1,530, 1,628, 1,641, and 1,604 respectively. In 1,946, 966, and 995 instances respectively the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 6, 7, 6, 6, and 3 instances respectively from intemperance; in 733, 652, 657, 654, and 654 instances respectively from violence; in 8, 7, 14, 10, and 7 cases from causes other than violence; and in 5, 1, 5, 5, and 2 cases respectively a verdict of "not guilty" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict was homicide in 389, 443, 412, and 376 cases respectively; the effect of the death had resulted from accident; in 28, 24, 17, 17, and 6 cases respectively from homicide; in 105, 129, 105, 118, and 132 cases respectively from suicide; in 5, 2, 1, 1, and 1 case respectively from execution; and in 108, 91, 106, and 82 cases respectively that the cause of the death was doubtful. In 1898 the proportion which verdicts from causes other than violence (*i.e.*, "disease or natural causes or intemperance") bore to the total number of specified verdicts was 62½ per cent., as compared with 59 in 1897, 58 in 1896, 57 in 1895, 55 per cent. in 1894, and an average of 51 per cent. during the five years 1888 to 1892, and of 55 per cent. in the seven years 1881 to 1887. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district in which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 4th section of the *Coroners Act* (54 Vict. No. 1077).

1808. No fire inquests were held in 1898, 2 were held in 1896, 2 in 1895, 1 in 1894, none in 1893, and 8 in 1892. Under the *Coroners Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1077), fire inquests may be held on the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of 10s. or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

PART 10.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

Clergy and
services

1809. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last five years :—

CLERGY, 1894 TO 1898.*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Church of England	239	236	229	238	242
Presbyterians	235	237	228	228	234
Methodists	218	217	215	213	213
Bible Christians	40	38	38	38	36
Independents†	59	59	59	59	59
Baptists	50	52	56	66	71
Church of Christ	22	20	20	18	19
Evangelical Lutherans	20	19	19	19	21
Moravians	3	3	3	2	2
Welsh Calvinists	4†	1	1	1	1
Society of Friends	2	2	1	...	...
Salvation Army‡	460	474	464	500	463
Unitarians	1	1	1	1	1
Seventh Day Adventists	5	5	5	3	3
Protestants unattached	1	1	1	1	1
Roman Catholics §	199	198	198	194	196
New Church (Swedenborgians)	3	3	2	2	2
Catholic Apostolic	34	37	26	26	4
Christian Israelites	1	1	1	1	1
Spiritualists ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Jews	9	8	8	8	9
Others|| ... ..	3	3	4	3	5
Total	1,608	1,615	1,579	1,621	1,583

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads of clergy of the different denominations.

† Information not having been furnished, the figures for 1898 have been used.

‡ Including staff officers, field officers, cadets, and social officers.

§ Approximate figures only; returns not having been furnished for the Diocese of Ballarat for 1894 and 1898, for the Diocese of Ballarat and Sandhurst for 1895 and 1896, and for the Diocese of Ballarat and Sale for 1897, the figures previously supplied for those Dioceses have been used.

|| Including the Australian Church, Victorian Free Church, Mariners' Church, and Free Christian Church, the figures for each of which in 1898 under the two heads were 1 and 10 respectively, and the Greek Orthodox Church and Our Father's Church, 1 and 52 respectively.

SERVICES PERFORMED, 1894 TO 1898.*

Religious Denominations.	Approximate Number of Services Performed during the year.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Church of England ...	56,923	59,270	61,164	62,638	60,072
Presbyterians ...	55,228	55,504	55,444	55,372	56,851
Methodists ...	108,847	108,360	105,312	101,152	114,325
Bible Christians ...	17,308	11,680	17,661	18,102	17,958
Independents† ...	6,401	6,401	6,401	6,401	6,401
Baptists ...	9,400	10,149	10,133	10,879	10,853
Church of Christ ...	9,000	8,875	8,900	9,000	9,250
Evangelical Lutherans ...	2,878	2,726	2,790	2,950	2,769
Moravians ...	312	260	260	156	156
Welsh Calvinists ...	520	104	104	104	104
Society of Friends ...	344	344	208	208	208
Salvation Army ...	46,800	46,956	47,736	39,312	39,400
Unitarians ...	104	104	104	104	104
Seventh Day Adventists ...	440	500	416	312	312
Protestants unattached ...	104	104	208	208	104
Roman Catholics§ ...	36,053	36,017	35,765	29,044	34,046
New Church (Swedenborgians) ...	116	108	64	55	60
Catholic Apostolic ...	312	286	216	216	208
Christian Israelites ...	104	156	104	104	156
Spiritualists ...	104	104	104	104	104
Jews ...	1,165	1,145	874	874	874
Others|| ...	419	366	318	318	416
Total ...	352,882	349,519	354,286	337,613	354,731

NOTE.—In 1899 the number of clergy of all denominations, including Salvation Army, was 1,580, and the number of services performed 347,601.

1810. It will be observed from the above table that in each of the principal denominations there is no appreciable alteration in the number of clergy in the five years under review, but in the case of the Catholic Apostolic Church there appears to be, according to the returns, a drop in the number from 26 in 1897 to 4 in 1898, although the number of services performed only slightly decreased. The services performed by the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Church of Christ in 1898 slightly exceed those performed in any of the four preceding years; those performed by the Church of England were fewer than in 1896 or 1897, but were more numerous than in 1894 or 1895; and those performed by the

Increase or decrease in clergy and services of different sects.

NOTE.—For references (*), (†), (§), and (||), see previous page.

Roman Catholics, although much more numerous than in 1897, were fewer than in the other three years. The activity displayed by the Salvation Army was apparently not nearly so great in the last two as in the preceding three years, a decrease of 8,000, or 16 per cent., having taken place in the number of services in 1897 and 1898, as compared with the average of the years 1894-6. The total services performed by all denominations show but little variation in the years shown, except 1897, in which the number was 15,000 below the average of the other four years. It should be borne in mind that the services referred to are Sabbath services only.

Church
accommo-
dation and
attendance.

1811. The following table shows the number of churches and other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending Sunday services for the different denominations in the year 1898 :—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE, 1898.

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Distinct Individuals Attending Sunday Services.
Church of England	1,098	127,406	70,675
Presbyterians	1,027	100,670	81,919
Methodists	1,286	150,065	135,687
Bible Christians	197	19,000	12,737
Independents*	176	20,970	13,100
Baptists	166	26,080	14,052
Church of Christ	95	12,500	6,250
Evangelical Lutherans	64	6,410	3,757
Moravians... ..	2	300	90
Welsh Calvinists	2†	500	120
Society of Friends	2	175	65
Salvation Army	292	76,600	51,500
Unitarians	1	500	150
Seventh Day Adventists †	7	466	390
Roman Catholics ‡	584	123,000	131,169
New Church (Swedenborgians)	2	250	48
Catholic Apostolic	1	350	258
Christian Israelites... ..	1	200	150
Spiritualists †	2	2,000	800
Jews	6	2,180	552
Others §	11	3,180	2,215
Total	5,022	672,802	525,684

NOTE.—The total number of churches, &c., all sects, in 1899, was 4,838. Persons for whom accommodation, 676,518; distinct individuals attending Sabbath services, 524,049.

* The information not having been furnished since 1893, the figures for that year have been repeated.

† The information not having been furnished, the figures for 1897 are given in the case of Seventh Day Adventists, and those for 1896 in the case of Spiritualists, Welsh Calvinists, and Mariners' Church.

‡ Approximate figures only. See footnote § to previous table.

§ Viz:—Australian Church, the figures for which under the three heads given above, were respectively 1, 1,300, 1,300; Victorian Free Church, 1,280, 140; Free Christian Church, 8, 800, 200; Mariners' Church, 1, 280, 200; Our Father's Church, 1, 280, 125, and Greek Orthodox Church 1, 200, 100.

1812. The number of Sunday Schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars were returned as follow for 1898 :—

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1898.

Denominations.	Number of Sunday or Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	Average Attendance.
Church of England ...	591	4,416	50,890	36,698
Presbyterians ...	624	3,979	41,145	35,029
Methodists ...	782	6,865	65,929	44,286
Bible Christians ...	105	809	6,538	4,584
Independents ...	72	821	6,317	5,603
Baptists ...	100	1,002	11,050	7,637
Church of Christ ...	61	467	4,785	4,100
Lutherans ...	28	64	907	752
Moravians ...	2	4	27	27
Welsh Calvinists ...	1	11	134	100
Salvation Army ...	107	420	4,211	3,100
Unitarians ...	1	1	14	9
Seventh Day Adventists (Saturday schools) ...	12	81	532	419
Protestants unattached ...	1	2	189	152
Roman Catholics ...	335	1,469	32,277	21,954
Swedenborgians ...	1	5	30	26
Spiritualists ...	1	12	176	158
Jews (Saturday schools) ...	6	15	310	244
Others ...	5	41	397	358
Total ...	2,835	20,484	225,858	165,236

1813. According to the ages of Sunday school children enumerated at the census of 1891,* 58 per cent. were at school age (6 and under 13), and 13 per cent. were below, and 29 per cent. above, that age. Applying these proportions to the number of Sunday school children in average attendance in 1898, as shown in the last table, the following would be the numbers at the various ages :—

PROBABLE AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1898.

Under 6 years ...	21,481
6 to 13 " ...	95,837
13 years and upwards ...	47,918
Total ...	165,236

1814. The estimated number of children living in the colony between 6 and 13 years of age, during the year 1898, was about 195,847; the proportion of these regularly attending Sunday school in 1898 was thus about 50 per cent.

* See Victorian Year-Book, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 673.

Matricula-
tion and
Attendance
at lectures.

1815. The following table will show the number who presented themselves, for the matriculation examination, the number entered for fewer subjects than the number required for a pass, the number who passed, percentage successful, number matriculated and number attending lectures. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary, in addition to passing the examination, to pay a fee of one guinea, and to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY* MATICULATION AND ATTENDANCE AT LECTURES, 1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Number Presented for—		Students who passed the Matriculation Examination.		Number Matriculated	Number attending Lectures†
	Matriculation Examination.	Less than Required number of Subjects.	Number.	Percentage.		
1894	1,430	175	496	39.5	145	594
1895	1,334	163	466	39.8	141	695
1896	1,361	166	517	43.3	129	668
1897	1,279	157	484	43.1	152	686
1898	1,315	175	482	42.3	117	691

1816. It will be seen from the above table that the number of candidates has decreased since 1894, although the number in 1895 exceeded that in 1897; but the number who passed was highest in 1896, and showed little variation in the other years, owing to the reduction in the number of candidates having been counterbalanced by a larger percentage of passes. Of the 691 students who attended lectures in 1898, 176 attended in Arts, 60 in Laws, 40 in Engineering, 285 in Medicine, 13 in Science, 117 in Music.

Degrees.

1817. The number of degrees taken in 1898 was 154, of which 147 were direct, and 7 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 528 for the four preceding years, or an average of 132 per year. The direct graduates numbered 513, and the *ad eundem* degrees 15 in the four preceding years. Of the total number of 2,758 degrees conferred, 141 were conferred on women, 139 of which were direct, and 2 *ad eundem*; and 72 of which were the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 30 Master of Arts, 20 Bachelor of Medicine, and 12 Bachelor of Surgery. The following

* For full particulars relating to this institution and its affiliated colleges, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., pars. 701 to 711 and 732.

† Of the number attending lectures the following numbers were non-matriculated students, viz. 30 in 1894 (males 15, females 15); 142 in 1895 (males 9, females 133); 132 in 1896 (males 13, females 117); 119 in 1897 (males 17, females 122); and 152 in 1898 (males 35, females 117).

table shows the number of degrees conferred at the between the date of its first opening and the end of 1891 1898 and the period 1894-7 being shown separately :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES*, 1855 TO

Degrees.	Prior to 1894.			1894 to 1897.			During 1898.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	501	98	599	119	5	124	41	3	44
Master of Arts ...	259	136	395	66	5	71	17	...	17
Bachelor of Medicine	328	12	340	108	1	109	19	...	19
Doctor of Medicine ...	44	89	133	2	1	3	2	3	5
Bachelor of Surgery	255	2	257	76	...	76	23	...	23
Master of Surgery ...	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws ...	181	8	189	56	1	57	19	...	19
Master of Laws ...	33	2	35	9	...	9	4	1	5
Doctor of Laws ...	11	19	30	2	1	3	...	...	...
Bachelor of Engineering	38	2	40	53	...	53	8	...	8
Master of Engineering	38	...	38	8	...	8	8	...	8
Bachelor of Science ..	8	2	10	4	1	5	5	...	5
Master of Science ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	1	...	1
Doctor of Science ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Music ...	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1702	374	2076	513	15	528	147	7	154

1818. According to the returns of the census of 1891, that that year, 663 male and 9 female university graduates in V these 248 graduated at Melbourne, 56 at Cambridge, 48 (Dublin), 43 at Edinburgh, 31 at Glasgow, 34 at Oxford remainder at other universities or colleges. Of the same were Bachelors and 164 Masters of Arts, and 103 Bachelor Doctors of Medicine, but only 32 in all had taken degrees i

1819. The following is a statement of the receipts and of the Melbourne University in the last six years, in amounts received for and expended on buildings. A decrease year until 1896, will be observed in the Government Grant £12,250 in 1896 and 1897, but was increased by £500 in further £500 in 1899. A slight decrease is also noticeal

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals.

† For further particulars, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 716

year in the receipts from college fees up to 1898, although the amount in 1897 was higher than in any other year shown:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1894 TO 1899.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1894	13,750	15,783	1,231	30,764	31,077
1895	13,000	15,620	1,275	29,895	29,800
1896	12,250	15,358	823	28,437	29,394
1897	12,250	15,914	874	29,038	30,136
1898	12,750	15,171	728	28,649	29,915
1899	13,250	15,515	840	29,605	29,912

State
schools.

1820. *The Education Act* 1872 (36 Victoria No. 417), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing or not, all children of school age (6 to 13 years) must attend school unless educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for 1872, 1875, and each subsequent fifth year, also for the year 1894 to 1898:—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1875 TO 1898.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).‡
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1875	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495	183,484
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1885	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,866
1894	1,956	4,629	231,321	132,083	203,400
1895	1,922	4,483	232,052	134,572	205,496
1896	1,886	4,497	235,617	138,241	209,016
1897	1,877	4,617	238,308	140,593	211,438
1898	1,877	4,618	238,357	134,976	212,164

NOTE.—In 1899 the number of schools was 1,892, the number of instructors 4,908, and the number of scholars enrolled 239,732, the number in average attendance 143,844, and the number of distinct scholars 214,522.

* Each night school as well as each day school (whether carried on in the same building or not) is considered as a separate school and is included as such in this column. There were only 4 night schools in 1894, and 3 in 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898; but formerly they were much more numerous, for instance there were 216 in 1877.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 427, 191, 315, 403 and 406 for the years 1894 to 1898 respectively.

‡ Derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, by which it appears the gross enrolment exceeded the number of distinct children by a percentage of from 13½ in 1894 with a yearly decrease to 12½ in 1898 in the case of day schools.

1821. The number of State schools, as shown by the above table, has decreased from 1,956 in 1894 to 1,877 in 1898, or by about 4 per cent., and the number of teachers by only 11; whereas the number of scholars enrolled has increased by nearly 3 per cent., the number in average attendance by over 2 per cent., and the distinct children enrolled by 4 per cent. The decrease in the number of schools was caused by adjacent schools being either closed or amalgamated in pursuance of the policy of retrenchment; but, as the figures show, in a large majority of cases the children who were attending such schools still enjoyed the benefits of education, arrangements being made for the conveyance of children living beyond comfortable walking distance from the nearest school.

Increase of scholars between 1894 and 1898.

1822. The decrease in the number of scholars in 1892 and 1893, as compared with 1891—viz., nearly 17,000 in 1893, as compared with 1891, in the gross enrolment, about 11,450 in the average attendance, and about 12,000 in the distinct children—was entirely due to the non-enrolment since the 1st August, 1892, under an Order in Council, of children between 3 and 4½ years of age, and to payments for conveyance being restricted to those between the ages of 5 and 13. Thus the gross enrolment of children under 6 in day schools fell off by about 14,400, and those over 13 by 2,600; whilst the number of distinct scholars under 6 fell off by about 12,000, and those over 13 by about 1,900.

Reason of falling-off in scholars in 1892 and 1893.

1823. Not only has the number of teachers decreased since 1890, but their emoluments also fell off from an average of £118 each in 1891 to £95 in 1898-9.*

Decrease in teachers' salaries since 1891.

1824. Owing to the amalgamation and closing of schools by reason of retrenchment and travelling facilities afforded to school children, there was a net decrease of schools from 1890 to 1898 amounting to 293.

Net decrease of schools in eight years.

1825. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1820 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present Education Act has been in force,† the following increases have taken place in, and in connexion with, the schools supported by the State:—

Increase in State schools, 1872-98.

STATE SCHOOLS—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1898.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	828	78·9
Instructors	2,202	91·1
Scholars on the rolls	102,302	75·2
" in average attendance	66,520	97·2
Distinct children attending (estimated)	98,967	87·4

1826. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. The increase or decrease in 1898 as compared with 1894, and the

Teachers, 1894 to 1898.

* See also paragraph 1849 *post*.

† During this period the number of children at the school age in the colony increased by about 27 per cent., and the total population by 57 per cent.

numbers of the different grades of teachers of both sexes, are shown in the following table :—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1894 TO 1898.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.*	Assistants.	Pupil teachers.†	Total.‡	Mistresses.*	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil teachers.†	Total.§
1894 ...	1,051	165	354	1,778	352	510	427	1,279	2,851
1895 ...	1,133	157	384	1,751	452	505	395	1,289	2,732
1896 ...	1,133	151	403	1,760	461	525	385	1,285	2,737
1897 ...	1,132	156	444	1,802	458	540	403	1,337	2,815
1898 ...	1,201	155	432	1,788	515	558	406	1,333	2,830
Increase in 4 years ...	150	...	78	10	163	48	...	54	...
Decrease in 4 years ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	21	...	21

State
education
systems of
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1827. In every one of the Australasian Colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years. Children are often allowed, however, to attend at above and below those ages. They are not enrolled under the age of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in Victoria.

Schools,
teachers,
and
scholars in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1828. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian Colony during the year

* Including (both sexes) 49 relieving teachers in 1894, 41 in 1895 and 1896, 29 in 1897, and 23 in 1898.

† Including 235 monitors, viz., 60 males and 175 females, in 1894; 241, males, 68 females 173, in 1895; 223, males 55, females 168, in 1896; 247, males 72, females 175, in 1897; and 212, males 57, females 155, in 1898.

‡ Including 208 unclassified teachers in 1894, 77 in 1895, 73 in 1896, and 70 in 1897.

§ Including 123 unclassified in 1894, 41 in 1895, 81 in 1896, 77 in 1897, and 18 in 1898.

¶ For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1888-9, Vol. II., Appendix B.

1898, also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population :—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.*	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.
Victoria	1,877	4,618	134,976	11·51
New South Wales	2,602	4,759	141,723	10·62
Queensland	833	1,887	58,296	11·83
South Australia	670	1,253	39,102	10·77
Western Australia	167	391	10,915	6·45
Total	6,149	12,908	385,012	10·90
Tasmania	292	548	12,015	6·88
New Zealand	1,624	3,664	110,256	14·21†
Grand Total	8,065	17,120	507,283	11·31

1829. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand; Victoria, however, stands above any of the other colonies except Queensland. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania and Western Australia being far below the other colonies, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in those two colonies the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New Zealand. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. Queensland. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. Victoria. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. South Australia. | |

1830. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that, in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than

* It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies except New Zealand, in which colony they numbered 191.

† As Maori children are included amongst the scholars, persons of that race have been also included in the population by means of which this proportion was obtained.

in New South Wales, or Tasmania, but lower than in any of the other Australasian Colonies :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Number of Scholars.		Percentage of Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia	14,424	10,915	75·67
2. New Zealand	172,525	110,256	63·91
3. Queensland	99,097	58,296	58·83
4. South Australia	67,613	39,102	57·83
5. Victoria	238,357	134,976	56·63
6. New South Wales	258,592	141,723	54·81
7. Tasmania	22,517	12,015	53·36

Ages of State school scholars.

1831. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1898, all except 638 or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., were in day schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children at each age :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1898.

Ages.				Number of Children Enrolled.		
				In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
4½ Years ... ..	...	...	...	2,157	...	2,157
5 " ... ..	...	...	...	14,370	...	14,370
6 " ... ..	...	...	...	23,227	...	23,227
7 " ... ..	...	...	...	27,303	...	27,303
8 " ... ..	...	...	...	28,393	...	28,393
9 " ... ..	...	...	...	27,182	...	27,182
10 " ... ..	...	...	...	26,880	...	26,880
11 " ... ..	...	...	...	25,983	...	25,983
12 " ... ..	...	...	...	23,698	...	23,698
13 " ... ..	...	...	...	19,204	54	19,258
14 " ... ..	...	...	...	11,797	180	11,977
15 " ... ..	...	...	...	4,917	176	5,093
16 " and upwards ... ..	...	...	...	2,016	228	2,244
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	592	...	592
Total ... ..	...	...	...	237,719	638	238,357
Total, 6 and under 13 years ...	...	...	...	182,666	...	182,666

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

1832. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 13), and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to*—to allow for children who attended more than one school

* See footnote (i) to table following paragraph 1830 ante.

in the year, the following results, showing the pr
distinct children who attended State schools in the ye

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE

Ages.	Distinct Children Atten			
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	14,751	6.97	...	...
6 to 13 ...	163,042	77.03	...	...
13 years and upwards ...	33,859	16.00	512	100.0
Total ...	211,652	100.00	512	100.0

1833. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. portion was 93 of the latter to every 100 of the f with 91½ in 1894. In 1894 there was an incre attendance of both sexes as compared with 1894 compared with 1896 and 1897, as is shown in the fo

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 18

Year.	Scholars in Average Attend	
	Boys.	Girls.
1894 ...	68,973	63,110
1895 ...	70,120	64,452
1896 ...	71,758	66,483
1897 ...	72,984	67,609
1898 ...	70,046	64,930
Increase in 1898 as compared with 1894 ...	1,073	1,820

NOTE. - In 1899 the number of scholars in average attendance was 69,164; total, 143,844.

1834. A sudden decrease will be noticed in the in 1894, which is ascribed by the department to epidemics in that year, and which was probably also to the exceptional meteorological conditions of the s

1835. The 13th section of the *Education Act* 1 the parents of children between the ages of six and such children to attend school for at least 40 days i year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent t

The returns for 1898 show that, of the number set down as attending State schools, the highest proportion which completed a 40 days' attendance (76 per cent.) was in the September quarter; the next highest (70 per cent.) was in the December quarter; the next (57 per cent.) was in the June quarter. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1898, also the quarterly average for the same period:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1898.

Quarter ended—	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who completed 40 days' Attendance
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 40 days in the Quarter. *	
31st March	147,449	54,714	37·11
30th June	149,499	85,835	57·41
30th September	150,853	114,039	75·70
31st December	150,298	105,763	70·37
Average for last three quarters	149,474	90,088	60·26

Reasons for non-attendance.

1836. It should be mentioned that in all the quarters a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 40 days were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 44,535 of the enrolled children attended less than 40 days; but 40,787 of these were provided with reasonable excuses—22,741 being exempt under the provisions of the Act, as they were living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, or were educated up to the standard, 12,046 on account of having attended 80 days in the last half-year, and 6,000 having entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 3,748, or to 2½ per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the last nine months as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 2½ per cent.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

1837. In 1898, the children who passed the examination qualifying for a certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 10,589 as against 11,559 in 1897, 11,346 in 1896, 11,054 in 1895, and 10,938 in 1894. During the 26 years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 207,764 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecution for non-attendance at school.

1838. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, numerous prosecutions are instituted against the parents of truant children. In 1894, five-sixths; in 1895, three-fourths; and in 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, two-thirds of the prosecutions were instituted by Boards of Advice. The number of prosecutions was exceptionally high in 1896, but has since considerably fallen off. The following

* 40 days in the case of a full-time school, or 24 days in the case of a half-time school.

table shows the number of prosecutions and convictions, and amount of fines inflicted during each of the five years ended with 1898 :—

PROSECUTIONS FOR NON-ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL, 1894 TO 1899.

Year.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Convictions.	Fines Inflicted.
			£
1894.	2,768	2,354	374
1895.	3,839	3,213	552
1896.	7,834	6,504	1,125
1897.	6,766	5,640	992
1898.	4,822	3,843	746
1899.	6,143	5,088	909

1839. Military drill is now taught, where practicable, as an ordinary free subject in all schools. In 1898 there were 66 detachments of cadets, 87 officers and 1,786 cadets in uniform. Instruction in gymnastics is also given without payment. Drill and gymnastics.

1840. Singing was in 1898 taught in 94 schools to 16,594 pupils; and drawing in 78 schools to 13,789 pupils. Licences to teach, and certificates of competency in singing, are now granted upon examinations conducted by the department in conjunction with the Musical Society of Victoria. The small charge of 1d. per week per child is now made for instruction in each of these subjects, the fees amounting, in 1898, to £1,598 for singing, and £1,390 for drawing. Singing and drawing.

1841. The system of kindergarten instruction has been widely tried in the colony, it being included in the programme of instruction where practicable, with the happiest results in brightening the intellect of little children, in making their fingers dexterous, and quickening their interest in school life. Owing to retrenchment in 1894, the kindergarten instruction received a temporary check, but applications were subsequently invited from England, and a lady has since been appointed to instruct teachers, organize classes, and advise the department. Kindergarten instruction

1842. State school swimming clubs have been established with success in the Metropolitan district, Ballarat, Geelong and Ararat; there being in the Metropolitan district 23 boys' and 21 girls' clubs, having a membership of 2,403 and 1,358 respectively, and in Ballarat ten boys' clubs with a membership of 859. Swimming clubs.

1843. Series of useful lessons on domestic economy appear in the monthly School Papers for the senior classes, and a cookery centre has been established at Carlton, 48 sixth class girls being selected for a course of lessons, extending over 24 weeks. This centre is under the control of a lady who was specially engaged as lecturer and organizer, and a class of twelve pupil teachers is formed who are to be trained as cookery instructors, the most competent of whom will afterwards give instruction in centres to be formed in other parts of the colony. Cookery.

Royal Com-
mission on
Technical
Instruction.

1844. In June, 1899, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the administration of the Mining, Agricultural, Trades, and Art Schools of the colony and to report as to the best method of carrying on the work of technical instruction in connexion with such schools; to consider and report upon the question of the affiliation of the Mining Schools with the University of Melbourne; to report as to the adoption in the State schools of a system of instruction in the elements of the sciences pertaining to mining, agricultural, dairying, and manufacturing pursuits; and generally to recommend what means should be adopted for the better provision of a systematic and graduated course of technical instruction. The Commission has been engaged for some time in obtaining evidence from officers of the Department, teachers, and outside experts.

Extra
subjects.

1845. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1898 was 124 as against 118 in 1897, 120 in 1896, 103 in 1895, and 101 in 1894; the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £1,834, as against £2,026 in 1897, £1,780 in 1896, £1,478 in 1895, and £1,902 in 1894. In 1898, as compared with the four previous years there was an increase in the number of pupils seeking instruction in French, German, Latin, and Algebra, as compared with the three previous years an increase as regards Euclid, and as compared with 1894 and 1895 an increase as regards Bookkeeping and Shorthand. The following is a list of the principal extra subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject in 1894 to 1898:—

EXTRA SUBJECTS* TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1894 TO 1898.

Subjects.	Number of Pupils.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
French	323	301	353	330	378
German	6	9	8	5	10
Latin	415	432	497	475	524
Euclid	537	450	489	473	513
Algebra	639	544	657	642	704
Mensuration	18	15	...	6	...
Bookkeeping	1,000	1,111	1,405	1,133	1,112
Physiology	34	70	...	41	...
Physics	29	86	...	28	...
Shorthand	71	139	199	215	191
Painting	40	64	36	44	22
Fancy work ... ..	...	16	63	85	76
Science	72	34	120	...	58
Geometry	23	17	41	11	29
History	34	37	12	...	...
Elocution ... ..	...	92	74	219	453
Gymnastics and Calisthenics ... ..	...	...	...	588	346
Pianoforte ... ..	...	...	5	47	57

* In addition to the subjects in the table there were 7 pupils in advanced arithmetic in 1894, 6 in 1896, and 8 in 1898; advanced English, 4 in 1894; 6 in 1896; and 2 in 1898; modelling, 9 in 1895; lace making, 4 in 1896; physical geography, 6; English literature, 6; chemistry, 2; and trigonometry, 1 in 1894.

1846. Prior to 1891, 200 scholarships were awarded annually by the Education Department to enable the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools to continue their education at the best grammar schools; but, owing to the necessity for retrenchment, these were gradually reduced, and in 1893 were discontinued altogether. This decision having been announced, several of the leading colleges agreed to continue the system at their own expense, the examination being conducted as heretofore by the Department, and accordingly 90, 90, 127, 126, and 133 scholarships were awarded in the years 1894 to 1898 respectively to the successful competitors out of 328, 303, 427, 563, and 487 candidates who presented themselves.

State school scholarships.

1847. Eleven exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £40, were awarded for competition to the holders of State school exhibitions. in 1898 thirteen who have passed the matriculation examination, as against thirteen in 1897, eight in 1896, and twelve in 1894 and 1895. These exhibitions, which are for the purpose of enabling the abler scholars to finish their education at the University, are each tenable for four years, but in the case of candidates for a degree of law or medicine they may be continued for another year. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined are those taught in grammar schools, namely, English, history, algebra, geometry, and two languages as prescribed for the matriculation examination. For the examinations held in January, 1899, there were 43 competitors, and all of the 11 successful students had been attending grammar schools in and around Melbourne, whilst 7 of the number were female students. In October, 1899, there were 49 exhibitioners, viz., 34 attending at the University, 3 at approved grammar schools, and 12 had their exhibitions suspended for a year.

State school exhibitions.

1848. The regulations and practice of the Education Department relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are as follow:—Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the Department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The cost of printing departmental publications was £4,103 in 1898-9, but as much as £7,587 was realized from their sale during that year. The total net expenditure on school books and requisites for the same year was £4,983, being an increase of £670 over the previous year, of £1,946 over the year 1896-7, of £3,110 over the year 1895-6, and of £3,713 over the year 1894-5; but the sum received for the sale of departmental books, &c., increased from £992 in 1894-5 to £5,570 in 1897-8, and to £7,587 in 1898-9.

School books and requisites

1849. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1894-5 to

Expenditure on State education.

1898-9. The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1894-5 TO 1898-9.

Heads of Expenditure.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
GENERAL EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Office staff *	15,007	15,257	14,846	15,270	15,710
Inspection	14,699	13,293	13,455	13,598	13,786
Teachers' salaries	339,857	323,641	323,023	322,193	328,542
„ payments on results	125,028	116,671	115,161	115,003	118,010
Drawing	660	372	372	250	...
Drill and gymnastics	11	...	...	...	...
Bonuses	14	50	32	...	...
Stores, books, and requisites	2,398	2,719	3,875	5,397	5,943
Maintenance of schools	29,290	29,231	29,690	30,189	30,208
Conveyance of children	2,974	2,093	1,906	1,910	1,978
Compulsory clause	628	643	641	662	660
Cadet Officers	411	...	...	320	340
Boards of Advice	44	6	291	19	7
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.	83,758	78,417	76,562	78,847	77,993
Other expenditure †	2,154	1,989	1,961	1,747	2,115
Extra subjects ‡	1,902	1,478	1,780	5,045§	4,832§
Total exclusive of buildings	618,835	585,900	583,595	587,860	600,114
EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.					
Maintenance, erection, and removal	4,843	8,220	9,202	11,190	24,210
Rent	1,808	1,713	1,695	1,911	2,186
Grand Total	625,486	595,833	594,492	600,961	626,510

NOTE. In the financial year ending 1899-1900, the total expenditure on primary education was £578,993, of which £14,684 was for maintenance, &c., erection and removal of buildings.

Savings on closing and amalgamation of schools, &c.

1850. In order to reduce the cost of education, a scheme of payment to parents for the cost of conveyance of their children to schools was introduced at the end of 1891, which permitted of 265 schools, in districts where very small or unclassified schools were from two to four miles distant from another school, being closed by the end of June, 1899, at a saving, after deducting cost of conveyance (£1,978 in 1898-9), of about £15,520 per annum. All arrangements for conveyance are left in the hands of the parents, the Department agreeing to pay at the rate of 6d. for the daily attendance of each child between the ages of 5 and 13 residing more than three miles from a school, and in the cases of closed schools, with certain conditions as to age, at the rate of 3d. for children living between two and three miles from school. Moreover, by amalgamating schools in centres of population, without impairing their efficiency, a saving of about £37,000 in both 1897-8 and 1898-9 and of over £40,000 in each of the two preceding years.

* Including non-clerical division and temporary clerical assistance.

† Including teachers' travelling expenses, viz., £4,027 in 1894-5, £1,969 in 1895-6, £1,961 in 1896-7, £1,746 in 1897-8, and £1,789 in 1898-9.

‡ This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1894 to 1898.

§ Including £3,019 in 1897 and £2,988 in 1898 for singing and drawing, which items are not included for the three previous years.

was effected, 84 schools having, up to the 30th June, 1899, been so amalgamated. Other savings have been effected by reducing the staff of assistant teachers, and increasing that of pupil teachers; by discontinuance of payments for teaching singing, drawing, drill, and gymnastics, and also for bonuses for the instruction of pupil teachers; as well as by *pro rata* reductions, in common with other sections of the public service, in salaries.

1851. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public primary instruction in 1898-9 was £626,510, which was over £25,000 more than in 1897-8, and also much larger than in any other year since 1894-5, and of which only £4,832 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£621,678) was made up of £595,282, cost of management, inspection, instruction, &c.; and the balance for maintenance of school buildings, rents of private buildings, and removal and erection of schools. The great increase in maintenance expenditure during the last two financial years was caused by the almost total cessation of maintenance and repairs during the period of retrenchment.

1852. The following table shows the amounts expended on primary public instruction under each head during the last twenty years:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1879-99.

Financial Year.	General Expenditure (exclusive of Buildings).	Expenditure on Buildings, Rents, &c.			
		From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of Erection of Schools).
		Maintenance and Removal.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools*.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879-80	512,861	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880-81	521,006	14,930	4,864	...	84,831
1881-2	533,225	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882-3	525,405	20,000	3,725	...	56,651
1883-4	530,135	19,887	2,970	...	36,923
1884-5	535,347	19,900†	2,400	...	69,995
1885-6	575,799‡	19,949	2,700	...	45,438
1886-7	584,195	15,449	2,981	...	49,284
1887-8	610,520	17,995	8,408	54,265	...
1888-9	641,993	30,075	3,622	68,000	...
1889-90	687,651	30,790	4,341	93,468	...
1890-91	723,284	31,304	4,615	76,390	...
1891-2	740,554	28,597	4,065	32,508	...
1892-3	715,763	16,619	2,877	8,776	...
1893-4	640,929	6,874	2,056	...	...
1894-5	616,933	4,843	1,808	...	...
1895-6	584,422	8,220	1,713	...	...
1896-7	581,815	9,202	1,615	...	...
1897-8	582,805	11,190	1,911	...	...
1898-9	595,282	23,121	2,146	...	1,089
1899-1900	628,634	27,833	2,911	...	13,940

* Including expenditure on erection of Training College for teachers, viz., £3,000 in 1889-9; £3,455 in 1890-1; £12,883 in 1890-91, and £3,904 in 1891-2. Including also £26,307 in 1891-2, and £8,776 in 1892-3, out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

† Approximate.

‡ The Public Service Act 1883 came into operation at the commencement of 1885, which partly accounts for the increased cost in and since that year.

Amount
paid
for extra
subjects.

1853. In view of the large sum the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1898 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 8½d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be little more than 5½d.

Cost of
primary
instruction
in Austral-
asian
Colonies.

1854. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian Colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1898, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and rent of school buildings is excluded; but the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included:—

COST OF PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, &c.	Total.*
	£	£	£
Victoria	591,722	4,822†	596,544
New South Wales	551,755	73,093	624,868
Queensland	211,801	...	211,801
South Australia	135,041†	1,499	136,540
Western Australia	51,079	4,516	55,595
Total	1,541,418	83,930	1,625,348
Tasmania	31,822	10,210	42,032
New Zealand	439,682†	6,313	445,995
Grand Total	2,012,922	100,453	2,113,375

Cost of
primary
instruction
per scholar
in each
colony.

1855. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1898 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 1s. 9d. in Western Australia and £4 8s. 5d. in Victoria to £3 9s. 10d. in South Australia. Of the total cost 17s. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 10s. 4d. in New South Wales, and 8s. 3d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided from public funds. In New Zealand about 8½, and in South Australia

* Total cost, exclusive of expenditure (either for erection, maintenance, or repairs) on buildings, and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained. Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was £6,904, and in New Zealand £38,044.

† For extra subjects.

about 5, per cent. of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898.*

Colony.	Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.		
	Paid by State.	Paid by Parents, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Western Australia ...	4 13 6	0 8 3	5 1 9
2. Victoria ...	4 7 8	0 0 9†	4 8 5
3. New South Wales ...	3 17 10	0 10 4	4 8 2
4. New Zealand ...	3 19 9†	0 1 2‡	4 0 11
5. Queensland ...	3 12 8	...	3 12 8
6. Tasmania ...	2 13 0	0 17 0	3 10 0
7. South Australia...	3 9 1†	0 0 9	3 9 10

1856. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria stood in 1898 second on the list, the amount being 10s. 2d., New Zealand being highest, with New South Wales third; whilst Tasmania stood at the bottom with only 4s. 10d. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.* 1898.

Amount paid per Head of Population.		Amount paid per Head of Population.	
	s. d.		s. d.
1. New Zealand ...	11 6	5. South Australia ...	7 6
2. Victoria ...	10 2	6. Western Australia	6 7
3. New South Wales ...	9 4	7. Tasmania...	4 10
4. Queensland ...	8 7		

1857. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance was £4 4s. 5d., and the cost per head of population 9s. 2d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar was £4 3s. 4d., and the cost per head of population 9s. 5d.

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† In South Australia about 3s. 6d., and in New Zealand about 16s., of the amounts entered in this column, were derived from Education reserves.

‡ For extra subjects only. In the figures for New Zealand amounts received by boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.

Expenditure
on secondary
education.

1858. The following figures show that the amounts expended on secondary education in 1898-9 were greater by about £4,500, or 17½ per cent. than those in either of the two preceding years, and greater than those in 1894-5 and 1895-6, being mainly accounted for by the increase in the University endowment and loan expenditure on buildings:—

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	£	£	£	£	£
Exhibitions and Scholarships ...	4,056	2,429	1,457	1,430	1,445
Technical Schools and Schools of Mines	11,979	14,773	12,000	11,998	*20,930
Melbourne University Endowment ...	13,750	12,250	12,250	12,250	14,250
Total ...	29,785	29,452	25,707	25,678	36,625

State school
buildings
held in fee.

1859. About the middle of 1899 the Department of Education possessed 1,995 school-houses, having accommodation for 194,314 children; also 1,360 teachers' residences.†

Classification
of schools.

1860. The method of classifying the schools and teachers, and of assessing the salaries of the latter prior to 1893, was fully explained in a previous issue of this work.‡ The passing of retrenchment legislation in 1893, and subsequent years, has, however, altered the details considerably. The number of classes of schools has been increased to seven, and of teachers to eight. The basis of the classification of schools, as shown in the following table, has also been altered as compared with that of 1883:—

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

	Average attendance of Scholars
First class	over 800
Second class	500 to 800
Third class, sub-division A	350 to 500
„ sub-division B	200 to 350
Fourth class	75 to 200
Fifth class	35 to 75
Sixth class	20 to 35
Seventh class	under 20

Classification
of teachers.

1861. Under the same legislation, while the requirements for the classification of teachers remain practically the same as those in force in 1883, the salaries allotted to each class of teachers were materially reduced, it being, however, provided that the rates of salaries and results payable to any teacher shall not be affected so long as he remains in the class in which he was classified at the passing of such legislation.

* Including £3,680 loan expenditure on buildings.

† For particulars of the materials of which State schools are built, see issue of this work for 1898-9, Vol. II., paragraph 708.

‡ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraphs 709 and 710.

1091.

Social Condition.

the reduced rates to apply to every new appointment or promotion made thereafter. The rates of salaries are as shown in the following table :—

SCALE SHOWING RATES OF ANNUAL SALARIES PAYABLE TO TEACHERS.

Class.	Subdivision.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Male teachers—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Class VIII.	70	89	110	117	124			
Class VII.	75	103	144	151	185			
Class VI.	82	137	171	178	219			
Class V.*	96	164	205	212	260			
Class IV.*	130	198	253	267	274	233		
Class III.*	157	239				281	258	
Class II.								
Class I.								
Female teachers—								
Class VIII.	56	69	95	100				
Class VII.	60	79	118	122				
Class VI.	64	85	134	138				
Class V.	74	90						
Class IV.	85	114						
Class III.	110	130						
Class II.	126							

1862. In addition to the fixed salary shown, a sum equal to one-half the amount of such salary shall be obtainable by way of results. The salaries of male and female pupil teachers shall be paid an amount equal to one-half the amount of the fixed salary in lieu of results, but the salaries of sewing mistresses were reduced from £30 to £25 per annum, their required attendance at school being, however, lessened at the same time.

1863. The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1898, and their classification under *The Public Service Act 1883* :—

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS 1898.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil Teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class	39	...	...	36	246	811
Second class	30	...	...	34	35	128
Third class	65	...	...	62	35	92
Fourth class	218	...	...	154	59	147
Fifth class	582	...	...	114	...	...
Sixth class	121	224	...	...	...	...
Seventh class	133	119	...	...	...	...
Eighth class	...	152	...	...	...	...
Total	1,188†	495†	...	558	375	1,178

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 408 sewing-mistresses; 18 female temporary unclassified head teachers; and 57 male and 135 female monitors. The grand total was 4,618, viz., 1,788 males and 2,830 females.

† In these classes assistants can only be promoted to the second subdivision.

† There were, in addition, 13 male and 20 female relieving teachers.

Private
schools,
1872 to 1898.

1864. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of 1872, 1875, 1881, 1885, 1890, and the last five years :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1898.

Year.* (4th quarter.)	Number of schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.†
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1875	565	1,511	27,841
1881 (Census)...	643	1,516	28,134*
1881 (Ordinary Returns)	645	1,553	34,062
1885	665	1,645	34,787
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1894	967	2,141	38,062
1895	938	2,315	40,193
1896	930	2,357	42,044
1897	929	2,390	42,899
1898‡	945	2,440	43,926

NOTE.—In 1890, the number of private schools was 901, of teachers 2,417, and of scholars 52,318. These figures are furnished by the Education Department.

Private
schools,
1872 and
1898 com-
pared.

1865. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the Education Act came into operation. Since 1872 there appears to have been an increase of only 57 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 599 in the number of instructors, and of 19,145 in the number of scholars. Dating from 1875, the number of schools, instructors, and scholars show a constant increase.

Denomina-
tions of
private
schools.

1866. For the last twenty-three years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious denomination, if any, each school was attached. This column was, on each occasion, filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any

* The figures for the last six years in the table represent the numbers attending during the fourth quarter; which, it is believed, is practically what was returned for previous years. Formerly the year when the statistics were collected was shown; now the year to which the information most probably relates.

† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year; hence they differ from those in the other lines which relate to the numbers on the rolls.

‡ The Education Report for 1898-9 gives a return of 938 private schools, but in these there were said to be 51,419 scholars, or nearly 7,500 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number enrolled during a single quarter. In 1890, however, the figures were collected by the Education Department.

connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the last five years ended with 1898, and for four previous years:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876 TO 1898.

Year (4th Quarter).	Total.	Religious Denominations.								
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.	Not any or not stated.
SCHOOLS.										
1876 ...	645	41	4	2	3	9	111	2	1	472
1881 (Census) ..	643	57	10	5	10	17	187	3	2	352
1885 ...	665	40	5	3	4	...	182	2	5	424
1890 ...	791	28	2	2	7	...	203	4	1	544
1894 ..	867	108	20	8	11	...	209	2	7	502
1895 ...	938	134	21	10	9	...	219	2	11	532
1896 ...	930	125	24	6	9	...	220	2	9	535
1897 ...	929	138	19	7	9	...	226	3	8	519
1898 ...	945	154	26	10	10	...	221	3	7	514
TEACHERS										
1876 ...	1,646	159	46	12	4	27	338	10	1	1,049
1881 (Census) ...	1,516	146	50	18	9	33	544	13	4	699
1885 ...	1,645	162	35	24	4	...	527	11	9	873
1890 ...	2,037	107	27	23	8	...	677	9	1	1,185
1894 ...	2,141	306	63	33	14	...	714	6	15	990
1895 ...	2,315	350	76	40	11	...	769	3	24	1,042
1896 ...	2,357	339	70	25	12	...	786	5	21	1,099
1897 ...	2,390	378	65	28	11	..	827	6	18	1,057
1898 ...	2,440	431	79	37	13	...	835	5	16	1,024
SCHOLARS.										
1876 ...	28,847	1,491	612	221	68	338	13,430	270	20	12,397
1881 (Census) ...	28,134	1,582	836	248	206	449	16,430	276	39	8,068
1885 ...	34,787	1,466	799	387	129	...	20,315	133	157	11,401
1890 ...	40,181	1,442	562	358	213	...	21,623	229	10	15,744
1894 ...	38,062	2,870	782	387	326	...	22,706	137	169	10,685
1895 ...	40,193	3,450	878	512	278	...	23,077	72	285	11,641
1896 ...	42,044	3,428	962	356	323	...	23,562	64	212	13,137
1897 ...	42,899	4,091	867	458	305	...	24,066	104	168	12,840
1898 ...	43,926	4,823	1171	575	310	...	24,084	88	158	12,717

1867. By the figures relating to 1898 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 431 private schools or $45\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., employing 1,416 instructors or 58 per cent., and educating 31,209 children or 71 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 24,084 children, or about 55 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or nearly 80 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious denomination, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion
of denomi-
national
schools.

1867. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1898 were less numerous by 9 and the female teachers more so by 308, than those

Teachers in
private
schools.

in 1894, the result being an increase of 299. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1894 AND 1894.

Year				Males.	Females.	Total.
1894	...	...	...	445	1,696	2,141
1898	...	...	...	436	2,004	2,440
Increase (+) or Decrease (−) } ...				− 9	+ 308	+ 299

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

1869. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars intrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1898 :—

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 22 scholars.

" not attached " " " 12 "

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different denominations.

1870. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they intrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average in 1898 was 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it was as high as 29 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations :—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 11 scholars.

"	Presbyterians	...	"	"	15	"
"	Wesleyans	...	"	"	16	"
"	Jews	...	"	"	18	"
"	Lutherans	...	"	"	24	"
"	Roman Catholics	...	"	"	29	"

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1871. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 29.* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious denominations except the Roman Catholics.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

1872. In 1898, as compared with 1894, there was an increase of 2,688, or 15 per cent., in the number of boys, and of 3,176, or 15½ per cent., in the number of girls in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to :—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1894 AND 1898.

Year.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1894	...	...	...	17,863	20,199	38,062
1898	...	...	...	20,551	23,375	43,926
Increase ...				2,688	3,176	5,864

* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 32.

1873. In 1898, the number of boys educated in private schools was lower than that of girls, the proportion being 88 boys to 100 girls, the proportion being about the same in each of the four preceding years. It has been already shown* that in State schools the scholars were in the proportion of nearly 93 girls to 100 boys. 1874. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 12 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the year 1898 :—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1898 (DISTINCT CHILDREN).

Ages.	State Schools.	Private Schools.	Combined net Enrolment.†
Under 6 years ...	14,751	5,703	19,787
6 to 13 years (school age) ...	163,042	31,653	188,359
13 years and upwards ...	34,371	10,766	43,915
Total ...	212,164	48,122	252,061

1875. In public schools, 77 per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 16 per cent. were above, and 7 per cent. were below it. In private schools, only 65 per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 23 per cent. were above, and 12 per cent. were below it. 1876. The number of children of all ages stated to be receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1898 was as follows :—

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1898.

Being educated—	...	...	...
In State Schools (distinct children)...	...	...	212,164
In private schools	...	...	48,122
At home (census figures, 1891)	...	...	12,419
Total ...	...	...	272,705

1877. Of these children the following were said to be at the school age (6 and under 13):

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1898.

Being educated—	...	...	...
In State schools ...	...	...	163,042
In private schools	...	...	31,653
At home (census figures, 1891)	...	...	5,612
Total ...	...	...	200,307

* See paragraph 1833 ante.
† After making necessary deductions for children who attended both State and private schools during the year.

Children at
school age
receiving
education.

1878. According to the official estimate for 1898, the mean number of children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria in 1898 was 195,487*; but the above figures would make it appear that 4,820 more children at that age were at some time during the year receiving education than there were in the colony. It is possible, however, that the figures of distinct children furnished by the Education Department—which are confessedly only estimates—may overstate the truth; that some of those returned as attending private may have also attended State schools during the year; which will account for the discrepancy. But, in any case, it is pretty certain that very nearly all the children in the colony at the school age were receiving education, at any rate, during part of the year.

Colleges,
grammar
schools, &c.

1879. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. Five of these at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The number of scholars in these schools at the end of 1898 was 887, as compared with 701 in 1897, 673 in 1896, 672 in 1895, and 718 in 1894. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions, for the year under review:—

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, 1898.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received toward Building in former years.	Number of Masters.	Scholars on Rolls at end of Year.
		£		
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	13,784	10	160
Scotch College, Melbourne	Presbyterian Church	6,445	11	261
Wesley " "	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	8	182
St. Patrick's " "	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	9	63
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	" ...	...	14	110
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	8	111
	Total ...	40,000	60	887

Scholarships
and exhibi-
tions - to
colleges and
grammar
schools.

1880. At the Melbourne Grammar School there are two "Foundation Scholarships" giving exemption from tuition fees for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; there is also a "Witherby" scholarship, of the same value, and several entrance scholarships are offered by the head master for open competition. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following

* According to the census of 1891, the number aged 6 and under 13 years was then 173,368.
† Regular masters only. Visiting masters are not included.

Scholarships were announced to be competed for:—Scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each, tenable for one year, to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the matriculation examination; and several entrance scholarships of the like value are also given, tenable for two years, and open to all boys under 14 entering the college. In connexion with the Wesley College eight scholarships are offered for competition, one of £20 a year for two years, tenable at the University; one of £25, tenable for one year at the College; four of 16 guineas each for boys in the College, and two entrance scholarships, also of 16 guineas each. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; a scholarship of 60 guineas is annually given by the head master for the benefit of the sons of clergymen of the Church of England as resident boarders. There are also two scholarships of the value of 12 guineas for day boys under 14, tenable for four years.

1881. The returns of the census of 1891 showed 173,368 children* at the school age (6 and under 13), of whom 87,654 were boys and 85,714 were girls. The following are the numbers of those who could read, who could also write, and who could not read:—

Education at school age, 1891.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1891.

	Boys.			Girls.		
Could read	82,002	...	...	80,724
Could write	78,151	...	...	75,858
Could not read *	5,652	...	...	4,990

1882. The *Education Act* 1872 came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1891 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods:—

Education at school age, 1871 and 1891.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1891.*

Educational Attainments.	Proportions per 10 000 living at the School Age (6 to 13 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.
Could read ...	8,783	9,355	8,861	9,418	8,822	9,386
Could write ...	6,593	8,688	6,597	8,850	6,595	8,768
Could not read ...	1,217	645	1,139	582	1,178	614

1883. In 1891, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed in the proportion of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two

Improvement in twenty years.

* Inclusive of the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age.

periods being reduced to a common standard) being over 6 per cent., whilst that of the latter was about 33 per cent.; at the same time the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

Education of
boys and
girls.

1884. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the proportions of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the proportions unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

Education of
children of
different
denomina-
tions, 1891.

1885. The degree of education of children is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of, and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by, children between the ages of 5 and 15 belonging to each of the principal sects are shown :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS
DENOMINATIONS,* 1891.

Religious Denominations.	Numbers between 5 and 15 years old who—			Proportions per 10,000 living between 5 and 15 years old who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	79,440	73,708	10,567	8,826	8,189	1,174
Presbyterians ...	31,867	29,507	3,676	8,965	8,302	1,035
Methodists† ...	36,905	34,532	3,909	9,042	8,461	958
Independents...	4,401	4,170	514	8,954	8,484	1,046
Baptists ...	5,554	5,159	724	8,846	8,216	1,154
Lutherans ...	2,110	1,979	421	8,336	7,819	1,664
Other Protestants ...	5,579	5,112	787	8,764	8,030	1,236
Total Protestants...	165,856	154,167	20,598	8,895	8,268	1,105
Roman Catholics ...	44,759	41,282	5,829	8,848	8,160	1,152
Jews ...	1,203	1,132	111	9,155	8,615	845
Residue ...	5,789	5,347	970	8,565	7,911	1,435
Grand Total ...	217,607	201,928	27,508	8,878	8,236	1,122

Denomina-
tions
compared

1886. According to the table, the children of the Jews, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read and to write was concerned; then followed, in order of their ability to read, the children of the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents, but those of the Independents surpassed the others in their ability to write. A larger proportion of the children of Roman Catholics, with those of the Baptists, could read, than those of the Church of England, but in regard to writing, the children of the last were better instructed than those of the first named, whilst the Baptists stood before both. The children of the Lutherans were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others; the next less instructed being the children of other Protestants.

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.
† Including Bible Christians.

**Education
children in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.**

Colony.

Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years)
Living who—

Colonies compared

Adult
education,
1891.

Could read
Could write
Could not read

81,399		Males.
75,938	...	Females.
8,809	...	338,813
	...	329,722
s of ed.		7,968

Adult education in Australasian Colonies

4 c 2

rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the numbers so obtained the following proportions have been based:—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

Colony.	Proportion per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,785	9,581	215
2 Victoria	9,772	9,575	228
3. South Australia	9,617	9,359	383
4. New South Wales	9,512	9,216	488
5. Tasmania	9,219	8,861	781
6. Queensland	9,204	8,932	796
7. Western Australia	8,915	8,591	1,085

Colonies
compare.

1891. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list,† but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being above New South Wales and Queensland, and Tasmania above Queensland and Western Australia. New South Wales occupies the fourth place on the list, or one place lower than in the case of the education of children.

Working
Men's
College.

1892. The Working Men's College is a Technical Institution founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and it supplies, by means of evening classes, high class instruction at a low rate of fee to those who are engaged during the day. Its revenue is obtained from the students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. Annual examinations are conducted by the Education department, and certificates are issued to successful students. The following subjects are taught:—Algebra, arithmetic, applied mechanics, architectural drawing, agriculture, building construction, bootmaking, bookkeeping, carpentry, carpentry for boys, coach building, cookery, dress cutting, dressmaking, elementary mechanics, electrical engineering, English, elocution, freehand drawing, French, geology, graining and marbling, German, geometry, Latin, modelling, mechanical drawing, mineralogy, mining geology, painting (oil and water colour), practical geometry (plane and solid), perspective plumbing, plain sewing, photography, surveying, singing, sanitation, sign writing, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, tailor's cutting, tonic sol-fa, trigonometry, turning and fitting, violin, veterinary science, wool-sorting, wood-carving, writing, and

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

† See paragraphs 1887 and 1888 ante.

correspondence. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1894 to 1899* :—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1894 TO 1899.

Averages per Term.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Students enrolled—						
Males over 21	1,240	1,337	1,633	1,747	1,786	1,943
" under 21—Apprentices	285	314	379	406	437	459
" Others	120	96	71	84	85	112
Females	411	453	481	731	778	887
Fees received	494	442	702	543	486	485
Average fee per student	£ 1,803	1,935	2,339	2,788	3,273	4,113
Number of Classes	20a. 14.	20a. 10d.	28a. 10d.	31a. 8d.	36a. 10d.	41s. 6d.
Instructors	104	111	115	117	119	128
Salaries paid	£ 40	43	43	44	44	46
Instructors	£ 2,107	2,442	2,601	2,917	3,208	4,157

Gordon Technical College.

1893. At the Gordon Technical College, Geelong, the subjects taught in 1897 numbered 15, no new subjects having been added to the list. The total enrolment for 1897 was 637, as compared with 630 in 1896, and 507 in 1894. The fees ranged from 5s. to 21s. The amount received in fees paid by students for 1897 was £246, as against £252 for 1896, and £220 for 1894; in public subscriptions, £69, as against £62 in 1896, and £28 in 1894; and the Government capitation, £250 (the same amount as in 1896, but £80 less than in 1894). On the other hand, the amount paid to Instructors for same period was £334, as against £316 in 1896, and £285 in 1894, and for general maintenance £363, as against £433 in 1896, and £310 in 1894.†

1894. All technical schools, including the two just described, schools of art and design, and schools of mines—are now under the direct control of the Education Department, which has devised and established a scheme for promoting and directing secondary education generally, by which schools will be recognised in certain authorized centres only, and State grants restricted to certain specified subjects which bear a distinct relation to the industrial arts and design, the subjects which they are taught. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally; whilst a wide range of subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1898, there were altogether 18 technical schools in the colony, viz., 3 working men's or technical colleges—including the two just referred to—5 schools of art, and 10 schools of mines. One of the last-named, the Ballarat School of

Technical schools.

* For further information see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 761.
 † For annum.
 ‡ For further information as to establishment and subjects taught, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 761.
 § For detailed descriptions of the principal of these institutions, see issue of this work for 1899-90.
 Vol. II., paragraphs 748 to 751.

Mines, has been affiliated to the Melbourne University since April, 1887, the privileges conferred by the affiliation, however, being restricted to matriculated students. The schools, as a whole, possess 90 lecturers, and had, during the fourth term of 1898, an enrolment of 2,969 pupils; whilst the fees per quarter range, in the different schools, from 2s. to £8 15s. The Government grants to all the institutions in 1898-9 amounted to £12,225; and of the total amount the Working Men's College (Melbourne) received £3,000; the Ballarat School of Mines, £2,500; the Bendigo School of Mines, £1,400; and the Ballarat East and West Schools of Art, £1,050. The principles by which the Education Department is guided in its administration of technical instruction were briefly summarized in the issue of this work for 1892.*

Melbourne
Public
Library.

1895. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £185,204. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £669,740, of which £15,662 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 1,035,548, of which 594,414 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £38,769. At the end of 1898 the library contained 163,965 volumes, and 348,303 pamphlets and parts. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 592,600 persons. The librarian reports that 2,645 volumes, 30,848 pamphlets and parts, 710 maps and plans, and 39,747 newspapers were added to the Reference Library in 1898, and 78 volumes to the Lending Library. By means of the catalogue, and the system of cards, readers are enabled without delay to ascertain the resources of the library on any given subject. The library consists of three distinct sections, viz.:—The Public Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. During the year 1898 97,756 volumes, extending over the whole range of English literature, were given out by the Lending Branch, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 5,541. Of these volumes 52 per cent. related to fiction, 20 per cent. to history, 11 per cent. to general literature, 9 per cent. to religion, philosophy, natural science and art, 5 per cent. to arts and trades, and 3 per cent. to social science.

National
Gallery.

1896. The National Gallery, at the end of 1898, contained 17,238 works of art, viz., 436 oil paintings, 3,455 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,347 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, also on Saturday evening from 8 to 10 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 12 male and 12 female students, and the school of design by 29 male and 108 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of purely Australian subjects.

* Vol. II., paragraph 763.

Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1898 it contained 54,172 specimens, of which only 388 were added during that year. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted.

1898. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of interest which are entered in the catalogue, labelled, and classified. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1898 was visited by 95,698 persons, which is higher than any number since 1893. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £366. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,831. The Director renews his strong representations as to the inadequacy of the buildings under his care (for the completion of which the sum of £7,500 has been allocated).

1899. The Trustees of the Exhibition Building report that the receipts in 1898-9 amounted to £3,791, consisting of rent £2,071, Aquarium admissions £1,553, and sundries £167; and the expenditure to £4,986, viz., Aquarium £1,335, buildings and grounds—maintenance £2,092 and improvements £198, general charges, including salaries, printing, &c., £1,170, and charges in connexion with letting the building £191.

1900. There is a free library attached to the Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains about 7,250 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works relating to Science, Patents and Trade Marks. About 400 models of patented inventions may also be seen on application to the officer in charge. The approximate value of the books is £4,500, and of the models £300. The library is open to the public on each week-day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

1901. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1898 was 23,040. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £41,741, of which £1,242 was spent in 1898.

1902. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Three hundred and sixty-six furnished returns for 1898 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £421,911; that their

contributed by the Government, and £25,986 by private individuals, municipal councils, and from other sources; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 542,613; and that during the year about 2,211,746 visits were paid to 380 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1898 must have amounted to about 2,453,027.

Public
reserves in
Greater
Melbourne

1903. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purpose being 5,226 acres in 1899 as against 5,336 in 1894. Of these reserves 1,647½ acres are in Melbourne City, 634 in Kew, 482 in South Melbourne, 456 in Williamstown, 204 in Richmond, 82 in Port Melbourne, 166 in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 13 in Prahran, 38½ in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood, 65½ in Essendon, 14½ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, 9½ in North Melbourne, 307 in Flemington and Kensington, and 766 in extra-urban municipalities. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE, AND SUBURBS,* 1894 AND 1899.

Municipality.		Name of Reserve.		1894. Area.	1899. Area.
				Acres.	Acres.
Melbourne City	...	Royal Park	...	444	425
"	...	Yarra "	...	155	155
"	...	Prince's "	...	97	97
"	...	Fawkner "	...	102	102
"	...	Flinders "	...	24	17
"	...	Park (Model Farm)	...	81	81
"	...	Botanic Garden and Domain	...	235	178
"	...	Zoological "	...	55	55
"	...	Carlton "	...	63	63
"	...	Fitzroy "	...	64	64
"	...	Spring "	...	21	21
"	...	Flagstaff Garden	...	18	18
"	...	Argyle Square	...	3½	3½
"	...	Curtain "	...	3½	3½
"	...	Darling "	...	2	2
"	...	Lincoln "	...	3½	3½
"	...	Macarthur "	...	1	1
"	...	Murchison "	...	1	1
"	...	University "	...	3½	3½
"	...	University Grounds	...	106	106
"	...	Friendly Societies' Grounds	...	33	25
"	...	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt	...	47	47
"	...	Melbourne Cricket Ground	...	9½	9½
"	...	East Melbourne "	...	7†	7
"	...	Scotch College "	...	7	7

* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1893-4, following paragraph 1315.

† Vested in Victorian Railways Commissioner, but still used for cricket.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1894 AND 1899—
continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	1894. Area.	1899. Area.
		Acres.	Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Richmond Cricket Ground ...	6	6
" ...	Carlton " ...	5	5
" ...	Parliament Reserve ...	10	10
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	1½	5
" ...	General Cemetery ...	101	101
" ...	Old Cemetery ...	8½	8½
" ...	Military Parade Ground ...	5	5
" ...	Recreation (Brown's Hill) ...	7½	7½
North Melbourne Town ...	Recreation ...	9½	9½
Fitzroy City ...	Edinburgh Park ...	34	34
" ...	Recreation ...	7	7
Collingwood City ...	Mayor's Park ...	6	6
" ...	Recreation ...	7	7
" ...	Darling Gardens ...	16	16
" ...	Victoria Park ...	10	10
Richmond City ...	Richmond Park ...	150	156
" ...	Horticultural Gardens ...	33	33
" ...	Barkly Square ...	7	7
" ...	Municipal Reserve ...	7	7½
Northcote Town ...	Jika Park ...	14½	14½
South Melbourne City ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	464	464
" ...	St. Vincent Gardens ...	7½	7½
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	2½	2½
" ...	Cricket and Recreation (Ware- housemen's) ...	8	8
Port Melbourne Town ...	Cricket Ground ...	7½	7½
" ...	Park and Garden... ..	56	58
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	17	17
Prahran City ...	Recreation ...	23	...
" ...	Toorak Park ...	...	7
" ...	Victoria Gardens ...	...	4
" ...	Gardens (Grattan-street) ...	...	2
St. Kilda City ...	St. Kilda Gardens ...	16	16
" ...	Albert Park (part of) ...	106	106
" ...	Recreation ...	54	54
" ...	" ...	4½	4½
" ...	" ...	11	11
" ...	" ...	15½	15½
" ...	" Dandenong Road ...	22½	22½
" ...	Cemetery ...	20	20
Brighton Town ...	Elsternwick Park ...	85	85
" ...	Recreation (Elsternwick) ...	14½	14½
" ...	Beach Park ...	67	67
Essendon Town ...	Recreation ...	10½	10½
" ...	" ...	5½	5½
" ...	Agricultural Society's Yards ...	30	30
" ...	Ornamental Plantations ...	8½	8½
" ...	Water Reserve ...	11½	11½
Flemington and Ken- sington Borough ...	Race-course ...	301	301
" ...	Recreation ...	5½	5½
Hawthorn City ...	" ...	15	15
Kew Borough ...	Studley Park ...	203	203

* For footnote (?) see previous page.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1894 AND 1899—
continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	1894. Area.	1899. Area.
		Acres.	Acres.
Kew Borough ...	Lunatic Asylum ...	384	384
" ...	Cemetery ...	31	31
" ...	Recreation ...	16	16
Footscray City ...	Public Gardens and Recreation ...	26	104
" ...	" ...	2½	2½
" ...	Cricket Ground, &c. ...	5	5½
" ...	Recreation (Yarraville) ...	5	5
" ...	" (Footscray West) ...	15	15
Williamstown Town ...	Park ...	36	36
" ...	" ...	20	20
" ...	Recreation ...	...	9½
" ...	Beach Park ...	20	20
" ...	Cemetery ...	15	15
" ...	Rifle Range ...	332	332
" ...	Cricket Ground ...	6½	6½
" ...	Public Garden ...	3½	3½
" ...	Recreation (Newport) ...	13	13
" ...	Yarra Bend Asylum ...	350	350
Outside urban municipalities	Malvern Park and Garden ...	5	5
	" " ...	8	8
	" " ...	16	...
	Caulfield Park ...	62	62
	" Race-course ...	144	144
	Camberwell Gardens ...	7	7
	Williamstown Race-course ...	190	190
	Total ...	5,336	5,226

Areas
excised
from Public
Reserves.

Botanic
Gardens.

1904. Of the 110 acres excised from public reserves since 1894 57 acres from the Botanical Gardens and Domain, and 8 acres from the Friendly Societies Gardens were devoted to the Yarra improvement works, and 6 acres from the Flinders Park to railway works.

1905. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 88 acres, and is as large as that of the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane combined. The Melbourne Garden, together with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it, covers about 200 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some 52 years, was virtually created in 1857 by the late Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, formerly Government Botanist of Victoria, who was for sixteen years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances at the time new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.†

* For footnote (†) see page 1104.

† Vol. II., paragraph 891.

1906. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes, or by rail. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this Society, contributed for this work by the director of the gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, was published in the edition of this work for 1889-90.*

1907. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,† and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1898, was available for indoor patients:—

Accommodation of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.‡—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1897-8.§

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic feet.		
General Hospitals || ...	44	376	3,515,493	2,744	1,281
Women's Hospital ...	1	23	142,714	81	1,762
Children's Hospital ...	1	11	59,176	63	939
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	8	54,680	60	911
Hospitals for the Insane ...	6	1,159	2,668,679	3,933	678
Idiot Asylum ¶ ...	1	18	91,500	203	451
Benevolent Asylums **	6	178	1,530,244	2,356	650
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	112	815
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	75,872	74	1,025
Orphan Asylums ...	7	55	546,068	985	554
Infant Asylum ...	1	10	38,821	58	670
Female Refugees ...	8	110	307,092	496	619
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	5	30	81,675	137	596
Total ...	83	1,087	9,203,332	11,302	814

NOTE. Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 64 inmates, and Sanatoriums for Consumptives, at Echuca and Macedon, with accommodation for 28 inmates. There were also Industrial and Reformatory schools. Particulars of some of these institutions will be found in subsequent paragraphs.

1908. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions except the General Hospitals and the Women's Hospital. It may be remarked that one

Cubic space in wards.

* Vol. II., paragraph 764.

† For particulars relating to the Report of the last Royal Commission on Charities, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 786.

‡ Only two of the kinds treated of are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane and the Idiot Asylum.

§ A list of the General Hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 1225 ante.

¶ The Idiot Asylum is under the same control as the Hospitals for the Insane.

** For the year ended 31st December, 1898, in the case of Hospitals for the Insane and Idiot Asylum; and for year ended 30th June, 1898, in all other cases.

*** Including the Immigrants' Home, which is really a benevolent asylum.

important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his Report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,* mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping-room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

Inmates and deaths in charities.

1909. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions together with Industrial and Reformatory Schools during the year ended 30th June, 1898, also the number of deaths and the proportion of deaths to inmates:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1897-8.†

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
General Hospitals	22,026	2,140	2,328	Per cent. 10·57
Women's Hospital ‡	1,689	78	23	1·36
Children's Hospital	850	77	81	9·53
Eye and Ear Hospital	611	45	2	·33
Hospitals for the Insane	4,974	4,152	335	6·74
Idiot Asylum	254	215	31	12·20
Benevolent Asylums	3,436	2,292	428	12·46
Blind Asylum	99	94	3	3·03
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	75	64	4	5·33
Orphan Asylums	1,540	1,229	7	·46
Industrial and Reformatory Schools§	5,264	4,380	77	1·46
Infant Asylum || ... ..	92	51	11	11·9
Female Refugees ‡	807	448	7	·87
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	491	116	2	·41
Total	42,208	15,381	3,339	7·91

Inmates in excess of beds.

1910. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Children's Hospital, the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Orphan Asylums.

Birthplaces of inmates.

1911. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarized in the following table, and the

* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

† For year ended 31st December, 1898 in the case of Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Industrial and Reformatory Schools; for year ended 30th June, 1898 in all other cases.

‡ Exclusive of infants.

§ Including those boarded out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institutions.

|| Exclusive of mothers, of whom 37 were admitted during the year, and 18 remained at its end.

Totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the mean population:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.*—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1897-8.†

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Residue.	Total.
General Hospitals ...	12,841	3,854	1,053	2,651	365	1,262	22,026
Women's Hospital ...	1,458	123	30	50	...	28	1,689
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	343	119	25	99	5	20	611
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	1,731	909	379	1,153	80	976	5,228
Benevolent Asylums ...	387	1,359	429	919	72	270	3,436
Blind Asylum ...	89	6	...	2	...	2	99
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	70	4	1	...	...	...	75
Orphan Asylums ...	1,477	19	3	11	...	30	1,540
Total ...	18,396	6,393	1,920	4,885	522	2,583	34,704
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population‡	19·24	62·97	60·37	90·21	58·03	129·50	29·59

1912. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each denomination:—

Religions of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.*—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1897-8.†

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	Residue.	Total.
General Hospitals ...	15,091	6,244	54	346	291	22,026
Women's Hospital ...	1,187	492	10	...	...	1,689
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	429	171	9	...	2	611
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	3,014	1,669	41	68	436	5,228
Benevolent Asylums ...	2,222	1,101	7	51	55	3,436
Blind Asylum ...	79	20	...	...	...	99
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	69	6	...	...	...	75
Orphan Asylums ...	812	728	...	...	...	1,540
Total ...	22,903	10,431	121	465	784	34,704
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population‡	26·29	40·42	18·10	68·79	23·33	29·59

1913. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the

Ages of inmates of charities.

* Particulars relating to the children's Hospital, Infant Asylum, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Female Reformatory and Salvation Army Rescue Homes are not given in this table.
† Year ended 31st December, 1897 in case of Hospitals for the Insane and Idiot Asylum; year ended 30th June, 1898, in all other cases.
‡ For numbers of each birthplace, on which the proportions are based, see paragraphs 110 and 115 ante.

numbers at the same age in the population. It will be noticed that, with the exception of persons between the ages of 15 to 25, an unusually large proportion of whom were in charitable institutions, the proportion gradually increases with age to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at the age of 45 to 55, to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at the age of 55 to 65, and to over 10 per cent at all ages over 65 :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.*—AGES OF INMATES, 1897-8†

Description of Institution.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General Hospitals ..	535	1,302	1,488	4,593	3,945	2,801	2,032	2,242	3,162	23	22,086
Women's Hospital ..	..	..	..	745	667	247	22	8	..	..	1,689
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	85	64	92	72	51	65	80	102	..	611
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	13	22	291	1,011	992	874	795	580	396	4,954
Idiot Asylum ..	..	46	53	112	28	2	1	..	..	12	254
Benevolent Asylums ..	104	8	3	88	84	118	246	570	9,212	3	10,336
Blind Asylum ..	..	9	23	28	20	16	2	1	..	..	99
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	19	38	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Orphan Asylums ..	65	666	772	33	..	2	1	..	1	..	1,509
Female Refugees ..	..	..	4	352	152	107	100	59	..	24	694
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	..	..	7	186	103	88	52	40	6	9	481
Total ..	704	2,148	2,474	6,538	5,982	4,424	3,404	3,795	6,063	470	36,192
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population }	5.1	14.7	19.1	34.3	28.7	28.6	42.7	54.6	107.3	..	37

Receipts and expenditure.

1914. The total receipts of all the institutions in 1897-8 amounted to £367,933, of which £223,702, or about three-fifths, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £375,135. Of the Government contribution, £132,910 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£90,792) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1897-8†

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals ...	53,748	56,901	110,649	114,739
Women's Hospital ...	2,200	3,264	5,464	6,989
Children's Hospital ...	200	4,797	4,997	6,194
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	670	3,772	4,442	2,739
Hospitals for the Insane	79,860	29,529	109,389	109,389
Idiot Asylum ...				

* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Idiot Asylum are not given in this table.

† Year ended 31st December, 1898, in the case of Hospitals for the Insane, Idiot Asylum and Industrial and Reformatory Schools; year ended 30th June in all other cases.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1897-8*

—continued.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
Benevolent Asylums	22,125	14,720	36,845	36,916
Blind Asylum	2,061	2,441	4,502	4,251
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	800	2,258	3,058	3,261
Orphan Asylums	6,561	11,563	18,124	20,838
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	53,050	1,086†	54,136	54,136
Infant Asylum	172	946	1,118	1,015
Female Refuges	1,805	10,458	12,263	11,750
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	450	2,496	2,946	2,946
Total	223,702	144,231	367,933	375,135

1915. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1898, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1897-8.*

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance. ‡	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals	2,140	101,125	47 5 1
Women's Hospital	78	6,371	81 13 7
Children's Hospital	77	4,959	64 8 0
Eye and Ear Hospital	45	2,323	51 12 8
Hospitals for the Insane	4,152	109,389	25 1 0
Idiot Asylum	215†		
Benevolent Asylums	2,292	30,384	13 5 2
Blind Asylum	94	4,029	42 17 3
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	64	3,049	47 12 10
Orphan Asylums	1,229	17,463	14 4 2
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	4,380	53,050§	12 2 3
Infant Asylum	51	760	14 18 1||
Female Refuges	448	11,408	25 9 3
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	116	2,241	19 6 5
Total	15,381	346,551	22 10 7

* Year ended 31st December, 1898, in the case of Hospitals for Insane and Idiot Asylums, year ended 30th June in all other cases.

† Of this amount, £1,063 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £23 was derived from the sale of articles produced, and other receipts. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

‡ The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less interest paid, cost of buildings and extraordinary repairs, and cost of out-door relief.

§ Cost to the State only of all children, including those licensed and boarded out.

|| If, however, allowance be made for an average of fifteen mothers who accompanied their children, the cost per head would be reduced to £11 10s. 4d.

Expenditure
per inmate.

1916. In 1897-8, the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£82), then in the Children's Hospital (£65), next in the Eye and Ear Hospital (£52), and the next in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and General Hospitals (£47). The Blind Asylum followed with an average per inmate of £43. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, £12; and the Orphan Asylums, with an average of about £14; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of a little over £13 per inmate. Many of the children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Orphan Asylums are, however, not a tax on the institutions, being boarded out or licensed.*

Special funds
raised for
charitable
and other
purposes.

1917. Appeals for funds for charitable and patriotic purposes, not only from this, but from all parts of the British Empire, have always been promptly and liberally responded to by the people of Victoria. During the five years ended with 1900 (but chiefly in 1900), the subscriptions received through the Mayor of Melbourne alone, as honorary treasurer for various charitable and patriotic funds of a special character, amounted to about £114,200, besides £32,400 through other channels, making a grand total of £146,600. The wave of patriotism aroused by the opening in London of an Empire's Patriotic Fund for the wives and children of the soldiers in South Africa was heartily and loyally responded to, the splendid sum of nearly £59,000 having been collected and forwarded to London. Lord Roberts' call for men accustomed to the rough open-air life of the Australian bush aroused great enthusiasm in the State. Offers from men willing to enlist poured in greatly in excess of the number required and resulted in the selection of a fine body of excellent bushmen, for whose support and equipments a sum of over £14,000 in moneys and of material to the value of £11,000 was quickly subscribed. Other funds consisted of over £9,600 contributed towards the relief of two famines in India, over £11,000 towards the relief of sufferers by bush fires in Victoria, £19,000 towards the erection of an Infectious Diseases Hospital to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, nearly £17,700 for the purpose of extinguishing the debt of the Melbourne Hospital, and £3,700 towards the Tommy Atkins Fund. The two latter sums were raised through the advocacy of the *Argus*, which, with the *Age*—the other leading Melbourne daily paper—rendered invaluable aid in promoting the

* See paragraph 1938 post.

various other movements, which could not otherwise have been attended with such success. The following is a statement of the funds referred to :—

SPECIAL FUNDS COLLECTED IN MELBOURNE FOR CHARITABLE OR PUBLIC PURPOSES, 1895 TO 1900.

Brunner Colliery Accident Relief Fund	...	...	£1,421
India Famine Relief Fund, 1897	...	...	5,895
India Famine Relief Fund, 1900	...	...	3,722
Queen's Memorial Fund	...	...	19,001
Bush Fires Relief Fund	...	...	11,368
The Empire's Patriotic Fund...	...	...	58,662
Bushmen's Corps Fund—			
Money	...	...	£27,220*
Material, horses, &c.	...	...	11,000
			38,220
Melbourne Hospital Debt Extinction Fund	...	..	17,673
Tommy Atkins' Fund	...	...	3,700
			...
Total	...	...	£159,662

1918. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who on Hospital Sunday preach sermons in aid thereof and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday schools, head masters of State schools, and the proprietors of many places of business also render important assistance in the collection of funds. In consequence of the recent depression the amount collected fell off by half as compared with the years 1889 and 1890, and by three-fifths as compared with 1888, and was lower in 1895 than in any year since 1876, but was higher in 1898 than in any year since 1893, when a similar amount was subscribed. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated :—

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED, 1873 TO 1898.

£			£		
1873 to 1882	...	58,465	1892	...	7,240
1883	...	7,091	1893	...	5,794
1884	...	8,253	1894	...	5,607
1885	...	9,516	1895	...	5,269
1886	...	9,222	1896	...	5,555
1887	...	10,289	1897	...	5,508
1888	...	14,416	1898	..	5,765
1889	...	11,459			
1890	...	11,248	Total	...	£190,104
1891	...	9,407			

* Inclusive of £144 for Cameron's Scouts, and £715 for the Second Contingent.

1919. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby :—

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND,
1873 TO 1898.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1897.	1898.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	57,022	1,165	58,187
Alfred Hospital	24,693	582	25,275
Benevolent Asylum	17,139	373	17,512
Women's Hospital	16,318	450	16,768
Children's Hospital	19,642	842	20,484
Eye and Ear Hospital	9,003	210	9,213
Homœopathic Hospital	8,918	326	9,244
Immigrants' Aid Society	6,433	96	6,529
Richmond Dispensary	1,190	35	1,225
Collingwood Dispensary	1,840	60	1,900
Austin Hospital for Incurables	8,195	492	8,687
Convalescent Home for Women	1,290	125	1,415
" " Men	825	75	900
Melbourne District Nursing Society	259	67	326
St. Vincent's Hospital	1,115	422	1,537
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon	325	100	425
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women	35	35	70
Total distributed	174,242	5,455	179,697
Total collected	184,339	5,765	190,104

Lunatics out
on proba-
tion, and
boarded
out.

1920. The Lunacy Act authorizes the removal of patients from the Asylums under approved guardianship, or for boarding them out with paid guardians. In 1898 there were in all 573 patients out on probation, and of these 134 were discharged during the year, 9 died, 63 were written off the books, 141 were returned to the Asylums, and 226, viz., 92 males and 134 females, were still on probation on the 31st December. The number boarded out during the year was 47, of whom 15 returned to the Asylums, whilst 32—11 males and 21 females—remained out at the close of the year. Of 10 boarded out for the first time, 6 had to be brought back to the Asylum.*

Employment
of lunatics
in asylums.

1921. The average number of patients employed during the year in the workshops was 583, viz., 112 males and 471 females, the former being engaged chiefly as shoemakers, tailors, painters, carpenters, and in mat and mattress making; the latter being nearly all engaged in sewing, fancy work, or mattress making. At the same time 1,071 male and 901 female patients were occupied with miscellaneous occupations, 179 males being on the farm, 112 in the garden, 49 in the kitchen, 477 in the wards and airing court, and 71 on roads and ornamental

* For particulars relating to the Inebriate Asylums—closed in 1893—see issue of this work for 1893. Vol. II, paragraph 822; also previous issues.

grounds; 276 females were in the laundry, 583 in the wards and airing grounds, and 24 as servants at private quarters. Active employment is especially encouraged amongst the inmates; the greater part of the male and female clothing used in the institutions is made by them under the supervision of skilled attendants.

1922. In his Report for 1898, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. McCreery, states that in that year the registered insane as compared with the entire population bore the proportion of 1 to 268, or rather more than in the previous year, when it was 1 to 271. Victoria, in this respect, stands in a worse position than England and the other Australasian colonies, the proportion being less in the three least populated colonies, as is shown in the following table. It should be noted, however, that little more than one-half of the inmates of asylums in Victoria were of Australasian birth*.

Lunatics in Australia and England compared.

LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Name of Colony or Country.			Number of Lunatics per 100,000 of the Population.
Western Australia	...	...	142
Tasmania	...	...	222
South Australia	...	...	260
New South Wales	...	...	302
Queensland	...	...	317
England and Wales	...	...	324
New Zealand	...	...	333
Victoria	...	...	374

1923. Since the opening of the first Asylum in 1848, up to the end of 1898, 27,740 persons have been admitted, viz., 16,118 males and 11,622 females. The proportion who recovered was $28\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of males and $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of females, whilst 4 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively were relieved, 21 per cent. of both sexes were not improved, 32 and 21 per cent. died, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 per cent. still remain under the care of the institution. Of those discharged recovered in 1898, as many as 60 per cent. had been in the Asylum for less than 12 months, 15 per cent. from 1 to 2 years, and 16 per cent. from 2 to 5 years; whilst of those who died 35 per cent. had not been resident 12 months, 27 per cent. had been resident between 1 and 5 years, 17 per cent. between 5 and 10 years, 9 per cent. between 10 and 15 years, 7 per cent. between 15 and 20 years, 2 per cent. between 20 and 25 years, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were in longer than 25 years. Of those who died during the year the ages of one-twelfth were unknown, and of the balance one-third were between the ages of 60 and 90 years.

Percentage of recoveries and deaths, and duration of residence in asylums.

* See table following paragraph 1912 ante.

Recoveries
of lunatics,
Australia
and
England

1924. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was, although higher in 1898 than in 1897, much below the average, the proportion having been 3,207* per 10,000 admitted as against 2,796 in 1897, and an average of 3,482 during the five years ended with 1896; of 4,275 during the five years ended with 1891; and of 4,942 during the five years ended with 1886. The proportion of recoveries is lower than in any of the other Australian Colonies, or than in England, as is shown by the following figures :—

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES 1898, AND ENGLAND, 1891.

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
1. Western Australia ...	5,000	5. South Australia ...	3,925
2. New South Wales ...	4,410	6. Tasmania ...	3,253
3. Queensland ...	4,213	7. Victoria ...	3,207
4. England and Wales ...	4,104		

Recoveries
of male
and female
lunatics.

1925. In the year just referred to, the proportion of recoveries of female patients was greater than that of males in New South Wales, England and Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania; but in Western Australia the reverse was the case, and in South Australia the proportion was about the same for both sexes.

Deaths of
lunatics,
Australasia
and
England.

1926. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian asylums during 1898 was 884 per 10,000, as compared with 793 in 1897, 907 in 1896, 827 in 1895, and 831 in 1894, and 756 for the past seventeen years. The proportion was higher than that in the asylums of the other countries named, except England and Wales, as is thus shown :—

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND, 1898.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.
1. England and Wales (1890)	1,003
2. Victoria	884
3. South Australia	840
4. Queensland	707
5. New South Wales	629
6. Western Australia	578
7. New Zealand	522

Causes of
insanity.

1927. The following are stated to have been the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients

* Males 3,155, females 3,270, per 10,000 admissions of respective sexes.

admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in the seven years ended with 1893, in the four years ended 1897, and in 1898 :—

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 TO 1898

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Total 1887-93.	1894 to 1897.	1898.	Total 1887-93.	1894 to 1897.	1898.
MORAL.						
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	47	21	2	114	42	1
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	118	64	13	29	18	
Mental excitement and worry (not included under the above two heads), and overwork	84	73	26	73	62	2
Religious excitement	52	27	10	65	38	1
Love affairs (including seduction)	11	4	1	36	11	
Fright and nervous shock	10	12	2	41	39	1
Paresis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	372	113	35	120	36	1
" sexual	14	5	2	6	1	
Venereal disease	11	10	...	7	1	
Self-abuse	135	69	13	5	1	
Sunstroke	100	50	8	22	9	
Accident or injury (including surgical operations)	81	65	21	19	21	
Phthisis	2	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy ... ..	...	...	...	9	20	
Parturition and the puerperal state... ..	...	...	...	121	52	
Puberty	5	5	4	17	7	
Lactation ... ..	...	...	...	21	11	
Uterine and ovarian disorders ... ..	...	...	...	36	6	
Typhoid fever	1	1	...	...	...
Change of life ... ..	...	...	...	41	16	
Fevers	27	6	...	21	6	
Privation and starvation	24	15	5	26	3	
Old age	139	74	16	94	30	
Epilepsy... ..	8	42	11	6	18	
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	
Influenza	8	12	3	5	9	
Other bodily diseases or disorders	154	63	11	91	49	1
Previous attacks	288	71	17	205	56	
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	70	34	5	94	25	
Brain disease	7	1	...	...	...
Congenital defect ascertained	58	29	10	57	7	
Habitual use of opium	1	...	...	...	...
Other ascertained causes	34	92	15	51	87	1
Unknown	921	576	166	606	489	14
Not Insane	1	...	...	1	...	
Over-exertion	9	2	...	8	1	
Not stated ... ..	...	61	...	...	44	
Total	2,792	1,597	396	2,049	1,215	32

1928. The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, Melbourne, which was valued by the Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions which presented its report in December, 1891, at £13,325. The Commission gave it as their opinion that the purposes of the institution would be better served if it were removed into the country. The following information respecting this institution for the year ended 30th June, 1898, has been furnished by the superintendent and secretary:—

The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the colony, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which, on completion of their term of training, they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind work-people who may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. The institution is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the care of the destitute. The scholastic education is similar to that in the State schools, varied only in the apparatus and means employed; and examinations are held annually by the Education department, the percentage gained at the last being 95·3 as against 96 the former year. Music is an important part of the education of the blind, and those who display exceptional talent are trained for the musical profession, and the skill of the pupils is utilised as means of raising revenue for the institution by means of concerts and band performances in various parts of the colony. In the industrial branch pupils are trained in the trades of brush, basket, mat, and matting making, the period of training varying from two to five years; and employment is then given to non-resident ex-pupils, who are paid wages at piecework rates ruling in the various trades. Some less proficient workers have their wages supplemented by a bonus. Although this department has almost quadrupled its operations during the last seven years, and although the board is most anxious to receive suitable blind people, it has been compelled, owing to being unable to procure sufficient work for the employes, and to the lack of workshop accommodation, to refuse the majority of applications for some time past. There is now no debt on the institution. The sales in the manufacturing department amounted to £3,408, being £205 less than the previous year. The total number of pupils and workers on the books is 94, classified as follows:—Resident pupils, 59; outside pupil, 1; journeymen and other non-resident workers, 34.

1929. The Deaf and Dumb Institution also occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, which was valued by the late Commission on Charities in December, 1891, at £22,000, and that commission considers that it might be advantageously removed to the country, where the deaf mutes might and should be taught garden and farm work. The following information has been supplied by the superintendent for the year 1897-8:—

At the commencement of the year there were 66 pupils on the roll. During the year 9 new pupils have been admitted and 19 have been discharged, thus leaving the number of pupils on the 30th June, 1898, 56 (27 boys and 29 girls). Since the year 1862, when the institution was fairly launched, there have been received into it over 370 children, 315 of whom have been discharged and most of whom are maintaining themselves in respectability. The work of the school has been carried on with success, and increased attention has been devoted to oral training, viz., articulation and lip-reading, but the teaching of arithmetic, language, writing and general knowledge is in no way neglected, the proficiency being well up to the standard of former years. A bootmaking class was started in 1897 and is successful, eleven of the lads being under instruction and making satisfactory progress, all the pupils' boots having been made and repaired in the workshops, and work

£35,000 customers done in addition. The total receipts for the year were £3,033, the sum allotted out of the charitable vote being £800, or only half the amount received in former years, but the private subscriptions and donations are the highest ever received in any single year. Bequests amounting to £62 10s. were received and added to the Endowment Account, the total to the credit of which fund is now £10,365, most of which is invested in Government Stock, the interest only, being used for maintenance purposes.

1930. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. It received 559 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1898, making, with 52 in the institution at the commencement of that year, a total of 611 treated. The patients discharged numbered 549, of whom 500 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 44 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 6,745.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

1931. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 84 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1898, 766 patients were admitted; and 699 were discharged, 81 died, and 70 remained at its close.

Children's
Hospital.

1932. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1898, the number of infants admitted was 38, besides which 54 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 11, and 27 were discharged or adopted; thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 54, of whom 16 were boarded out. Besides the infants, there were 50 mothers under the care of the institution during the year, of whom 32 were discharged, and 18 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,118, of which £172 was from Government, and £946 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,015.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

1933. The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follow:—(1) To bestow rewards on all who promptly risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by rewards all who, through skill and perseverance, are, under Providence, successful. (4) To collect information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. The following

Humane
Society.

information respecting the operations of this society has been supplied by its secretary, Mr. William Hamilton :—

Since its establishment, the society has dealt with 1,759 cases, and made 1,274 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1898, 105 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 21 certificates, 14 bronze medals, 14 silver medals, and 1 gold medal were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £812, and the expenditure to £504. The institution has placed and maintains 390 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian Colonies and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1898, 26 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 7 for similar acts in New South Wales, 3 in Queensland, 11 in New Zealand, 1 in South Australia, and 2 in Western Australia. The society has 193 honorary correspondents, residing as follow, viz. :—49 in Victoria, 32 in New South Wales, 32 in New Zealand, 25 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 6 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies.

Health
Society.

1934. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne in 1875. It consists of about 300 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being a lady), and fifteen members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means ; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example, and encouragement, to live in accordance with the recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented ; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (*gratis*) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the preservation of health ; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members ; and arranges for the delivery of public lectures annually. During the year 1897-8, courses of health lectures were given in Melbourne, Prahran, and Hawthorn. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State Schools, an examination was arranged to be held, with the concurrence of the Minister of Public Instruction, in the Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Geelong schools. Two hundred and eighty pupils presented themselves for examination, and of this number 105, or nearly 38 per cent. passed, and received the Health Society's certificate. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government, the work of the society being carried on by subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards.

Charity Or-
ganization
Society.

1935. A Charity Organization Society has been established in Melbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable work ; (2) adequate inquiry into all applications for assistance, so that the stream of charity may be directed to the deserving ; (3) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities ; (4) compilation of records of all cases for facility of reference ; (5) administration of a loan fund ; (6) maintenance of a wood-yard or other labour test, so that the means of earning food and shelter shall be opened to all applicants able to work ; (8) discouragement of indiscriminate alms-giving, imposture and professional mendicity ; (9) encouragement of charitable work in localities where

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relatives, &c., without cost. Of the 4,196 neglected children 2791 were boarded out at foster-homes, 611 of whom were boarded out to their own mothers; 671 were at service maintaining themselves; 613 were with relations, &c., without cost; whilst 121 were in hospitals and other public institutions. As to the circumstances leading up to committal of such a large number of children to the Department in 1898 an examination of the parentage from particulars supplied with the order of committal will be of some value. Of 1,081 children sent to the care of the department in 1898, it appears that only in 413 cases, or 38 per cent. of the cases, was the fault attributable to the parents, the father being in fault in 246 cases, the mother in 84 cases, and both parents in 83 cases. Of the 668 cases in which the parents were not at fault, in 401 the father was dead, and the mother poor but of good character, and in 67 both parents were alive, but poor and of good character.

Children
boarded
out, &c.

1938. Children, however young, are boarded out from the Receiving Depôts after a detention of only a few days, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child; besides, children from either Industrial or Reformatory Schools may be placed with friends on probation without wages, or at service. The number of children boarded out at the end of 1898 was 2,791, as against 2,379 in 1897, 2,089 in 1896, 1,997 in 1895, and 1,905 in 1894; the number placed with friends on probation was 673 in 1898, as against 658 in 1897, 654 in 1896, 551 in 1895, and 603 in 1894; and the number at service or apprenticed, 1,311 children at the end of 1898, as against 1,416 in 1897, 1,517 in 1896, 1,591 in 1895, and 1,577 in 1894.

Cost of
mainten-
ance of
industrial
and re-
formatory
children.

1939. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected and offending children amounted in 1898 to £54,136, as against which £1,063 was received for maintenance from parents, and £23* was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £1,086 in all, which leaves £53,050 as the net amount expended by Government. The average number of children under supervision during the year was 4,380, who were being maintained, either in the Government or assisted schools or at foster homes, at an average annual net cost per head to the State of £12 2s. 3d. Of the total number referred to, 81 were being maintained in Government schools, at a net annual cost to the State of £29 5s. 4d.† per head, and 279 in private schools at £22 12s. 8d. per head; whilst 2,591 were boarded out at an average cost of £14 19s. per head, and 1,357 were at service, licensed out at a cost of £2 0s. 6d. per head.

Refuges for
fallen
women.

1940. Of the 807 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1898, 145 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 399 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 72 at the Carlton Refuge; 19 at the Ballarat Home; 17 at the Bendigo Rescue Home; 17 at the Geelong Refuge; 73 at the South Yarra Home; and 65 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 61 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Carlton Refuge, 39

* No allowance is made for the value of labour performed by inmates, viz., £198.
† In Government schools, the gross average cost per head was £29 16s. 6d.

Social Condition.

wood, 12 to the Temporary Home for Friendless and Fallen Women, Coll. but of the total number 9 died during the year. Eight women from the Magdalen Asylum, 10 from the South Yarra Home, and 2 from the Elizabeth Fry Retreat were discharged for misconduct; and 6 in the Magdalen Asylum, and one in the Elizabeth Fry Retreat, died. Besides these numbers, 156 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends; 49 left voluntarily; 91 were sent to other institutions; 2 from the Bendigo Home, 1 from the Temporary Home, and 1 from the Carlton Refuge, were married; and 32 were otherwise discharged. At the end of the year the number remaining in the institutions was 448, of whom 327 were in the Magdalen Asylum. The objects of these institutions are—(1) To provide a refuge for women who have fallen into vice, and who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue; (2) To reclaim such women from evil courses, and fit them to become useful members of society; (3) To assist in procuring situations for such women, or in otherwise providing for them on leaving the institution. The late Commission Charities, in their final report, presented in December, 1891, drew attention to the waste of energy and funds, by the existence of sister institutions of this class, as various refuges might readily be worked together with economy and efficiency. The Commission also considered that the site of the Carlton Refuge, valued at £10,400, was too prominent and valuable for such a purpose, and that the inmates ought to be removed to the country, where there would be no necessity to place them within prison-like walls, and where an institution might be conducted on home principles, which would tend more to the reformation of the inmates than the present system.

1941. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 64 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1898 was 34; 1,038 were admitted, and 1,033 were discharged, during the year; and 39 remained at its close. The receipts in 1897-8 amounted to £1,028, of which £300 was from Government; and the expenditure to £1,180, of which £1,105 was from Government and £24 for buildings and repairs. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1898 was 34; 1,038 were admitted, and 1,033 were discharged, during the year; and 39 remained at its close. The receipts in 1897-8 amounted to £1,028, of which £300 was from Government; and the expenditure to £1,180, of which £1,105 was from Government and £24 for buildings and repairs.

1942. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1898. One of these was a homoeopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1898, numbered 3,906. The visits to or by these persons numbered 15,245. The total receipts amounted to £714, of which £255 was from Government and £459 from private sources. The total expenditure was £765.

1943. Sixty-nine benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1898. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of two of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of any of the others, with the exception of the Central Methodist Mission. The persons relieved during the year numbered about 24,603; the receipts amounted to £19,244, of which £7,145 was from Government and £12,099 from private sources; and the expenditure to £17,838.

Comments

1914. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 16,994 cases were accommodated during the year 1897-8, viz., 8,260 of men, and 8,517 of women. The expenses were £66, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

1945. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established for about 26 years, its object being to prevent cruelty to animals by enforcing the existing laws, by procuring such further legislation as may be found expedient, and by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals. In the year ended 30th June, 1898, the cases dealt with by the society numbered 694, of which 483 were for cruelty to horses. There were 157 prosecutions, which resulted in 142 persons being fined, and 14 dismissals. The receipts during the year amounted to £629, and the expenditure to £436.

1946. There is no poor law in Victoria, as pauperism has not existed here in the same sense as in the countries of the old world. The official returns of paupers in England and Wales are stated to be those showing the number of persons (exclusive of vagrants) in receipt of relief in unions and parishes under Boards of Guardians. The total amount of poor rates, together with receipts in aid, in 1897-8 was £24,560,696; and the amount expended was £24,396,416, of which £10,828,276 was in "relief of the poor," and the balance for "other purposes." The total expenditure is equivalent to 15s. 4d. per head of population, or of £30 4s. to each pauper in receipt of relief. Of the total number of paupers at end of 1898, a little over a fourth were in-door, and the remainder out-door paupers; whilst one-eighth of the whole were able-bodied adults. By the following figures it would appear that, although the proportion of paupers to the population is still large in England and Wales, it has materially diminished of late years :—

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1898.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief at end of each Year.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1857	...	936,815	48·6
1862	...	1,105,234	54·3
1867	...	980,421	45·2
1872	...	838,636	36·3
1877	...	742,703	30·0
1882	...	799,167	30·3
1887	...	825,509	29·2
1892	...	776,458	28·4
1897	...	823,350	26·2
1898	...	807,730	25·5

NOTE.—In January, 1899, the number of poor of all classes (including vagrants) in Scotland was 101,510, or 24 to every 1,000 of the population, as against 96,196 in January, 1893, or 23 per 1,000 of the population; and in Ireland (inclusive of inmates of blind and deaf and dumb asylums, and certain hospitals), 102,780, or nearly 24 to every 1,000 of the population, as against 104,031 in January, 1893, or 23 per 1,000 of the population.

1947. In May, 1899, a board was appointed to investigate and report as to the best means of affording immediate relief to unemployed persons, and further to inquire into and report upon the causes of and remedies for want of employment. The board held 56 meetings, and a progress report was issued on 14th June, 1899, recommending, with a view of providing immediate relief, the hastening on of authorized public works, the starting of other public works of minor importance, and urging that appeals be made to public boards, municipalities, and private citizens, to increase the employment of labour wherever feasible, which appeals, it appears from the board's final report, were duly made and liberally responded to, and a fund of £416 was raised for the purpose of relieving distress in various ways. The remedial measures recommended by the board are—(1) Increasing the efficiency of the existing demand for labour, for which object the board proposes the establishment of a labour bureau consisting of a central office, with agencies throughout the country, and of a Public Department of Labour, controlled by a Minister of Labour, to administer the Factory and cognate Acts, as well as the proposed bureau. (2) The regulation of labour by the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Industrial Courts of Appeal, as in New Zealand. (3) Increasing the demand for labour by (a) agricultural organization and education, in connexion with which the following recommendations are made, viz. :—Extension of agricultural societies, and more direct co-operation with the Department of Agriculture; the extension of the system of experimental plots under the instruction of travelling experts; the establishment of co-operative societies and village banks; agricultural education to be given in all primary schools in agricultural districts, and the establishment of school gardens, and awarding prizes for such purpose; the further development in co-operation with agricultural societies of special schools and colleges for the teaching of agriculture, especially dairying; and the further development of the chemical laboratory for the analysis of soils and manures, and discovery of remedies for diseases of plants and animals, &c. (b) Settlement of unemployed persons on the land; in which connexion it is recommended that not less than 100,000 acres of fertile and heavily timbered land, which already is, or can cheaply be, provided with railway communication, be set apart for village settlements; that an experienced manager be appointed over each settlement, under whose superintendence the settlers would be employed in the erection of temporary abodes, in clearing, fencing, &c., for which they should receive wages; and that on the land being fully prepared, it be divided into suitable areas, and each settler receive, as a loan, stock, implements, &c., not exceeding £100 in value, and be allotted an area on perpetual lease at a rental equal to interest at the market rate upon the capital unimproved value; such rental being subject to a revision at the end of twenty years, and thereafter at the end of every five years, based on the re-valuation of the land. The settler shall repay in addition the cost of preparing the land together with the cost of stock, &c., advanced, with interest, by instalments on the "crédit foncier" plan. In regard to persons who are discharged from the settlements on account of inadaptability, or are recognised as unfit for the hard work involved, the establishment of

irrigation settlements is proposed, the principles being the same in most respects as above set out; and for those unable to succeed as independent settlers, the establishment is proposed of a voluntary labour colony for married people, and one for single men, gradually developing into State farms; and of a compulsory labour colony for persons physically capable of some work, whom it has been the practice to send to gaol for vagrancy, and for persons dismissed from the voluntary labour colonies. It is further recommended that the entire system of land settlements and labour colonies be placed under the superintendence of a board to be presided over by the Minister of Lands.

Treatment of
Habitual
Drunkards
Board of
Inquiry.

1948. In October, 1898, a Board was appointed to inquire into and report respecting the question of the treatment of habitual drunkards. Evidence was given and suggestions offered by 25 witnesses, and the Report was submitted in August, 1899; in which the following recommendations are made:—That an Inebriates Retreat be established on French Island; that the *Inebriates Act* 1890 be brought into operation with amendments providing that licences be granted to persons desirous of undertaking the treatment of habitual drunkards; that inebriates may be committed to a retreat or licensed institution for twelve months or longer if necessary; that inebriates be placed under interdict, as in Nova Scotia (*i.e.*, on petition by a relative, friend, or creditor of an habitual drunkard to a judge setting forth that by reason of such drunkenness such person squanders or mismanages his property, or places his family in trouble, or transacts his business prejudicially to the interests of his family, friends, or creditors, or that he runs danger of ruining his health or shortening his life by the use of intoxicating liquors, whereupon the judge may pronounce the interdiction of such person and appoint a guardian to manage his affairs and control his person (as in the case of a guardian for an insane person or lunatic); that persons who habitually use drugs to excess may be dealt with as inebriates; and that patients be allowed out on probation, and on their release be allowed a monetary allowance in proportion to the value of their labour; that criminal habitual drunkards be sent to a country prison and be kept distinct from other persons; that section 40 of the *Police Offences Act* 1890 be amended, so that any habitual drunkard thrice convicted of drunkenness within the preceding twelve months may be liable to imprisonment, and that the term of imprisonment be not limited to twelve months; that the *Licensing Act* 1890 be amended so as to make the law more stringent as to supplying drunken persons or children with liquor, and to enable the police to enter hotels at any time without an order; that wine shops be placed on the same footing as hotels and be subject to the same supervision; that the number of hotels and wine shops be reduced; that the number of officers engaged in the inspection of liquor, and in the supervision of hotels, be increased, in order to protect the interests of the public and to enforce the law; that the Licensing Court be given more discretionary power in the matter of refusing licences to clubs; that a hospital ward be set apart for inebriates and other persons found insensible in a public place; and that perfect isolation, steady work, and strict Government supervision be the conditions of all national institutions for the cure of habitual drunkenness.

1949. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1896 (No. 1445) is an important piece of social legislation, and is to be read in conjunction with the *Factories and Shops Act* 1890. A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in the preparation of articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more persons are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread is made or baked. The expression handicraft includes any work done in a laundry or dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories, and factory inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to see that the health requirements and other provisions of the Act are complied with. A record is to be kept in every factory of the names of the workmen, the work, and wages of all employes, and the ages of those under 16. The employment of very young people is debarred, and a strict regulation is placed on the hours of employment for other young people. and there are special provisions to guard against accidents, the inspection of boilers, and against the employment of uneducated persons to control them. All shops, except chemists, news-vendors, eating houses, &c., must close at seven p.m. on week days, and at ten p.m. on Saturdays; but municipal councils are empowered to make by-laws permitting all shops of a particular class to remain open later, or providing that such shops be closed for one afternoon in each week, on petition by a majority of the shopkeepers of that class; but the Act provides that all shop assistants shall have a half-holiday in each week. The working hours of women are specially restricted, in order to try to prevent or lessen unfair competition. The most important innovation, however, was provided in the Act of 1896, in regard to the formation of boards of conciliation to fix the rates of wages and piecework in various trades, for which purpose it is provided that, to determine the lowest prices or rates to be charged in the clothing, furniture, or breadmaking trades, the Governor in Council may appoint special Boards consisting of from four to twelve members (half elected by employers and half by employes), who shall nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement is arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor in Council may appoint the chairman. The Board so appointed shall agree on the rates or prices to be charged, and shall also determine the conditions of apprentices or improvers under 18 years of age who may be employed, and the lowest price or rate of pay; but no one shall receive less than 12s. 6d. per week in any case. The Act continues in force until 31st January, 1900, and thence until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament.* The Chief Inspector of Factories reports† that the statistics made by five Boards elected under the Act, were in full operation during 1898, and furnishes figures showing the increase in earnings consequent thereon. For instance, the average weekly earnings of all employes (including boys) in the breadmaking trade was £1 10s. 6d. in 1896, £1 17s. 3d. in 1897, during part of which year the deter-

* By Act 1899 passed in February, 1900, the Act was extended, with some amendments, until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament.

† Parliamentary paper No. 27. Session 1899.

was in force, and £2 0s. 6d. in 1898 when the determination was in full force. Likewise the average wage of males employed on men's and boys' clothing increased from £1 15s. 3d. in 1896 to £1 19s. 6d. in 1898, and that of females from 15s. 5d. to 18s. 3d.; the average wage in the boot-trade from £1 3s. 3d. to £1 7s. 7d.; the average for shirts, collars, and cuffs from 14s. 5d. to 15s. 3d.; and in the furniture trade from £1 9s. 7d. to £1 16s.

1950. In March, 1897, a Royal Commission was appointed to make inquiry and report as to the desirability of provision being made by or under the control of the State for the maintenance of the aged poor, and as to the best method of securing such a desirable object. Mr. J. W. Kirton, M.L.A., was appointed Chairman of the Commission, which concluded its labours and presented its report in May, 1898. The chief causes of the distress proposed to be remedied were held to be (1) Industrial conditions, such as intermittent employment, insufficient remuneration, sweating, &c. (2) Moral infirmity, such as intemperance and improvidence. (3) Physical infirmity, such as sickness, and premature and senile decay. The first was deemed to be the most prolific cause. From estimates furnished by the Government Statist, the number of persons in the colony over the age of 60 years was 83,424, and the number over 65 was 49,912; and of the former it was estimated that about 10,000 were in poor circumstances. A universal pension of 10s. per week to all persons over 60 years of age would thus absorb £2,169,024, and to persons over 65 years, £1,297,712 annually. The Commission would divide the poor into two classes, viz.: the deserving and the less-deserving. The former comprises those who have exercised care and prudence in their affairs, and whose conduct has been good; those who have shown a spirit of self-help by becoming members of friendly societies, or who have attempted to provide an annuity for themselves, or who have been depositors in a savings or other bank for a number of years; and those who have reared families in a respectable manner. The latter comprises those who have been intemperate, extravagant, indolent, improvident, lawless; and generally those who have made no reasonable effort to provide for the future. The Commission recommended that assistance should be limited to persons who have reached the age of 60 years, except in the case of those whose occupations are conducive to premature decay, who should receive special consideration; that a responsible body should be created to investigate all applications for relief; that there be two classes, viz.: the deserving class A, and the less-deserving class B, the former to receive a pension, and the latter to be cared for in an institution under State supervision. It was proposed that those in class A should receive a pension of 10s. per week, or 15s. per week for married couples living together, if altogether without incomes; but if they possessed incomes of less than the amounts named, then a sum sufficient to bring their incomes up to the amount fixed, it being provided that the recipient should have resided in the colony at least ten years immediately preceding application. It was suggested that Class B should comprise persons who have not been resident ten years, as well as those who are either mentally or physically unfitted to take care of themselves, and those who have made no effort to provide for themselves, or are unfit to be trusted with the

expenditure of money. The Commission estimated the number of recipients and the cost to be as follows:—

	Estimated number of Recipients.	Probable Annual Cost.
Class A ...	2,800 ...	£54,600*
„ B ...	2,700 ...	35,100†
Total ...	5,500 ...	£89,700

1951. The Commission recommended that the revenue might be obtained from one or more of the following sources:—(1) State monopoly in the manufacture of tobacco. (2) A tax on earnings. (3) A tax on the unimproved value of land. (4) A tax on house rents. It was further suggested that the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 should be amended to provide for the abolition of sick pay after the age of 60 years; that every member joining should assure for a superannuation allowance or pension of at least 5s. per week, to commence after the age of 60; and that all moneys paid into any society for such pension benefits should be kept separate from other moneys and invested only in Government securities. Legislation somewhat on the lines recommended by the Commission has since been passed, and is to come into force from the 1st January, 1901; and £75,000 has been voted for the first six months of that year for this purpose.

Suggested
taxation for
old-age
pensions.

1952. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is to provide, by means of small periodical payments, for medical and monetary relief during sickness, and for defraying the funeral expenses of themselves or their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878, 1888, and the last five years:—

Friendly
Societies.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1878 TO 1898.

	1878.	1888.	1894.	1895.
Number of Societies ...	34	33	33	31
„ Branches ...	756	930	1,075	1,069
Average number of members ...	45,552	75,586	80,604	79,258
Number of members sick ...	8,207	11,227	15,284	16,808
Weeks for which ailment was allowed	55,289	89,602	143,285	149,800
Deaths of members ...	467	790	817	920
„ of registered wives ...	291	383	348	381
Income of sick and funeral fund ...	£78,863	£140,838	£160,434	£169,331
„ incidental fund‡ ...	£83,016	£132,090	£136,706	£135,444
„ Total income ...	£161,879	£281,928	£297,139	£304,775
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund ...	£59,325	£96,027	£134,847	£136,699
„ incidental fund‡ ...	£80,725	£131,715	£136,888	£135,714
„ Total expenditure ...	£140,050	£227,742	£271,735	£272,410
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	£372,598	£727,918	£1,007,978	£1,040,810
„ „ incidental fund‡	£16,310	£40,329	£31,776	£31,509
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund	...	£675,220	£949,144	£977,749
„ „ incidental fund‡	...	£29,662	£29,744	£27,914
„ Total invested ...	£348,703	£704,882	£978,888	£1,005,663

* Average of 7s. 6d. per week per head. —† Average of 5s. per week per head. —‡ This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicine, and expenses of general management.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1878 TO 1898—continued.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number of Societies	32	31	31
" Branches	1,074	1,081	1,088
Average number of members	80,001	82,352	86,369
Number of members sick	15,038	15,773	18,693
Weeks for which alimnt was allowed	148,515	149,438	160,611
Deaths of members	891	867	931
" of registered wives	388	396	481
Income of sick and funeral fund	£164,366	£165,240	£173,443
" incidental fund*	£142,258	£144,310	£150,111
Total income	£306,624	£309,550	£323,554
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	£129,695	£134,303	£146,505
" incidental fund*	£138,014	£142,648	£146,722
Total expenditure	£267,709	£276,951	£293,227
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	£1,075,281	£1,106,218	£1,133,156
" " incidental fund*	£35,753	£37,415	£40,804
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund	£1,002,700	£1,037,717	£1,059,374
" " incidental fund*	£28,788	£30,115	£31,459
Total invested	£1,031,483	£1,067,832	£1,090,833

**Growth of
Friendly
Societies.**

1953. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that, whilst during the 20 years ended with 1898 the number of members increased by nearly 90 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 109 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 120 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £760,558 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 204 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

**Sickness and
death rates.**

1954. In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1898 was somewhat below the average. The days per effective member for which alimnt was allowed numbered 12·2 in that year, as compared with 12·8 in 1897, 13·1 in 1896, 13·4 in 1895, and 12·7 in 1894, but the average was only 9·5 during the eleven years ended with 1893. The death rate in 1898 was fairly up to the average, the deaths per 1,000 members having numbered 10·82 in 1898, as compared with 10·57 in 1897, 11·14 in 1896, 11·61 in 1895, 10·13 in 1894, and 10·69 on an average during the 21 years ended with 1898.

**Valuations
of Friendly
Societies.**

1955. Friendly Societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1094), as amended by the Act of 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1232), and by Act of 1895 (59 Vict. No. 1418), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Actuary for Friendly Societies, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of that officer. The fees for valuation have purposely

* This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicine, and expenses of general management.

been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary.*

1956. The returns of the Census of 1891, the census day being accepted as a normal one in point of the illness prevailing, show that in this colony men between 20 and 30 years are liable to be laid up by reason of sickness or accident for something less than 3, and men between 30 and 40 for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ working days in the year; whereas men between 40 and 50 would probably be laid up for $5\frac{1}{4}$ working days in the year, men between 50 and 60 for $9\frac{1}{4}$ such days, men between 60 and 70 for $17\frac{1}{4}$ such days, and men of 70 and upwards for $42\frac{3}{4}$ such days.

Liability to
disablement
annually.

1957. The average number of working days for which members of Friendly Societies received sick pay in 1891 was 10·45. Assuming the census day to have been a normal one in point of the prevalence of illness, the average number of such days during which men of 20 years and upwards might expect to be laid up in twelve months would be 7·05. The period of sickness for which payment was claimed by members of Friendly Societies was thus considerably higher than that experienced by the male portion of the general population living at the period of life named, although the average age of members of Friendly Societies was almost identical with that of the men living at that period; whence it follows that members of Friendly Societies were disabled for a longer time than might have been expected from the results of the census. The result, however, is the reverse of that experienced in 1881, when the census gave 9·3 working days as the period of disablement which might be expected during the year for men of 20 and upwards, or a day and a half more than the time for which sick pay was claimed by members of Friendly Societies in that year.

Sickness
higher in
Friendly
Societies
than
outside.

1958. It is probable that sick pay is in many cases allowed by Friendly Societies to paralyzed persons, as well as to those suffering from ordinary illness, but even if such persons (returned separately at the census) be added to the sick and injured, the number of working days' disablement experienced according to the census by men aged 20 and upwards (7·58) would be found to be much less than the average number of days' sick pay disbursed by Friendly Societies in 1891.

Paralysis
included
with
sickness.

1959. In all the Australasian Colonies the number of members of Friendly Societies is about 280,000, and they possess funds to the value of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or nearly £12 per head. The following is a statement of the number of societies, branches, and members, also the total amount of funds to the credit of such societies,

Friendly
Societies in
Aus:ralasia

* For full particulars relating to the valuation and operation of Friendly Societies in Victoria, see Annual Reports of the Actuary for Friendly Societies, published by the Government Printer, Melbourne.

in the several colonies, at the latest date for which particulars have been supplied :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of separate Societies.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
					£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1898	31	1,088	88,726	1,220,276	13 15 1
New South Wales ...	1897	44	817	69,124	596,463	8 12 7
Queensland ...	1898	19	328	27,135	201,830	7 8 10
South Australia ...	1895	15	487	42,703	475,654	11 2 9
Western Australia ...	1898	15	68	4,543	35,409	7 15 11
Tasmania ...	1898	18	130	11,871	95,202	8 0 5
New Zealand ...	1898	35*	410	35,501	678,746	19 2 5
Total ...	...	177	3,328	279,603	3,303,580	11 16 4

* Not including lodges separately registered.

APPENDICES.

CONTENTS.

APPENDIX A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1897-8 TO 1899-1900.

Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Page
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii
							vi

APPENDIX B.—MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1898

xi

APPENDIX C.—AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1898.*

Table

I.	Area and Population ...	xiii
II.	Births, Deaths, and Marriages ...	xiii
III.	Population and Vital Statistics of Capital Cities ...	xiv
IV.	Meteorology in Capital Cities ...	xiv
V.	Immigration ...	xv
VI.	" State Assisted, 1851 to 1898 ...	xv
VII.	State Revenue Balances ...	xvi
VIII.	" " and Expenditure, 1897-8 and 1898-9 ...	xvi
IX.	" " Sources of, 1897-8 and 1898-9 ...	xvii
X.	State Expenditure, Heads of, 1897-8 ...	xviii
XI.	" " " 1898-9 ...	xx
XII.	" " from Loans, 1897-8 and 1898-9 ...	xxi
XIII.	Revenue from Customs and Excise, 1898 and 1899 ...	xxii
XIV.	" " " 1898, Sources of ...	xxiii
XV.	Rates of Customs Duties ...	xxv
XVI.	" " and Excise Duties on Stimulants and Tobacco ...	xxviii
XVII.	State Debt—Interest and Sinking Funds ...	xxix
XVIII.	" " Unfunded ...	xxix
XIX.	" " Purposes for which Contracted ...	xxx
XIXA.		xxxi
XX.	" " Internal and External ...	xxxi

* Epitomized from tables published by the Assistant Government Statist of Victoria in Parliamentary Paper No. 1, Session 1900.

XXI. State Debt—Due Dates of Loans	xxxii
XXII. " " " " and Rates of Interest— Summary	xxxiii
XXIII. " " Interest on	xxxiv
XXIV. Finances of Local Bodies or Corporations	xxxiv
XXV. Imports and Exports	xxxvi
XXVI. " " Principal Articles of, grouped	xxxvii
XXVII. Shipping	xxxviii
XXVIII. " to and from Various Countries	xxxviii
XXIX. } Railways	xxxix
XXIXA. }	xli
XXX. " Private	xli
XXXI. Tramways	xlii
XXXII. Postal Returns	xlii
XXXIII. Telegraphs and Telephones	xliii
XXXIV. Money Orders	xliii
XXXV. Revenue and Expenditure, Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones	xliv
XXXVI. Revenue and Expenditure, Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones —Summary for Five years	xlv
XXXVII. Crown Lands Alienated	xlv
XXXVIII. Schools, State (Primary)	xlvi
XXXIX. " Private	xlvii
XL. Agricultural Statistics—Land in Cultivation	xlviii
XLI. " " Principal Crops	xlviii
XLII. Live Stock	l
XLIII. Production—Wool	li
XLIV. " Frozen Meat Exported	li
XLV. " Breadstuffs Imported and Exported	lii
XLVI. " Butter and Cheese Exported	lii
XLVII. " " Bacon and Ham	liii
XLVIII. " Gold	liii
XLIX. " Coal	liv
L. " Other Minerals	liv
LI. Interchange of Coin and Bullion	lv
LII. Consumption of Stimulants, Tobacco, Tea, and Sugar, 1898	lv
LIII. Consumption of Stimulants, Tobacco, Tea, and Sugar, per head, 1891–8	lvi
LIV. Banks of Issue	lvii
LV. " Savings	lvii
LVI. State Advances to Farmers	lviii
LVII. Rateable Property—Capital and Annual Value	lviii
LVIII. Probates and Letters of Administration	lix
LIX. Life Insurance	lix
LX. Friendly Societies	lix
LXI. Charitable Institutions—Inmates	lx
LXII. Crime	lx
LXIII. Insolvencies	lxi
Addendum A. Statistics of Fiji, 1878, 1880, 1885, 1890, and 1895 to 1898	lxi
" B. " British New Guinea, 1888–9 to 1897–8	lxiii

APPENDIX D.—TRADE INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF VICTORIA DETAILED.

Table	Page
IA. Trade Index Numbers of Imports 1883, 1888, and 1893 to 1895	lxiv
IB. " " " 1896 to 1898 	lxxii
II. " " Exports, 1894 to 1898 	lxxviii

APPENDIX E.—CRIME IN VICTORIA SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF SECULAR EDUCATION.

Introduction 	lxxxv
I. Proportion of Victorian-born to total population 	xc
II. Summons cases, arrests, and committals for trial 	xc
III. Arrests by the Police 	xc i
IV. Committals for trial 	xcii
V. Crime by persons aged 10 to 30 	xcii
VI. Arrests for various offences 	xciii
VII. Committals for trial for various offences 	xciv
VIII. Criminal Summons in proportion to population, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1898 	xciv

APPENDIX F.—TARIFFS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Victoria 	xcvi
New South Wales 	cxvii
Queensland 	cxix
South Australia Proper 	cxix
" Northern Territory 	cxli
Western Australia 	cxlix
Tasmania 	clix
New Zealand 	clxx

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1897-8 TO 1899-1900.

The figures of revenue and expenditure for 1898-9 are final so far as the Treasury is concerned, but are subject to audit. The Estimates for 1899-1900 are those submitted to Parliament on the 9th August, 1899.

I.—REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1897-8 AND 1898-9, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE 1899-1900.

					Net Revenue.		
					1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900. (Estimated.)
					£	£	£
CUSTOMS.							
Spirits	...	...	...	...	385,359	404,602	405,000
Wine	...	...	...	...	17,707	16,313	17,000
Beer and Cider	...	...	...	...	30,203	31,326	32,000
Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	...	193,449	201,787	205,000
Cigars	...	...	...	...	34,642	36,694	38,000
Tea	...	...	...	...	101,380	100,195	102,000
Sugar and Molasses	...	...	...	...	268,873	269,068	275,000
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	...	...	...	...	4,449	5,750	5,000
Opium	...	...	...	...	8,899	8,371	9,000
Rice	...	...	...	...	21,413	18,704	20,000
Hops	...	...	...	...	12,303	11,980	12,000
Malt	...	...	...	...
Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	50,465	54,937	57,000
Import Duty on Live Stock	...	...	...	...	64,818	125,373	100,000
Articles subject to Ad Valorem Duties	...	...	...	...	389,159	395,054	405,000
All other Articles	...	...	...	...	226,429	238,567	240,000
Wharfage	...	...	...	...	30,856	33,732	35,000
Total Customs					1,840,404	1,952,453	1,957,000
EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.							
Excise—Spirits	...	...	...	...	83,000	86,153	86,000
" Beer	...	...	...	...	164,821	167,830	170,000
" Tobacco	...	...	...	...	53,497	61,732	63,000
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	...	...	...	...	238,780	305,762	150,000
Duties on Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	18,844	17,735	19,000
Land Tax	...	...	...	...	115,451	108,745	120,000
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	186,225	182,154	155,000
Stamp Duty	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	...	...	...	...	1,480	2,345	2,000
" Auctioneers'	...	...	...	...	10,229	10,118	10,000
" All other	...	...	...	...	4,674	5,355	5,000
Total Excise and Inland Revenue					877,001	947,959	780,000

* Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty has been roughly estimated at £172,400 for 1897-8. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any certainty.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1897-8 AND 1898-9, AND ESTIMATED

REVENUE 1899-1900—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900. (Estimated.)
TERRITORIAL.			
	£	£	£
Sales by Auction (including interest) ...	17,544	16,686	15,000
„ (otherwise) ...	267,258	270,517	262,000
Mallee Lands—Sales, rental, &c. * ...	10,777	13,043	14,000
Licences and Leases other than Agricultural ..	26,506	32,389	27,000
Pastoral Occupation, &c. ...	48,510	53,316	53,000
Harbor Trust Contributions — Rents and Licences ...	2,656	2,874	2,500
Miners' Rights ...	6,063	4,750	5,000
Business Licences ...	120	110	100
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands ...	12,180	10,088	8,000
Rents under Mining on Private Property Act ...	3,316	3,449	3,000
Water-right and Searching Licences, &c. ...	844	816	1,000
Total Territorial ...	395,774	408,038	390,600
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Railway Income ...	2,602,547	2,849,370	2,800,000
Water Supply—Coliban Scheme ...	25,500	25,569	26,000
„ Geelong ...	10,419	9,778	10,000
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip ...	918	1,372	2,000
Ferry Fares and Crane ...	464	307	250
Total Public Works ...	2,639,848	2,886,396	2,838,250
PORTS AND HARBORS.			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports ...	19,221	21,674	20,000
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.			
Postage ...	†	†	†
Post Office—Private Boxes, &c. ...	9,682	8,344	9,500
Commission on Money Orders ...	19,715	19,781	21,000
Electric Telegraph—Rent of Telephone Wires, &c. ...	39,452	43,457	45,000
Total Post and Telegraph Offices ...	68,849	71,582	75,500
FEES ‡ ...	711,897	727,020	731,250
FINES ...	7,686	7,464	6,000

* Not included in Treasurer's Statement. It is payable into "Mallee Land Account."

† The revenues from postage and telegraph stamps are included under the heading "Fees." The revenue from postages is not known, but it has been estimated roughly at £358,638 for 1897-8; whilst the actual revenue from telegrams was £28,863 in 1897-8.

‡ Including postage, telegraph, duty, and fee stamps; cash collections, formerly paid in stamps, are also included.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1897-8 AND 1898-9, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1899-1900—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Rents, exclusive of Lands	3,52	2,451	2,500
Sale of Government Property	5,394	4,343	5,000
Storage of Gunpowder	2,420	1,969	2,000
Police Protection	2,248	2,788	2,500
Mint Charges	23,333	26,944	27,000
Surplus Mint Subsidy	5,004	3,198	4,000
Interest on Loans to—			
Local Bodies for Waterworks, &c. ...	18,931	18,658	18,000
Prince's Bridge	1,469	1,361	1,320
Yarra Improvement Act	160	680	560
Vermin Proof Fencing	1,024	1,118	1,000
Metropolitan Board of Works	93,816	93,390	93,700
Water Trusts	27,797	29,856	28,000
Irrigation, &c., Trusts	6,958	8,708	7,000
Beet Sugar Works Act	370	...	...
Mining Development Act	85	618	900
Pilots Act ... ..	...	...	805
Bush Fires Relief ... ..	...	371	750
Repayments of Loans—			
Vermin Act	15 900	14,455	15,000
Seed Advances Act	1,297	1,197	3,000
Yarra Improvements Act	140	594	490
Mining Development Act	66	2,388	1,000
Interest on Public Account, &c.	24,891	22,120	25,000
Government Printer	21,022	27,133	25,000
Penal Establishments	4,922	4,745	5,000
Master-in-Lunacy	14,077	13,609	13,000
Education, Sale of Books	5,570	7,587	7,000
Department of Agriculture	9,232	15,952	19,000
Defence Department	1,209	1,770	1,000
Contributions, Marine Board Act, No. 1165 ...	1,912	1,854	2,000
All other Receipts	44,791	64,300	60,000
Total Miscellaneous	337,559	374,357	371,525
Total	6,898,239	7,396,943	7,170,225

II.—EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE 1897-8 AND 1898-9, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1899-1900.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1897-8.	1898-9. (Approximate.)	1899-1900. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	7,000	7,000	7,000
The Ministers of the Crown	10,400	10,400	10,400
Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council	624	643	665
Legislature—			
Legislative Council	5,392	4,944	6,025
Legislative Assembly	9,225	9,682	10,459
Parliament Library	2,053	2,108	2,238
Victorian Parliamentary Debates	2,751	3,091	3,310
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	22,443	25,500	25,500
Electoral Expenses	23,449	17,472	18,000
Standing Committee on Railways	1,459	2,625	2,000
Water Power, Parliament House	853	1,121	300
Refreshment Rooms			675
	67,625	66,543	68,507
Civil Establishments—			
Administrative and Scientific	28,043	25,731	26,731
Government Statist	10,880	12,846	13,831
Shorthand Writer	1,911	1,941	2,167
Commissioners of Audit and Public Service Board	11,984	12,421	13,659
Treasury	24,643	25,032	26,793
Government Printer	55,568	57,703	57,845
Income Tax	10,130	10,361	10,817
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock	5,062	4,914	5,288
Public Service Reclassification Board	317	697	100
	148,538	151,646	157,231
Judicial and Legal—			
Supreme Court (including Judges' salaries)	23,338	23,318	23,850
Law Officers of the Crown	13,369	15,398	15,775
Crown Solicitor	4,813	5,484	5,704
Prothonotary	2,001	2,063	2,202
Master in Equity and Lunacy	4,588	4,322	4,480
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	23,417	24,942	26,185
Patents	2,474	2,687	3,820
Sheriffs	12,505	13,675	12,879

**EXPENDITURE 1897-8 AND 1898-9, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1899-1900—continued.**

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1897-8.	1898-9. (Approximate.)	1899-1900. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Judicial and Legal—continued—			
Courts—County, Insolvency, Mines, and General and Petty Sessions	16,084	18,399	20,281
Police Magistrates and Wardens	13,707	14,084	15,550
Clerks of Courts	19,154	19,392	20,260
Coroners	6,689	6,010	6,094
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,519	1,533	1,678
Expenses of carrying out the Land Tax Act	640	715	900
Miscellaneous	2,775	295	1
	147,073	152,317	159,659
Public Instruction, Science, &c.—			
Education	512,088	523,004	553,187
University of Melbourne	12,250	14,250	14,250
Technical Schools	11,998	14,500	16,275
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	13,211	15,370	20,017
Free Libraries, &c.	3,500	3,500	4,500
Miscellaneous	—	120	—
	553,047	570,744	608,229
Charitable Institutions—			
Hospitals for the Insane	110,804	117,083	113,124
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	50,276	58,019	62,552
Charitable Institutions...	102,638	129,794	120,000
	263,718	304,896	295,676
Mining and Water Supply—			
Department	29,479	31,601	36,782
Prospecting	998	2,024	1,500
Waterworks in Country Districts	1,770	2,277	2,000
Geelong, Coliban, and National Works	13,868	15,824	15,210
Miscellaneous	7,562	8,322	7,765
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500	3,500
	57,177	63,548	66,757
Police	251,351	255,991	263,266
Gaols and Penal	49,372	51,857	54,417

**EXPENDITURE 1897-8 AND 1898-9, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1899-1900—continued.**

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1897-8.	1898-9. (Approximate.)	1899-1900. (Estimated.)
Lands, Agriculture, and Industries—	£	£	£
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	46,747	50,468	62,703
Extirpation of Rabbits, &c.	14,303	14,753	14,820
Botanical and Domain Gardens	6,531	7,338	7,936
Parliament Gardens	466	481	532
Experimental Cultivation	88	108	200
Agriculture and Industries Department ...	4,202	4,240	4,812
Vine Diseases	18,447	2,424	5,000
Forests and Nurseries	10,782	11,239	17,669
Grants	6,597	6,753	6,700
Export of Produce, &c.	16,794	23,760	22,000
Public Parks, &c.	2,779	3,364	3,539
Miscellaneous	4,547	3,888	1,498
To promote the Agricultural and Wine Industries	8,136	3,572	5,000
Village Settlements	2,519	793	500
Labour Colonies	2,768	4,685	3,000
Resumption of Mallee Blocks	6,171	—	—
Rates unoccupied Mallee Blocks	501	549	500
Vegetation Diseases	156	2,107	2,691
	152,534	140,522	159,100
Railways*—			
Railways	1,555,640	1,706,766	1,743,000
Commissioner's Salary	3,500	3,500	3,500
Miscellaneous	264	264	264
	1,559,404	1,710,530	1,746,764
Public Works—			
Department	28,146	28,695	29,835
Works and Buildings	82,108	109,134	140,157
Defence Works	6,752	9,047	7,800
Telegraph Lines	17,646	20,404	26,000
Road Works and Bridges	11,224	18,023	19,767
Endowment to Municipalities	100,000	100,000	100,000
Miscellaneous	817	700	700
	246,693	286,003	324,259
Customs—			
Department	57,055	58,219	†61,425
Distilleries, Excise, and Explosives	9,622	10,104	11,499
Marine Board	3,383	3,517	3,360
Miscellaneous	10,614	1,857	—
	80,679	73,697	76,284

* Pensions, compensations, &c., are not included in the amounts under this heading.

† Includes Mercantile Marine.

1899-1900—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1897-8.	1898-9. (Approximate.)	1899-1900. (Estimated.)
Ports and Harbors, Mercantile Marine, Fisheries, and Immigration	£ 28,172	£ 30,605	£ *27,289
Defences	177,925	188,887	201,592
Post and Telegraphs—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels ...	4,807	4,685	3,500
Post and Telegraph Offices	339,459	344,892	363,956
Mail Service—Inland	97,722	96,341	97,800
Foreign	33,484	31,969	32,500
Duplicate Telegraph Cable	11,842	12,193	6,068
Subsidies and Guarantees	364	2,218	3,005
Miscellaneous	414	998	—
	488,092	493,296	506,829
Aborigines	5,452	5,081	5,485
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, &c.—			
Under Constitution Act	5,000	5,500	5,000
" Civil Service Act (160)	102,240	98,768	96,000
" Public Service Act (773)... ..	95,373	94,068	90,000
" Railways Acts	65,426	65,569	65,178
" Other Acts	13,339	13,666	12,567
Voted—Railways	18,274	15,894	7,692
" (exclusive of Railways and Police Superannuation Fund)	7,017	6,270	4,728
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	29,500	17,000	17,000
	336,169	316,735	298,165
Public Health	15,325	13,811	15,773
Redemption Funds†—Payments into ...	10,777	13,043	22,000
Redemption of Treasury Bonds ‡... ..	—	25,000	25,000
Interest—			
On Loans (and expenses of paying) ...	1,852,056	1,875,398	1,862,780
Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	51,583	67,308	67,308
Deposits by Commissioners of Savings Banks	18,065	14,343	14,343
Public Buildings Protection Act	3,003	3,003	3,000
	1,924,707	1,960,052	1,947,431

* Does not include Mercantile Marine.

† Viz., "Mallee Land Account" and "Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund."

‡ Under Act No. 1451, Treasury Bonds for £250,000 were issued in 1896-7 and 1897-8 in anticipation of revenue, to be repaid by annual instalments of £25,000, commencing in 1898-9.

**EXPENDITURE 1897-8 AND 1898-9, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1899-1900—continued.**

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1897-8.	1898-9. (Approximate.)	1899-1900. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
The Royal Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Seed Advances (Act No. 1433 and Votes) ...	2,690	10	53
Federation Expenses	17,719	7,584	8,000
Land Sales by Auction Fund	16,509	15,747	12,000
Miscellaneous Services—			
Assistance to Fire Brigades	13,941	14,423	14,000
Transport, &c.	2,811	2,962	2,000
Advertising	4,279	4,920	5,000
Exhibitions	1,250	11,546	7,750
Contribution towards Imperial Institute ...	250	—	—
Commissions of Inquiry	972	913	1,000
To reimburse Commissioners of Savings Banks for extra Working Expenses	—	13,736	11,000
Expenses in connexion with the Redem- tion of Debentures	—	3,750	—
Unforeseen Expenditure	2,692	2,800	2,500
Allowance to Railway Department for Carriage and Use of Victorian Coal	11,667	13,513	12,500
Berry Annuity Act	3,010	—	—
All Other	12,800*	9,934	7,174
	53,672	78,497	62,924
Total	6,692,444	7,014,685	7,150,755

* Including deficiency on issue of Treasury Bonds, £2,817.

APPENDIX B.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1898.

REVENUE.			
Sources of Revenue.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Taxation—			
Rates—General	360,686	301,754	662,440
„ Separate or extra	16,841	1,028	17,869
Licences—			
Equivalent from Licensing Act Fund ...	63,153	29,136	92,289
Other	9,299	2,141	11,440
Dog Fees	7,207	6,848	14,055
Market and Weighbridge Dues*	32,528	1,868	34,396
Total Taxation	489,714	342,775	832,489
Government { Endowment	1,201	65,162	66,363
{ Special Grants	2,441	23,524	25,965
Contributions for—			
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ...	5,079	2,917	7,996
Flagging, Asphalted Footpaths, &c. ...	2,175	634	2,809
Water Rates	3,834	2,442	6,276
Gas Works	7,149	1,152	8,301
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Works ...	42,985	11,359	54,344
Pound Fees	385	2,304	2,689
Rents	50,002	2,471	52,473
Interest	8,204	710	8,914
Other Sources	23,712	7,367	31,079
Improvement Rates	274	361	635
Total Revenue	637,155	463,178	1,100,333

EXPENDITURE (EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS).

Heads of Expenditure.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Salaries, &c.	57,176	75,581	132,757
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Work ...	64,215	12,063	76,278
Street, Cleansing, &c.	55,219	6,936	62,155
Lighting	45,426	7,859	53,285
Fire Brigades Board Contribution ...	11,847	2,407	14,254

* In some cases, where the markets are owned by the corporations, Rents - for the use of the premises or to cover interest on the cost of construction - are included as well as dues which are really licence-fees for the "right to sell." Only the latter properly come under the head of taxation.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1898—continued.

EXPENDITURE (EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS)—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Public Works—			
Construction of Roads and Bridges ...	11,855	158,652	170,507
Other Works	7,738	4,258	11,996
Maintenance—			
Roads and Bridges	98,699	107,617	206,316
Waterworks (exclusive of Interest on Loans, &c.)	1,376	4,412	5,788
Markets	11,724	72	11,796
Gas Works	5,703	560	6,263
Other Public Buildings (including Abat- toirs, Baths, &c.)	10,450	1,059	11,509
Parks, Gardens, Reserves, &c.	21,762	2,659	24,421
Other Public Works	14,340	2,891	17,231
Formation of Private Streets, &c.	1,856	1,686	3,542
Flagging, Asphalted Footpaths	3,959	493	4,452
Repayment of Loans (including Sinking Funds)	38,843	10,906	49,749
Interest on Government Loans	5,597	6,442	12,039
„ Municipal Loans	120,449	25,396	145,845
„ Bank Overdrafts	3,569	5,092	8,661
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans, &c. ...	1,668	62	1,730
Contributions to Charitable Institutions ...	5,800	6,444	12,244
Law Costs	3,017	7,894	10,911
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising ...	8,217	12,738	20,955
Other Expenditure	22,929	36,185	59,114
Total Expenditure	633,434	500,364	1,133,798

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1898.

TABLE I.—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION 1898 AND 1899.

Name of Colony.	Area in Square Miles. ¹	On the 31st December, 1898.					Mean Population, 1898.	Population on 31st December 1899
		Population.			Number of—			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.		
Victoria ..	87,884	593,423	582,040	1,175,463	98·1	13·4	1,172,952	1,163,4
New South Wales ..	309,175	721,335	624,905	1,346,240	86·6	4·4	1,334,850	1,356,6
Queensland ..	668,224	279,670	218,853	498,523	78·3	·75	492,602	482,4
S. Australia Proper ..	379,806	187,251	175,646	362,897	93·8	·96	358,035	370,7
Nthrn. Territory ..	523,620	4,494	409	4,903	9·1	·01	4,904	171,0
Western Australia ..	975,920	112,054	56,075	168,129	50·0	·17	169,270	182,3
Tasmania ..	26,375	95,633	81,707	177,340	85·4	6·7	174,580	182,3
New Zealand ..	104,471	392,124	351,339	743,463	89·6	7·1	736,260	756,5
Total ..	3,075,474	2,335,984	2,090,974	4,476,958	87·6	1·45	4,443,403	4,482,9

NOTE.—Aborigines are not included, except in the case of Victoria and New South Wales in the former colony they numbered about 500, and in the latter about 3,250. In Queensland, 1896, there were 8,589 Polynesians, 9,989 Chinese, 3,269 Japanese, 358 Javanese, and 2,242 other Asiatics included in the population. In New Zealand the aborigines (Maoris) numbered 39,854.

¹ The areas here given, except in the case of New Zealand, are the results of planimetric calculations made in the office of the Surveyor-General, Melbourne, and the results agree closely with the figures furnished officially by the various colonies. The official figures for four of the colonies which differ from those given above are as follow:—New South Wales, 310,700 (recently altered from 308,066); Queensland, 668,497; South Australia (proper), 380,070; Tasmania, 26,500 square miles.

² According to estimates framed and adopted at a Conference of Australian Statisticians held in Sydney, in February, 1900, together with an addition for aborigines in the case of Victoria and New South Wales of 500 and 3,250 respectively.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Births.		Deaths.	Marriages.	Per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths.		Deaths of Infants under One Year.	
	Total.	Percentage Illegitimate.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Number.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per 100
Victoria ..	30,172	5·3	18,696	7,620	25·72	15·94	6·50	11,477	61·3	4,047	13
New South Wales ..	36,222	6·9	16,661	8,888	27·14	12·48	6·66	19,561	117·4	4,418	12
Queensland ..	18,933	6·0	6,243	2,972	23·29	12·67	6·03	7,660	123·2	1,540	11
South Australia—											
Proper ..	8,945	3·6	4,675	2,214	24·98	13·06	6·18	4,270	91·3	125	14
Nthn. Territory ..	25	4·0	57	7	5·10	11·62	1·43	—33	—123·0	—	—
Western Australia ..	4,968	5·0	2,716	1,674	29·35	16·06	9·89	2,252	82·9	830	16
Tasmania ..	4,680	5·1	2,359	1,097	26·24	13·52	6·29	2,221	94·3	531	11
New Zealand ..	18,955	4·2	7,244	5,091	25·74	9·84	6·91	11,711	161·7	1,510	7
Total ..	117,800	5·6	58,650	20,563	26·51	13·20	6·66	59,150	100·3	14,133	12

NOTE.—In 1899 the birth rates of the respective colonies in the order named were as follow: 26·7, 27·1, 29·2, 25·9, 5·1, 30·6, 26·0, and 25·1. The death rates were—14·3, 11·3, 12·9, 12·1, 14·5, 12·3, and 10·2. The marriage rates were—7·0, 6·9, 7·3, 6·2, 2·2, 9·9, 6·3, 7·3.

¹ Excess of deaths over births.

TABLE III.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAPITAL CITIES, 1898.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1898.		Number of—				Per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
		At end of Year.	Mean.	Births.		Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
				Total.	Percentage Illegitimate.					
Melbourne (Vic.)..	254	469,880	464,090	12,016	8.3	8,523	3,992	25.9	18.3	8.6
Sydney (N.S.W.)..	142	426,950	422,100	11,913	10.4	6,368	3,376	28.2	15.1	9.2
Brisbane	314 ¹	118,193 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Queensland)	..	64,400 ²	64,000 ²	3,129	8.0	1,157	640	48.9	18.1	10.0
Adelaide (S.A.) ..	282	147,616	146,870	3,927	..	2,542	1,213	26.7	17.3	8.3
Perth (W.A.) ..	25	39,600	39,800	1,339	8.5	739	588	33.6	18.6	14.6
Hobart (Tasmania)	99	40,450	39,808	857	8.8	591	291	21.5	14.9	7.3
Wellington (N.Z.)	20	47,207	45,999	1,198	8.4	549	..	26.0	11.9	..

NOTE.—In 1899 the population of Melbourne was 477,790; of Sydney, 438,300; of Adelaide, 149,672; and of Wellington, 47,882.

¹ Within 10-mile radius.

² Brisbane proper (less than 5-mile radius).

³ Approximate.

⁴ Figures not furnished.

TABLE IV.—METEOROLOGY IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1898.

Capital City.	Geographical Position.		Mean Barometric Pressure.	Temperature in Shade.			Rainfall.	
	Latitude S.	Longitude E.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Number of Days.	Amount.
Melbourne (Victoria) ..	37 49 53	144 53 32	29.91	109.4	32.3	58.7	102	15.61°
Sydney (N.S.W.) ..	33 51 41	151 12 23	29.87	99.7	40.4	63.5	149	42.37
Brisbane (Queensland) ..	27 28 0	153 1 36	30.08	105.4	40.1	66.3	131	60.06
Adelaide (South Australia)	34 55 34	138 35 41	30.04	113.3	36.1	63.8	116	29.75
Perth (Western Australia)	31 57 24	115 52 42	30.02	107.0	37.1	64.8	118	31.76
Hobart (Tasmania) ..	42 53 25	147 19 57	29.90	102.2	33.6	54.9	164	36.40
Wellington (New Zealand)	41 16 25	174 46 38	29.91	77.3	31.9	55.2	162	41.38

* Lowest on record, &c., since 1840.

TABLE V.—IMMIGRATION, 1898.

Name of Colony.	By Sea as Recorded.			Further Allowances for—		Estimated Net Immigration ¹ used Estimating the population (Recorded and Unrecorded)		
	Gross Arrivals.	Net Arrivals. ¹		Unrecorded Departures by Sea.	Overland Migration by Rail, Immigration, (+), Emigration, (-).	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Males.	Females.					
Victoria ..	94,436	- 441	- 3,348	- 3,789	8,473	- 6,888	- 5,374	- 12
New South Wales ..	75,526	7,195	2,599	9,794	4,449	- 2,196	2,888	331
Queensland ..	23,713	4,761	869	5,630	..	+ 503	4,986	1,147
S. Australia Proper ..	54,823	1,171	- 457	714	752	+ 471	347	- 944
Northern Ter. ..	637	115	..	115	Nil	115	..	..
Western Australia ..	32,709	914	3,039	3,953	..	Nil	914	3,039
Tasmania ..	24,074	3,803	919	4,752	1,352	Nil	2,945	465
New Zealand ..	18,855	2,086	610	2,696	..	Nil	2,086	610
Total ..	324,778	19,604	4,261	23,865	15,056	- 1,152	8,399	726

NOTE.—The numbers of assisted and free immigrants were as follow:—New South Wales 3 males, 2 females, total 5; Western Australia, 28 males, 69 females, total 97; total Australia, 31 males, 71 females—total 102. In 1899 the recorded net arrivals by sea in the different colonies in the order named were as follows:—1,563, 11,817, 5,916, 2,638, 89, 53, 4,154, and 1887.

¹ The minus sign (-) indicates an excess of departures. An estimated allowance to provide unrecorded departures has been made in four colonies as shown in the next column.

² It will be seen that three out of the four colonies between which there is a considerable overland traffic take note of the movements by rail; but as the traffic by road is not accounted for, the figures as a guide to overland movements must be regarded as inconclusive.

³ In Victoria, the net emigration by rail in 1898 was 185, but this was not taken into account estimating the population.

⁴ Net figures. In the United Kingdom in 1898 according to Imperial returns the excess departures for over arrivals from the Australasian colonies was 3,705, or less than one-sixth of excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table; or less than one-half, if allowance made for unrecorded departures by sea, as shown in the next column.

TABLE VI.—STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1898.

Period.	Number of Immigrants introduced in each year.							Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.*	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	
1851-60 ..	87,963	71,640	..	48,905	..	16,636	†	225,1
1861-70 ..	46,894	13,212	1,617	13,730	..	1,852	†	82,0
1871-80 ..	5,545	24,412	50,782	25,415	889	477	100,920	208,4
1881-90 ..	2	34,079	108,140	7,295	4,562	2,734	14,614	166,4
1891-8 ..	..	650	8,405	..	1,393	..	44	5,4
Total ..	140,104	149,002	158,944	95,345	6,834	21,099	115,578	687,5

* In New South Wales, prior to the period embraced in the table, there were 62,961 assisted immigrants between 1832 and 1850.

† Exclusive of the numbers for New Zealand for years prior to 1870.

**TABLE VII.—BALANCES OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE
AT END OF 1897-8.**

Colony.	Surplus.	Accumulated Deficiency.		
		Covered by—		Total.
		Treasury Bills.	Cash Overdraft.	
	£	£	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	..	250,000	2,194,355	2,444,355
New South Wales .. .. .	..	2,327,584	- 126,262*	2,201,322
Queensland	20,724	..	..	..
South Australia .. .. .	..	..	23,671	23,671
Western Australia .. .. .	..	..	186,803	186,803
Tasmania .. .. .	..	256,322†	..	256,322
New Zealand	221,144‡	..	..	..
Total	241,868	2,833,906	2,283,567	5,117,473

NOTE.—In South Australia, the large deficiency which formerly existed was wiped out by the flotation of funded loans.

* Cash in hand.

† Local stock of short currency.

‡ After allowing for transfer of £300,000 to Public Works Fund

**TABLE VIII.—STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—SUMMARY,
1897-8 and 1898-9.***

Colony.	Amount of —		Average per Head.			
	Revenue.		Expenditure	Revenue.		Expenditure.
	Total.	Raised by Taxation.		Total.	Raised by Taxation.	
YEAR 1897-8.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	6,898,240	2,910,237	6,692,444	5 17 4	2 9 6	5 13 10
New South Wales	9,304,253	2,511,298	9,069,940	7 0 8	1 18 0	6 17 1
Queensland	3,768,152	1,559,645	3,747,428	7 15 6	3 4 4	7 14 8
S. Australia Proper	2,566,611	853,599	2,598,939	7 3 4	2 7 8	7 5 1
„ Northern Ter.	67,116	37,725	152,020	13 18 6	7 16 7	31 10 9
Western Australia	2,754,747	1,114,326	3,256,912	17 0 3	6 17 7	20 2 3
Tasmania	908,223	540,503	830,163	5 4 1	3 1 11	4 15 2
New Zealand	4,987,630	2,678,576	4,842,772	6 16 10	3 13 6	6 12 10
Total Australasia	31,254,972	12,205,909	31,190,623	7 1 8	2 15 4	7 1 5
YEAR 1898-9.						
Victoria	7,396,944	3,085,805	7,014,706	6 5 10	2 12 6	5 19 4
New South Wales	9,572,912	2,515,231	9,403,144	7 2 3	1 17 4	6 19 8
Queensland	4,174,086	1,756,410	4,044,894	8 7 5	3 10 2	8 2 3
S. Australia Proper	2,665,477	907,504	2,632,840	7 6 11	2 10 0	7 5 1
„ Northern Ter.	65,731	35,418	144,774	13 8 1	7 4 6	29 10 7
Western Australia	2,478,811	932,967	2,539,358	14 14 10	5 11 0	15 2 1
Tasmania	943,970	547,523	871,454	5 5 0	3 0 11	4 17 0
New Zealand	5,258,223	2,707,099	5,283,511	7 1 5	3 12 10	7 2 0
Total Australasia	32,556,159	12,481,962	31,934,681	7 5 4	2 15 9	7 2 7

* The figures relate to the years ended 30th June, except in the cases of Tasmania and New Zealand—those for the former colony being for the calendar year ended six months later, and those for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, three months earlier. In 1899-1900, the revenue and expenditure of the colonies named were as follow:—Victoria, £7,463,117 and £7,331,336; Western Australia, £2,875,396 and £2,615,675; New Zealand, £5,699,618 and £5,590,128.

Sources.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.			Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.
				Proper.	Northern Territory.	Western Australia.			
YEAR 1897-8.									
Taxation—									
Customs, &c. . .	1,840,404	1,247,793	1,207,819	534,842	35,969	1,017,724	406,782	1,935,252	8,5
Excise . . .	801,818	289,479	123,396	36,409	6	..	21,181	72,179	8
Land and income taxes . . .	801,676	508,400	61,596	164,453	918	..	60,969	382,497	1,4
Other . . .	466,839	465,626	166,804	117,395	832	96,602	51,671	288,648	1,6
Total ..	2,910,237	2,511,298	1,559,645	853,599	37,725	1,114,326	540,503	2,678,576	12,5
Land—									
Sales (Including Interest) ..	285,164	1,196,468	168,929	38,227	..	69,798	34,882	92,579	1,8
Occupation ..	111,182	780,348	396,747	141,047	10,507	186,575	31,016	170,717	1,8
Total ..	396,296	1,976,816	560,676	179,274	10,507	256,373	65,898	263,296	3,7
Railways and tram- ways ..									
Posts and tele- graphs† ..	2,802,547	3,336,350	1,158,657	987,745	14,727	1,035,199	175,125	1,870,572	10,0
Interest on loans to local bodies	526,401	728,135	258,939	255,356	1,079	220,912	84,732	408,848	2,4
Miscellaneous ..	151,512	13,965	78,403	1,576	..	..	4,176	43,864	2
	311,247	737,699	151,832	239,261	3,078	127,987	37,790	224,474	1,8
Total ..	3,591,707	4,816,139	1,647,831	1,583,738	18,884	1,884,048	301,822	2,015,758	15,3
Total revenue	6,898,240	9,304,253	3,768,152	2,566,611	67,116	2,754,747	908,223	4,987,630	31,2

YEAR 1898-9.									
Taxation—									
Customs, &c. . .	1,952,453	1,298,769	1,367,926	553,122	33,861	844,247	425,574	1,965,018	8,4
Excise . . .	815,721	315,090	143,904	87,415	..	23,273	22,546	76,213	9
Land and income taxes . . .	290,899	425,174	60,487	162,960	879	..	36,325	413,533	1,3
Other . . .	526,732	481,198	178,093	149,107	678	65,447	63,083	252,335	1,7
Total ..	3,065,805	2,515,231	1,750,410	907,504	35,418	932,967	547,528	2,707,099	12,4
Land—									
Sales (including interest) . .	287,643	1,201,342	188,344	34,080	117	39,464	35,454	103,295	1,8
Occupation . .	121,009	751,732	391,762	130,346	10,644	103,256	35,749	170,504	1,7
Total ..	408,652	1,953,074	575,106	164,376	10,761	142,720	71,203	273,799	3,5
Railways and tramways ..	2,849,870	3,513,491	1,322,606	1,055,093	14,549	1,020,937	192,561	1,465,507	11,4
Posts and telegraphs† . .	553,672	755,970	234,179	254,171	704	197,171	92,096	406,062	2,5
Interest on loans to local bodies . .	155,063	13,659	80,596	1,813	..	..	4,129	47,278	3
Miscellaneous . .	344,379	921,487	155,187	232,520	4,299	185,016	36,463	358,493	2,1
Total ..	3,902,487	5,104,007	1,848,570	1,593,597	19,552	1,403,124	325,239	2,277,330	16,4
Total revenue	7,396,944	9,572,912	4,174,086	2,665,477	65,731	2,473,811	943,970	3,258,228	32,5

* For exact periods to which the figures relate see footnote (*) to preceding table.

† In New South Wales, Queensland (in the case of letters only), South Australia, and Western Australia the values of official letters and telegrams are included as postal and telegraphic revenue.

The proportion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand collected by means of stamp "stamp duties" (included in "other taxation"), "post-office" (included under "Posts and telegrams and fines, fees, &c. (under "miscellaneous"), has been roughly estimated.

‡ Including tramways (steam), £314,580 in 1897-8, and £248,308 in 1898-9; also £15,000 former year, and \$18,000 in the latter, credited for free passes to Members of Parliament and distinguished visitors.

TABLE X.—HEADS OF STATE EXPENDITURE, 1897-8.
(Exclusive of Loan Expenditure.)

Heads.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia Proper.	South Australia (Northern Territory).	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration †	1,010,572	1,091,861	482,665	225,555	3,814	299,606	98,551	437,093	3,634,717
Defences ..	184,316	240,542	82,879	33,562	..	23,534	12,707	93,267	670,807
Crown Lands—									
Administration, &c.	67,128	278,846	65,892	36,923	493	75,263	36,956	159,717	721,061
Mining and Agriculture :	143,423	141,358	109,969	43,088	10,523	104,865	7,535	81,817	642,598
Public Instruction, Science, &c.	573,372	716,594	237,965	161,814	235	49,147	45,159	410,300	2,195,606
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c.	277,181	383,651	157,520	91,449	1,761	126,371	45,530	160,378	1,193,336
Public Works and Services—									
Railways and Tramways ..	1,569,552	1,844,418	684,566	608,989	20,810	852,648	141,184	849,923	6,561,540
Post and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) ‡	506,268	700,904	312,254	205,377	4,894	289,474	73,249	392,868	2,455,298
Water Supply, Irrigation, and Sewerage ¶	18,398	91,680	3,396	26,490	439	52,646	..	..	192,969
General Public Works ¶	225,561	742,230	135,135	145,992	2,647	787,125	24,112	412,866	2,478,717
Interest on Savings Banks Deposits ..	70,034	84,531	..	..	..	20,857	..	..	181,422
Public Debt. (Raised chiefly for Public Works)—									
Interest and Expenses **	1,853,056	2,312,419	1,324,333	881,140	87,294	292,325	323,229	1,688,100	8,760,896
Redemption of Loans ..	..	129,300	..	56,540	4,165	45,938	429	..	236,372
Customs and Excise ..	64,777	51,225	54,799	23,046	3,406	36,951	8,423	66,191	308,818
Ports and Harbors ††	27,441	57,151	57,580	17,604	982	27,391	425	42,217	230,711
Miscellaneous ††	110,395	253,180	38,495	41,520	1,174	190,801	17,679	78,041	737,285
Total ..	6,692,444	9,069,940*	3,747,423	2,598,939	152,020	3,250,912	890,168	4,842,772*	31,190,623

[For footnotes, see next page.]

For years to which the figures relate see footnote *, Table VIII. *Australasian Statistics, 1898.*

† GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—Consisting of cost of Legislature, Civil, Judicial, and 1 Establishments, Police, and Gaols; also State aid to religion (if any); and all pensions payable of the general revenue. The amount for New South Wales does not include pensions and gratuity to the extent of about £113,600, which were paid out of the Civil Service Superannuation Account.

‡ AGRICULTURE, ETC.—Including amounts paid towards the *Extirmination of Rabbits* a other vermin—£14,303 in Victoria, £34,467 in Queensland, and £153 in South Australia; towards the *Eradication of vine and other vegetable diseases*—£18,447 in Victoria, and £1,778 in New South Wales; also *Advances* to distressed farmers for purchase of seed—Victoria, £2,602, New South Wales, £445. *Bonuses* were also granted to encourage the export of colonial products as follows:—£24,930 to dairying, agriculture, and wine and fruit industries in Victoria, £5,571 in South Australia proper, and £3,750 in Northern Territory (for export of cattle). The following payments on account of *Labour and Village Settlements* are also included:—£5,018 in Victoria, £34 in New South Wales, and £700 in South Australia.

§ POST OFFICE, ETC.—Exclusive of cost of maintenance of Buildings, &c. (under "Public Works.")

|| WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.—In Victoria, the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage works is under the control of a Board of Works. In Queensland also the expenditure on sewerage has not been included.

¶ GENERAL PUBLIC WORKS—Including capital expenditure (other than that from loans) on public works and buildings of all kinds—such as public offices, court-houses, gaols and police buildings, customs houses, roads and bridges, harbor, drainage and reclamation works, &c.; also *Endowments or Subsidies to Municipalities* as follows:—£100,000 in Victoria, £1,754 in New South Wales, £263,010 in Queensland, £293,525 in South Australia, £53,608 in Western Australia, £7,098 in Tasmania, and £70,262 in New Zealand.

**** INTEREST, ETC., ON DEBT.**—The amounts for New Zealand and New South Wales include contributions to the sinking fund. But, in the case of New Zealand, £69,600, proceeds of debentures issued to cover accretions of sinking fund, have been deducted. Interest on Treasury Bonds, &c., in aid of revenue included as follows:—Victoria, £24,363; New South Wales, £47,193; South Australia, £18,591; Tasmania (Local Stock), £23,000; New Zealand, £29,336.

†† PORTS AND HARBORS.—In Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand the principal ports, and in Tasmania light-houses also, are under the control of Trusts, the expenditure by which is, of course, not included.

‡‡ MISCELLANEOUS.—Including the following items of general interest:—*Royal Mint Subsidy*—£20,000 in Victoria, £15,000 in New South Wales, and £4,470 in Western Australia. *Payments to Postal Department for Official Letters and Telegrams* in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. In New South Wales there are also included rates paid to Departments generally—items which are not so included in the public accounts of Victoria, as follows:—Municipal rates on Government buildings, £11,040; Water and Sewerage rates on ditto, £9,000. Free passes to Members of Parliament and distinguished visitors, £15,000. The following special items are also included:—Victoria—Fire Brigades Act, £13,941; New South Wales—Government Labour Bureau and Relief of Unemployed, £8,862; Queensland—Labour Bureau, £7,195; New Zealand—Native expenditure (chiefly on native land courts and schools), £30,984, and Labour Departments, £6,870.

¹ Including eighth instalment of £75,000 towards redemption of a loan of £1,000,000 for the reconstruction and improvement of rolling-stock and permanent-way on railways. Amount paid in redemption of Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue—£150,000—is excluded.

² Net expenditure as far as possible; some book entries, however, are still included. An amount of £150,000 paid towards redemption of Treasury Bills is excluded.

³ Including £300,000 transferred to Public Works Fund.

TABLE XI.—EXPENDITURE UNDER LEADING HEADS, 1898-9.

Items.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.		Western Australia.	Tasmania. (1899.)	New Zealand.	Total.
	£	£	£	Proper.	Territory.	£	£	£	£
Railways (Working Expenses) ..	1,710,860	1,963,324	783,311	606,409	17,684	749,129	152,775	983,917	6,941,899
Post and Telegraphs ..	506,829	694,862	328,463	208,059	5,327	227,293	73,096	383,546	2,447,443
Defences ..	197,934	247,079	94,403	32,405	..	17,370 ¹	17,473	119,051	726,715
Public Instruction ..	608,229	750,119	275,714	156,982	817	58,949	47,984	475,218	2,371,482
Interest and charges on Public Debt *	1,875,298	2,292,214	1,326,963	892,191	66,417	426,760	316,417	1,767,468	8,923,828
All other services ..	2,115,966	3,495,546	1,296,040 ²	746,824	55,029	1,051,888	263,710	1,564,311	10,524,314
Total ..	7,014,706	9,403,144 ³	4,044,894	2,682,840	144,774	2,539,368	871,464	6,283,511 ⁴	31,934,681

¹ Including Admiralty surveys, £407.

² Exclusive of amounts paid towards redemption of loans.

³ Including £20,724 surplus revenue of 1897-8 transferred in 1898-9 to Trustees Public Debt Redemption Fund.

⁴ Exclusive of £150,000 for redemption of Treasury Bills.

⁵ Including £425,000 transferred to the "Public Works Fund."

TABLE XII.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS DURING 1897-8 AND 1898-9.

Year and Name of Colony.

IN 1897-8.

	Railways and Tramways.	Telegraphs and Telephones.	Water Supply.	Sewerage.	Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, and Docks.	Roads and Bridges.
Victoria ..	£ 248,140	£ 44,818	£ 45,871	£ 294,885	£ 282,421	£ 59,526
New South Wales ..	421,835	38,101	248,737	36,849	11,717	70
Queensland ..	626,974	8,001	7,588	14,485	4,256	21,002
South Australia ..	163,869	4,243	112,069	..	194,036	12,966
Western Australia ..	2,092,025	21,616	46,152	..	6,598	50,475
Tasmania ..	41,769	..	..	..	3,695	227,715
New Zealand ..	258,651	114,779	455,427	346,019	502,913	371,774
Total ..	3,853,313	..	..	..	..	..

IN 1898-9.

	Railways and Tramways.	Telegraphs and Telephones.	Water Supply.	Sewerage.	Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, and Docks.	Roads and Bridges.
Victoria ..	£ 451,087	£ 33,270	£ 100,077	£ 386,566	£ 113,910	£ ..
New South Wales ..	593,020	34,569	575,003	37,003	29,325	..
Queensland ..	648,823	48,235	18,236	9,901	15,427	..
South Australia ..	121,977	..	221,837	207,141	8,280	..
Western Australia ..	546,123	..	147,209	9,903	73,608	..
Tasmania ..	64,967	..	..	15,602	313,040	..
New Zealand ..	374,141	142,168	..	666,175	553,580	..
Total ..	2,800,748	..	1,082,362	..	..	..

IN 1897-8.

Name of Colony.	Defence.	Public Buildings.	Immigration.	Other Works and Services.	Total.
Victoria ..	£ 34,147	£ 156,980	£ ..	£ 40,000	£ 384,011
New South Wales ..	3,875	12,274	..	106,870	1,644,769
Queensland ..	3,623	19,949	9,926	228,531	937,066
South Australia ..	..	2,633	4,652	125,874	495,192
Western Australia ..	604	15,001	51	628,004	2,994,963
Tasmania ..	7,621	54,183	..	11,567	130,257
New Zealand ..	49,770	260,970	14,629	261,130	834,512*
Total ..	..	..	..	1,401,476	7,371,070

IN 1898-9.

Name of Colony.	Defence.	Public Buildings.	Immigration.	Other Works and Services.	Total.
Victoria ..	£ 34,827	£ 189,697	£ ..	£ 126,102	£ 712,093
New South Wales ..	54,713	47,497	..	88,606	2,035,384
Queensland ..	13,842	48,657	18,849	207,138	1,064,787
South Australia ..	3,402	..	2,068	114,091	581,577
Western Australia ..	..	13,292	105	121,874	1,032,690
Tasmania ..	1,827	107,267	..	13,167	176,257
New Zealand ..	18,867	406,410	21,012	691,060	1,543,683
Total ..	121,978	..	..	1,362,023	7,136,471

NOTE.—Expenditure towards the redemption of old loans is excluded. For periods to which the figures relate see note * to Table VIII, ante. For Loan aggregate expenditure to date see Table XIX, post.

* Including the following items:—

In Queensland.—Loans to Local Bodies, &c., £209,148 (including £70,016 advanced to Sugar Mills) in 1897-8; and in 1898-9 £188,172 (including £48,356 advanced to Sugar Mills), making total to date of £406,356, repayable, principal and interest, by instalments; also £24,556 for purchase of Wire Netting; and £41,410 Endowment to Harbor Boards.

(For other notes see next page.)

In South Australia.—In 1897-8, Improvements Pastoral Leases, £87,829; Vermin-proof Fencing, \$21,065; Village Settlements, £303,632; Working Men's Blocks, Blockholders' Loans, £15,851. These are the gross amounts from which certain credits must be deducted to obtain the net amount as shown in the table. In 1898-9—Improvements Pastoral Leases, £85,129; Working Men's Blocks, Blockholders' Loans, Village Settlements, £14,093; Vermin-proof Fencing, £26,225; and Land Repurchase, £51,013.

In Western Australia.—In 1897-8—Development of Gold-fields and Mining, £174,944; Development of Agriculture, £303,632; and Departmental, £106,618.

In New Zealand—Land Purchases, £174,163 in 1897-8, and £546,600 in 1898-9; Loans to Local Bodies, £209,170 in 1897-8, and £296,749 in 1898-9.

* According to the Loan Account, the expenditure was £1,134,812, but as this included the expenditure of £300,000 transferred from the general revenue, the latter has been deducted, and the various items reduced *pro rata*.

TABLE XIII.—REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES FOR
YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1898 AND 1899.
(Less Drawbacks, Rebates, and Refunds.)

Name of Colony.	1898.					
	Net Revenue.			Amount per Head.		
	Customs.	Excise.	Total.	Customs.	Excise.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	s. d.	
Victoria	1,908,051	309,520	2,217,571	1 12 7	5 3	
New South Wales	1,250,290	300,471	1,550,761	0 18 9	4 6	
Queensland	1,287,757	131,064	1,418,841	2 12 3	5 4	
South Australia Proper	550,391	36,906	587,357	1 10 9	2 1	
Do. Northern Territory	31,034	..	31,034	6 6 7	..	
Western Australia	806,620	10,211	806,831	5 5 11	1 2	
Tasmania	405,618	21,188	426,806	2 6 6	2 5	
New Zealand	1,975,964	73,842	2,054,806	2 13 8	2 2	
Total	8,305,725	888,282	9,194,007	1 17 5	4 0	

Name of Colony.	1899.					
	Net Revenue.			Amount per Head.		
	Customs.	Excise.	Total.	Customs.	Excise.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	s. d.	
Victoria	1,904,105	321,117	2,225,222	1 12 10	5 6	
New South Wales	1,335,195	325,138	1,660,333	0 19 10	4 10	
Queensland	1,434,542	134,473	1,569,015	3 0 4	5 8	
South Australia Proper	570,498	37,906	608,464	1 11 5	2 1	
Do. Northern Territory	32,617	..	32,617	6 12 5	..	
Western Australia	833,158	26,757	859,915	4 18 8	3 2	
Tasmania	424,490	22,546	447,036	2 7 3	2 6	
New Zealand	2,046,452	78,265	2,124,717	2 14 7	2 1	
Total	8,581,067	946,262	9,527,319	1 18 7	4 3	

NOTE.—Revenue from Miscellaneous Sources (such as licences, rents, fees, and forfeitures, &c.), other than Duties, are excluded. It amounted in 1898 to £19,644 in Victoria, £10,135 in New South Wales, £7,265 in Queensland, £5,833 in South Australia Proper, £556 in Northern Territory, £18,052 in Western Australia, £1,164 in Tasmania, and £7,734 in New Zealand, or a total of £80,883—equivalent to the average of 4d. per head.

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**TABLE XIV.—SOURCES OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE,
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1898—continued.**

(a) Revenue from Customs Duties—continued.

Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.		West Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.
				Proper.	Northern Territory.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Live stock ..	163,261	..	..	33,248	..	33,667	4,570	13,767	188,513
Kerosene oil ..	..	..	44,741	17,619	249	..	7,076	59,820	129,005
Machinery, tools, and implements*	30,826	..	10,500	10,053	30	10,146	14,621	20,220	96,396
Medicines and drugs	11,720	..	12,701	8,891	118	7,800	5,562	31,211	78,003
Timber ..	22,917	..	3,438	10,255	71	7,586	4,476	4,237	52,980
Oil (other than kerosene)	9,729	..	12,176	6,704	433	622	3,548	13,767	46,979
Candles ..	1,135	7,305	1,205	1,485	7	1,964	1,400	14,972	29,473
Soap ..	5,554	..	1,851	1,242	1	3,243	1,090	792	13,773
Furniture and upholstery	7,478	..	7,878	6,019	30	4,399	3,028	7,158	35,999
Cement ..	9,914	..	6,073	769	24	5,241	1,820	8,317	32,153
Matches and vestas	4,271	..	4,980	1,362	65	1,215	446	3,209	15,548
Bottles ..	13,423	..	..	..	..	549	230	..	14,202
All other articles ..	273,620	31,565	199,253	123,165	1,830	223,920	96,981	347,612	1,292,555
Total ..	493,857	38,870	304,796	220,812	2,967	300,352	134,848	524,582	2,025,984
Grand Total (gross)	2,042,805	1,259,237	1,297,801	617,847	31,073	899,063	410,977	1,980,625	8,539,432
Less drawbacks, refunds, &c.	134,754	8,947	10,044	67,456	39	2,448	5,359	4,661	233,708
Net Revenue ..	1,908,051	1,250,290	1,287,757	550,391	31,034	896,620	405,618	1,975,964	8,305,725

(b) Revenue from Excise Duties.

Spirits ..	86,524	2,865	42,444	11,196	..	..	..	1,244	144,273
Beer ..	167,647	145,936	58,157	25,770	..	10,241	21,188	75,164	504,103
Tobacco ..	56,357	153,620	80,521	..	..	..	..	2,434	241,932
Total Gross ..	309,528	302,421	131,122	36,966	..	10,241	21,188	78,842	890,308
Less drawbacks, refunds, &c.	8	1,950	38	..	..	30	..	..	2,026
Net Excise Revenue	309,520	300,471	131,084	36,966	..	10,211	21,188	78,842	888,282

* Including steam boilers and engines, cream separators, cutlery, tools and implements, machinery—agricultural, spinning and weaving, &c., and sewing machines.

a Included under "Drapery."—b Carpets and rugs only.—c Chiefly included under "All other Articles."—d Including export duty, viz.:—In *Queensland*—£286 on cedar, and £517 (border tax) on wool; and in *New Zealand*—14,238 on gold.

TABLE XV.—RATES OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON CURRENCIES ENUMERATED
IN PRECEDING STATEMENT (EXCEPT NEW ZEALAND), DECEMBER,
1898.

Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Alcoholic Liquors and Materials therefor.</i>						
Spirits per gall.	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	15 0
„ Methylated	1 0	0 1	5 0	4 0	2 0	3 0
„ Perfumed	24 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	24 0
Wine—Still	8 0	5 0	6 0	12 0*	6 6	8 0
„ Sparkling	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	10 0
Beer—Bottled	{ 1 3 and 1 6 }	0 9	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
„ Draught	0 10	0 6	1 3	1 2	1 3	1 0
Hops per lb.	0 8	Nil	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 3
Malt per bush.	4 6	„	4 6	4 6	3 0	1 0
<i>Narcotics.</i>						
Tobacco—						
Manufactured ... per lb.	3 0	3 0	4 0	2 9	3 0	3 0
Unmanufactured	1 0	1 0†	2 0	1 7½	1 10½	3 0
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 3	6 0	7 0
Snuff	3 0	3 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	7 0
Opium	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	20 0
<i>Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages.</i>						
Sugar—Raw per cwt	5 9	3 0§	5 0	} 3 0	Nil	6 0
„ Refined	6 0‡	4 0§	6 8			6 0|
„ Beet	12 0	Not specified	Not specified			Not specified
Fruits—Bottled per doz. pts.	3 0	Nil	1 6	2 0	15%	3 9
„ Dried (including Currants and Raisins) ... per lb.	0 3	0 2¶	0 3	{ 0 3 0 2**	{ 0 3 0 2**	{ 0 2
Fruits—						
Oranges and Lemons, per bush.	0 9 }	Nil	Nil	1 0	10%	1 0
Unenumerated	1 6 }					
Pulp per lb.	0 3	0 0½††	0 0½	0 4	0 2	...
Vegetables—						
Fresh	Nil	Nil	25%	...	15%	} 20%
Bottled per doz. pints	3 0	„	25%	...	...
Dried and Preserved per lb.	0 3	„	25%	0 2	10%	
Tea	0 3	0 1‡‡	0 ½	0 3	Nil	0 3

* If not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit.

† If entered for home manufacture; otherwise 3s.

‡ Including glucose and refined molasses; raw molasses is charged only 2s.

§ Molasses and treacle, 2s.; solid glucose, 3s.; and liquid glucose, 2s. per cwt.

¶ Molasses charged 3s. 6d. per cwt.

** Exclusive of dates.

†† Currants only.

‡‡ Prior to 1st July, 1898, nil.

§§ Prior to 3rd November, 1898, nil.

**RATES OF CUSTOM DUTIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898—continued.**

Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages.</i>						
Grain and Pulse—						
Wheat ... per cental	2 11	Nil	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	0 10	1 6
Oats "	3 0		1 8	2 0	0 10	
Barley "	3 0		1 6	3 0	0 8	
Maize "	2 11		1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Beans and Peas "	2 11		1 8	Nil	0 10	
Grain, Prepared—						
Flour "	5 0	}	1 0	2 0	1 6	2 0
Bran "	5 0		1 8	2 0	1 0	1 6
Pollard "	5 0		1 8	2 0	1 0	1 6
Rice—						
Dressed "	6 0	}	8 4	2 8	Nil	8 4
" in bond "	4 0					
Butter per lb.	0 2	"	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2
Cheese "	0 3	"	0 4	0 4	0 2*	0 2
Fish—						
Fresh Nil	Nil	"	Nil	...	15%.	Nil
Preserved per lb.	0 2	"	0 2	0 2	0 1	20%.
Salted per cwt.	5 0	"	9 4	9 4	9 4	20%.
Salt per ton	20 0	"	Nil	25 0	20 0	30 0
" Rock "	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	5%.	Nil
Coffee per lb.	0 3	"	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 4
" Raw "	Nil	"	0 4	0 3	Nil	0 2
Chicory "	0 3	"	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 4
Cocoa, Raw "	Nil	"	15%.	Nil	Nil	} 0 4
" and Chocolate per lb.	0 3	"	0 4	0 3	"	
Textile Fabrics and Dress † ..	7·4%.	Nil	12·0%.	9·5%.	12·2%.	18·7%.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Live Stock—						
Horses each	Nil	}	Nil	40 0	20 0	40 0
Cattle "	30 0			20 0	15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 0
Sheep "	2 0			1 0	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0
Pigs "	10 0			5 0	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6
Machinery and Implements† ...	8·5%.	"	3·5%.	6·1%.	2·1%.	9·1%.
Timber—						
Boards ... per 100 sup. ft.	1 6	}	Various	1 6	Un-worked, 10% worked, 20%	5 0
Deals ... per 100 sup. ft.	Nil			2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$		10%
Undressed ... per 100 sup. ft.	"			Nil		Nil

* Prior to 18th August, 1898, 3d. per lb.

† Calculated on the gross value of imports (dutiable and free) of these articles and the gross amount of duty received thereon. If drawbacks and refunds were deducted, the proportions would be somewhat lower, especially in Victoria.

‡ Prior to 18th August, 1898—Cattle, 30s.; Sheep, 2s. 6d.; and Pigs, 4s. each.

§ Per 40 cubic feet.

**RATES OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1898—continued.**

Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Medicines	25 %	}	}	}	}	}
Drugs and Chemicals—						
Ammonia, carbonate of, per lb.	0 2					
" liquid	Nil					
Gelatine per lb.	0 6					
Glycerine, pure	0 1½	}	}	}	}	}
" crude	0 0½					
Unenumerated	Nil					
Oils—						
Castor (in bulk) ... per gall.	6	"	Nil and 1 0	0 6	Nil	20 %
Chinese	0 6	"	1 0	0 6	"	"
Cocoanut	Nil	"	1 0	Nil	"	Nil
Cod Liver	"	"	1 0	"	"	"
Kerosene	"	"	0 6	0 3	"	0 6
Linseed	0 6	"	1 0	0 6	"	20 %
Unenumerated	0 6	"	{ 1 0 0 6 }	{ 0 6 }	Nil and 15 %	{ 1 3 }
Hay and Chaff ... per ton	Nil	"	15 0	10 %	30 0	20 %
Soap—						
Common per lb.	0 2	"	0 1	0 1	0 0¾*	0 1
Perfumed	0 4	"	0 3	0 4	20 %†	0 3
Candles	0 1	0 0½	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Cement per cwt.	1 0	Nil	2 0†	2 0†	2 0†	0 9
Matches and Vestas ... per gross	Nil, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.	"	Nil and 25 %	1s. and 10 %	15 %	20 %
Furniture and Upholstery ...	30 %	"	25 %	25 %	20 %	20 %
Bottles per doz.	{ 0 3 0 6 }	{ " }	Free	15 %	5 %	{ Free 20 % }

* Prior to 18th August, 1898, ¼d. per lb.

† Per barrel.

TABLE XVI.—RATES OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON SPIRITS, BEER, AND TOBACCO, DECEMBER, 1898.

Article.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.	
	Import Duty.	Excise Duty.	Import Duty.	Excise Duty.	Import Duty.	Excise Duty.	Import Duty.	Excise Duty.	Import Duty.	Excise Duty.	Import Duty.	Excise Duty.	Import Duty.	Excise Duty.
Spirits per proof gallon	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 10 0*	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 9 4	s. d. 16 0	s. d. ..	s. d. 15 0	s. d. ..	s. d. 16 0	s. d. ..
Beer, in wood per gallon	0 10	0 3†	0 6	0 3	1 3	0 3	1 2	0 2	1 3	0 3†	1 0	0 4	2 0	0 3
" in bottle "	1 3	0 3†	0 9	1 6	1 6	0 3	1 6	0 2	1 6	0 3†	1 6	0 4	2 0	0 3
" Lager "	1 6	0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, Manufactured .. per lb.	3 0	0 9	3 0	1 3	4 0	1 0	2 9	..	3 0	..	3 0	..	3 6	1 0
" Cigars "	6 0	..	6 0	2 6	6 0	2 0	6 3	..	6 0	..	7 0	..	7 0	1 6
" Cigarettes "	6 0	1 6	6 0	2 6	6 0	2 0	6 3	..	6 0	..	7 0	..	7 0‡	1 6‡
" Unmanufactured "	1 0	..	1 0	..	2 0	..	1 7‡	..	1 10‡	..	3 0	..	2 0	..
" Snuff "	3 0	0 9	3 0	..	5 0	1 0	6 0	..	6 0	..	7 0	..	7 0	1 6

^a Excluding grape brandy and pure malt whisky, which are only 8s. —† If manufactured from malt and hops, 2d. —‡ Imposed about 18th August, 1898. —§ The exact rate is "17s. 6d. per 1,000, if weight does not exceed 2½ lbs.; and for all weight in excess of 2½ lbs. per 1,000, 6d. per oz." —|| If made by machinery, 5s. 6d. per lb.

**TABLE XVII.—STATE FUNDED DEBT AND
SINKING FUNDS ON 30TH JUNE**

Name of Colony.	Nominal Debt.		Annual	
	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	A.
	£	£ s. d.	£	pe
Victoria	43,854,277	41 1 9	1,851,686	
New South Wales ..	61,572,831*	45 7 5	2,241,548	
Queensland	33,598,414	66 2 9	1,274,244	
South Australia ..	24,916,810	66 12 11	958,710	
Western Australia ..	10,483,363	62 5 1	365,800	
Tasmania	7,721,220	43 3 9	294,106	
Total Six Colonies	186,651,415	49 12 0	6,936,112	
New Zealand	46,937,606	62 15 2	1,787,272	
Grand Total	233,589,021	51 15 8	8,773,384	

NOTE.—In cases where a Redemption Loan and the Loan to be at the same time, one or the other has been omitted. The figure 31st March, 1899. On 30th June, 1900, the debt of Victoria was £11,804,178; New Zealand, £47,874,452 (31st March).

* Exclusive of £11,250 overdue debentures unrepresented.

**TABLE XVIII.—UNFUNDED DEBT (NOT IN
TABLE) ON 30TH JUNE, 1**

Colony.	To Cover Deficiencies	
	Consolidated Revenue.	
	Treasury Bills.	Advanced from Trust Funds, &c.
	£	£
Victoria	525,000 a	1,962,117
New South Wales ..	2,177,584	+ 116,523*
Queensland .. ..	..	+ 149,916*
South Australia ..	500,000	28,671
Western Australia ..	..	247,850
Tasmania†	838,355	..
New Zealand‡	710,000	+ 70,961*
Total	4,750,939	1,900,838

* The plus sign indicates revenue credit balance—not advanced as set-off to the Treasury Bills outstanding. In the case of New Zealand reduced by £425,000 transferred to the Public Works Fund.

† Including £941,996 proceeds of Government Savings Bank debentures and Treasury Bills, less Stock repurchased by trustees.

‡ On 31st December, 1898, and including Local Inscribed Stock purposes, viz.:—£591,484.

§ On 31st March.

a—As against this, £50,000 was at the credit of a Redemption

TABLE XIX.—STATE FUNDED DEBT.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS AND BALANCES UNEXPENDED TO
30TH JUNE, 1899.

(Exclusive of Loans finally paid off.)

Expenditure on—	Victoria	New South Wales	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total Australasia.
REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.								
Railways and Tramways ..	35,992,025	39,572,498	18,914,724	12,186,673	6,435,125	3,610,763	15,820,000	131,951,808
Telegraphs and Telephones ..	..	996,473	879,456	879,456	269,308	120,712	839,000	3,982,873
Water Supply and Sewerage ..	7,377,704	8,506,802	843,504	4,068,464	249,940	..	..	31,046,434
Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, and Docks	611,059	4,508,568	2,068,520	1,173,104	1,239,931	41,296	490,000	10,157,498
Total	43,980,788	53,384,359	22,714,673	18,312,696	8,244,324	3,772,771	16,709,000	167,118,611
ALL OTHER WORKS.								
Roads and Bridges ..	106,259	1,103,916	1,669,731	1,357,393	140,557	2,184,750	4,417,000	10,979,806
Defence Works ..	133,198	1,294,899	923,424	926,393	..	117,377	4,007,000	5,972,616
Public Buildings ..	866,188	2,513,588	980,953	953,464	63,876	649,274	3,738,000	8,747,310
Immigration ..	..	853,043	2,587,238	93,083	..	227,069	2,438,000	6,160,223
Other purposes ..	1,131,689	1,073,700	2,136,412	2,553,739	1,040,721	576,573	13,972,006	22,484,740
Total expended	46,202,000	60,194,389	30,312,431	23,402,615	9,512,511	7,528,554	45,800,606	222,453,106
Unexpended	1,109,112	-1,556,000e + 75,192	1,645,837e	698,033	688,373	77,174	..	2,146,681
Total Proceeds of Loans ..	47,311,112	58,722,491	31,358,268	24,100,648	10,200,884	7,606,728	45,800,606	224,599,737
Expenses of Floating, Discounts, &c. ..	1,043,165	2,850,940	2,240,145	815,692	287,479	115,492	1,637,000	8,989,284
Total Debt	48,354,277	61,572,331	33,598,414	24,910,310	10,488,363	7,721,220	46,987,606	233,588,021

* Including the following amounts:—In Victoria, £1,064,595 expended on schools; South Australia, £1,004,936 for revenue deficiencies about £8,000 on general public works for the Northern Territory, and £914,148 paid to leases for improvements on pastoral leases; in Queensland, £1,455,808 for revenue deficiencies, £1,136 on schools, and £479,392 loans to sugar companies; in Western Australia, over £300,000 on the development of mineral resources; in Tasmania, £150,000, State aid to religion; in New Zealand, £3,542,389 for land purchases (partly from the Maori), £721,000 on mining, £2,000,000 for advances to settlers, £500,000 for Bank of New Zealand preference shares, £386,000 for New Zealand Colonies Deposits, and £786,000 to cover old provincial liabilities. Including also premiums on loans, which in some colonies are paid into the consolidated revenue; the amounts are, however, of small importance.

a Portion of the expenditure on Harbours, &c., is included with that for Roads and Bridges.

b Including £2,267,700 towards cost of the Maori War.

c Deficit covered by a temporary advance of £1,500,000 from the Trust funds.

d Apparent over-invest, if so, the cash balance—shown in the next line—would be reduced accordingly.

e Of this amount, about £1,542,000 consists of suspended deposits in the Queensland National and other Queensland banks.

**TABLE XIXA.—ADVANCES FROM STATE LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES,
ETC., OUTSTANDING ON 30TH JUNE, 1899.**

(Included in preceding table.)

Headings under which included in preceding table.	Victoria.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£
Tramways	198,683	20,016	..	..
Waterworks	4,997,341†	783,272	76,850‡	600,000
Harbors, &c. .. .. .	..	150,766	24,139	..
Roads and Bridges	37,500	526,826	6,200	615,500
Other Public Works—Buildings ..	..	..	1,300	..
Other Purposes—				
Mining Companies .. .. .	..	13,706	..	..
Sugar Companies	62,000	478,361	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	166,450	..	..
Total	5,295,524	2,139,397	108,489	1,215,500

* In some cases there are sinking funds, but the amounts at the credit of these have not been deducted.

† Of which £1,068,457 was subsequently written off under Act No. 1625.

‡ Of which £35,000 was for light and water.

**TABLE XX.—STATE FUNDED DEBT—INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL—
30TH JUNE, 1899.**

Name of Colony.	Loans repayable in—								Total Debt Outstanding.
	London.				Australasia.				
	Deben- tures.	Inscribed Stock.	Treasury Bills in aid of Public Works.*	Total.	Deben- tures.	Inscribed Stock.	Treasury Bills in aid of Public Works.*	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Vict. ..	9,651,200	34,512,800	500,000	44,664,000	809,795	2,790,482	90,000	3,690,277	48,354,277
N.S.W.	9,528,050	44,512,500	..	54,040,550	579,750	6,952,531	..	7,532,281	61,572,831
Q'land	9,810,100	22,064,034	..	31,874,134	1,724,280	..	..	1,724,280	33,598,414
S.A. ..	9,883,500	12,885,400	..	22,768,900	..	1,903,910	243,500	2,147,410	24,916,310
W.A. ..	393,138	8,443,595	750,000	9,591,733	£3,000	13,630	800,000	896,630	10,488,363
Tas. ..	3,023,750	4,456,500	..	7,480,250	240,970	..	..	240,970	7,721,220
N.Z. ..	1,966,900	40,973,589	..	42,930,389	3,621,292	335,925	..	4,007,217	46,937,606
Total	44,246,538	167,853,413	1,250,000	213,349,956	7,059,087	12,046,475	1,133,500	20,239,065	233,589,021

* Included with Funded Debt, as they will, as opportunity offers, be replaced by Debentures or Stock.

TABLE XXI.—DUE DATES OF STATE LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1899.

When Repayable.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand. (31.3.1899.)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1899 ..	..	..	..	..	800,000	..	1,009,292
1900 ..	590,000	861,800	..	303,500	250,000	31,220	327,100
1901 ..	3,000,000	420,900	..	67,300	532,500	100,000	..
1902 ..	..	459,000	..	65,000	34,000	31,200	250,000
1903 ..	..	1,003,700	..	65,000	31,500	55,680	100,000
1904 ..	5,457,000	58,000	..	62,500	..	21,870	150,000
1905 ..	..	903,800	..	72,500	17,600	10,500	151,400
1906 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906 ..	..	224,900	..	37,500	..	..	..
1907 ..	4,000,000	..	..	1,037,500	..	..	1,500,000*
1908 ..	2,000,000	1,450,000	..	1,951,100	..	300,000	400,000
1909 ..	..	1,799,500	..	3,122,700	..	..	389,000
1910 ..	..	2,963,700	..	60,300	13,630	..	410,925
1911 ..	2,107,000 [11]	..	..	68,300	1,876,000 [10]	1,000,000	..
1912 ..	63,000 [10]	5,841,972	..	85,000	..	..	..
1913 ..	4,746,795 †	..	1,466,500	46,300	..	546,650	497,500
1914 ..	..	..	..	35,000	..	800,000	333,800
1915 ..	..	..	11,728,800	35,000	3,500,000 [12]	..	3,800
1916 ..	..	..	..	6,675,410 ‡	1,100,000 [10]	..	12,200
1917 ..	2,790,482 ∞	..	..	3,546,200 §	..	..	..
1918 ..	..	12,826,200	..	1,474,400	..	..	..
1919 ..	4,000,000	220,050	..	26,000	..	..	..
1920 ..	6,000,000	..	..	336,300	..	4,756,500	..
1921 ..	5,000,000 [1]	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922 ..	..	..	..	..	19,065	..	..
1923 ..	7,000,000	..	..	..	25,473	..	..
1924 ..	..	16,698,065	12,973,834	1,651,300	..	..	..
1925 ..	..	222,255	..	..	..	..	..
1926 ..	..	..	..	839,500	..	67,600	..
1927 ..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	..	..
1929 ..	1,600,000 [12]	..	..	200,000	..	..	39,150,302
1930 ..	..	..	3,704,800	..	..	..	..
1933 ..	..	9,696,300	..	..	..	..	..
1934 ..	..	..	..	..	972,595	..	..
1935 ..	..	5,500,000	..	..	..	..	..
1936 ..	..	..	..	332,900	..	..	..
1939 ..	..	..	..	2,719,800	..	..	..
1940 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,161,167
1945 ..	..	..	3,000,000	..	..	..	5,662,120
1947 ..	..	..	1,724,480	..	..	..	..
Annual Drawings	..	..	..	..	245,000	..	429,000
Indefinite	..	582,889	..	..	71,000	..	..
Total Debt	43,354,277	61,572,831	33,598,414	24,916,310	10,488,363	7,721,220	46,937,006

NOTE.—The earliest date of repayment is given in all cases. When it is optional to continue the loan for a further term of years, without redemption, such period is shown in brackets after the amount. When the term is indefinite the sign ∞ appears.

* Including £500,000 [11].

† Including £746,796 [10].

‡ Including £1,560,400 [12], and £3,151,710 ∞.

§ Including £2,182,400 [12].

|| Including £4,456,500 [12].

FOR AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

Earliest Year when Repayable.	Amount at each rate of Interest.					Total.
	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	Other (as indicated).	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890 .. ..	..	..	800,000	..	..	800,000
1900	84,000	857,100	257,220	590,000	{ (£4/11/3) 243,500 (5½ %) 4,500 }	2,086,820
1901	229,800	890,900	3,000,000	500,000	..	4,120,700
1902	127,800	483,900	28,100	..	..	589,200
1903	65,000	31,500	1,065,680	..	(4½ %) 3,700	1,156,880
1904	87,500	83,000	478,870	..	(4½ %) 5,000,000	5,589,370
1905	49,900	42,700	911,900	..	..	1,004,400
1906	37,500	..	224,900	..	..	262,400
1907	87,500	..	5,000,000	..	..	5,087,500
1908	11,000	..	5,680,100	..	..	5,701,100
1909	23,100	..	4,894,100	..	..	4,922,200
1910	60,300	..	2,863,700	13,630	..	2,937,630
1911	18,300	50,000	4,983,000	..	..	5,051,300
1912	35,000	50,000	2,609,350	..	(3 %) 3,295,622	5,989,972
1913	46,800	..	6,759,245	700	..	6,806,245
1914	35,000	..	800,000	..	..	835,000
1915	25,000	10,000	11,728,800	750,000	(3 %) 2,750,000	15,263,800
1916	20,000	26,000	3,477,700	..	(3 %) 4,251,710	7,775,410
1917	20,000	26,000	3,500,200	..	(3 %) 2,790,482	6,336,682
1918	9,900	26,000	1,438,500	12,826,200	..	14,300,600
1919 .. ..	..	26,000	4,000,000	..	(3 %) 220,050	4,246,050
1920 .. ..	..	26,000	7,300,000	3,766,800	..	11,092,800
1921 .. ..	..	..	..	5,000,000	..	5,000,000
1922 .. ..	..	..	19,065	..	..	19,065
1923 .. ..	..	..	..	7,000,000	(3 %) 25,473	7,025,473
1924 .. ..	..	..	9,840,300	21,284,834	(3 %) 198,065	31,323,199
1925 .. ..	..	..	..	..	(3 %) 222,255	222,255
1926 .. ..	..	..	67,600	..	(3 %) 839,500	907,100
1927 .. ..	..	..	..	..	(3 %) 1,000,000	1,000,000
1928 .. ..	..	..	200,000	..	(3 %) 1,600,000	1,800,000
1930 .. ..	..	..	..	3,704,800	..	3,704,800
1933 .. ..	..	..	9,686,300	..	..	9,686,300
1934 .. ..	..	..	972,595	..	..	972,595
1935 .. ..	..	..	..	..	(3 %) 5,500,000	5,500,000
1936 .. ..	..	..	..	332,900	..	332,900
1939 .. ..	..	..	..	2,719,800	..	2,719,800
1945 .. ..	..	..	..	2,000,000	..	2,000,000
1947 .. ..	..	..	..	..	(3 %) 1,724,480	1,724,480
Annual drawing ..	..	..	165,300	..	(4½ %) 78,700	245,000
Indefinite ..	..	2,700	530,189	..	(3½ %) 71,000	603,889
Total debt	977,800	2,061,200	93,282,714	60,489,664	{ (4½ %) 5,063,400 (3 %) 24,417,637 (Other) 319,000 }	186,651,415

NOTE.—The loans of New Zealand have not been included in this table.

**TABLE XXIII.—RATES OF INTEREST ON LOANS OUTSTANDING,
30TH JUNE, 1899.**

Name of Colony.	Nominal Amount of Loans bearing Interest at—							Total.
	6%	5%	4½%	4%	3½%	3%	Other Rates.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Victoria ..	..	..	5,000,000	26,510,798	12,590,000	4,453,482	..	48,354,277
New South Wales ..	92,000	1,708,000	3,700	21,065,439	29,326,200	9,372,992	4,500†	61,572,831
Queensland ..	..	..	..	21,384,300	10,489,634	1,724,480	..	33,598,414
South Australia ..	726,200	290,000	*248,500	16,302,400	3,363,000	3,901,210	..	24,916,319
West'n Australia ..	82,500	83,100	79,700	4,082,960	1,268,680	4,875,473	71,000‡	10,493,363
Tasmania ..	127,100	100	..	4,136,820	3,457,200	..	..	7,721,239
New Zealand ..	56,000	807,200	265,402	31,146,402	8,651,482	5,662,120	349,000§	46,937,606
Total ..	1,083,800	2,888,400	5,592,302	124,429,116	69,141,146	30,079,757	424,500	233,589,021

NOTE.—Expenses of Paying Interest. The charges for paying interest in London consist of exchange on remittances, averaging about '37 (13s. 6d.) per cent.; also, in the case of debenture loans, a commission of ½ per cent. on the interest payable, except South Australia, which transacts the business free of charge in the office of the Agent-General; or, in the case of inscribed loans, an annual charge on the amount of debt inscribed for inscription and management. The average annual charge for such inscription, &c., was as follows in the colonies named:—Victoria, £250 per million; New South Wales, £428; Queensland, £457; South Australia, about £100 (business probably transacted by Agent-General); New Zealand, £436.

* Exact rate, £4 11s. 3d. per £100 in this case.

† 5½ per cent.

‡ 3½ per cent.

§ 3½ per cent.

**TABLE XXIV.—FINANCES OF CHIEF LOCAL BODIES OR
CORPORATIONS, 1898.**

(a) MUNICIPALITIES.

Name of Colony.	No.	Area.		Population.		Loans Outstanding.	
		Acres. (000's omitted).	Percentage of whole Colony.	Number. (000's omitted).	Percentage of Total Population.	Government Loans.	Other Loans.
Victoria ..	208	55,896	99·36	1,163	98·98	£ 499,050	£ 3,536,264
New South Wales ..	184	1,769	30	777	57·73	..	2,727,569
Queensland ..	153	427,081	99·96	451	90·40	476,515	(?)
South Australia ..	174	27,190	11·18	(?)	..	(?)	(?)
Tasmania ..	140	7,150	42·62	(?)	..	42,500	469,652
New Zealand ..	182‡	66,361	97·76	703	94·00	789,965	2,686,347
Total ..	1,041	585,037	58·11	..	..	..	..

† Including Government loans.

* Boroughs and counties, but contained within the counties were 274 Town Districts and Road Districts.

CORPORATIONS, 1898—continued.

(a) MUNICIPALITIES—continued.

Name of Colony.	Revenue (exclusive of Loans).				Expenditure.	
	From Government.	Raised by Local Taxation.	From other Sources.	Total.	Ordinary.	From Loans.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	92,328	832,489	17,516	1,100,333	1,133,798	89,241
New South Wales ..	94,570	465,421	160,604	720,595	838,868	..
Queensland	73,859	239,391	73,707	386,957	506,137	(?)
South Australia ..	25,760	132,892	107,476	266,118	272,735	(?)
Tasmania	13,281	89,225	33,196	134,692	147,012	(?)
New Zealand	172,006	618,221	282,234	1,072,461	1,230,199	(C)
Total	471,094	2,377,639	832,728	3,681,456	4,128,749	..

(b) HARBOR AND RIVER TRUSTS QR BOARDS.

Name of Colony.	Number.	Revenue (exclusive of Loans).	Expenditure.		Loans Outstanding.
			Ordinary.	From Loans.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria	1	132,948	137,909	..	2,000,000
Tasmania	7	89,631	33,114	..	44,139
New Zealand	54	409,668	397,415	88,986	3,846,607
Total	62	582,147	568,438	88,986	5,890,646

(c) CITY BOARDS OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

Name of Colony.	Number.	Revenue (exclusive of Loans).	Expenditure.		Loans Outstanding.	
			Ordinary.	From Loans.	Government Loans.	Other Loans.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1	168,553	231,421	439,909	2,359,157	3,893,580
Queensland	1	53,040	55,486	(?)	476,005	..
New Zealand	1	18,891	20,039	..	..	200,000
Total	3	240,484	306,946	..	2,835,162	4,093,580

¹ Including expenditure from loans. — ² Exclusive of £271,535 other receipts (not revenue) consisting of loans, special grants from Government, and subscriptions for ordinary and special work. — ³ Including £93,701 interest paid on account of Government loans.

TABLE XXV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Total Value of—		Value per Head of*—		Exports of Home Produce.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Value.	Value per Head.*	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	16,768,904	15,872,246	14 5 11	13 10 8	11,778,883	10 0 10	74·21
New South Wales	24,458,560	27,648,117	18 6 5	20 14 3	17,727,067	13 5 7	64·12
Queensland ..	6,007,266	10,856,127	12 3 11	22 0 9	10,482,668	21 5 7	96·56
South Australia—							
Proper ..	6,184,805	6,795,774	17 5 6	18 19 7	2,487,009	6 18 11	36·60
N. Territory ..	113,960	182,596	23 4 9	37 4 8	179,823	36 13 4	98·48
Western Australia	5,241,965	4,960,006	30 19 4	29 6 1	4,820,420	28 9 7	97·19
Tasmania ..	1,660,018	1,808,369	9 9 1	10 6 8	1,720,697	9 17 2	95·42
New Zealand ..	8,230,600	10,517,955	11 3 7	14 5 9	10,324,988	14 0 6	98·17
Total ..	68,661,078	78,638,190	15 9 0	17 13 11	59,521,555	13 7 11	75·69

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Total Imports from—			Proportion of Total Exports to—		
	The United Kingdom.†	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	The United Kingdom.†	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Victoria ..	36·95	45·74	17·31	42·46	41·85	15·69
New South Wales	31·67	50·98	17·35	27·98	31·38	40·64
Queensland ..	42·60	45·91	11·49	40·09	57·75	2·16
South Australia—						
Proper ..	31·93	54·14	13·93	33·94	49·03	17·03
N. Territory ..	10·38	59·01	30·61	15·10	76·85	8·05
Western Australia	39·14	52·34	8·52	46·24	49·66	4·10
Tasmania ..	28·21	68·30	3·49	23·93	74·81	1·26
New Zealand ..	62·56	14·08	23·36	78·58	14·03	7·39
Total ..	38·10	45·65	16·25	40·89	38·59	20·52

NOTE.—During the year 1899 the Imports and Exports of the different colonies in the order named were as follow :—£17,962,894 and £18,567,780; £25,594,315 and £28,445,466; £6,764,097 and £11,942,858; £7,016,238 and £8,547,046; £4,473,532 and £6,985,642; £1,769,324 and £2,577,475; £8,739,633 and £11,938,335.

* In calculating these results the mean populations shown in the second last column of Table I. have been used.

† It is believed that the real origin of a considerable proportion of these imports is not the United Kingdom but the Continent of Europe; and in like manner the ultimate destination of a large proportion of the exports to the United Kingdom is probably the same.

INTO AND EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALASIA, 1898.

Class of Articles.	Fit for Immediate Consumption.		Requiring Further Manufacture.		Total.
	Primary Products.	Manufactured Articles.	Primary Products.	Partly Manufactured Articles.	
	£	£	£	£	£
IMPORTS.					
Foods—					
Stimulants .. .. .	..	2,061,452	..	..	2,061,452
Narcotics .. .. .	..	909,066	123,307	..	1,032,373
Tea	1,183,787	..	..	..	1,183,787
Sugar .. .. .	..	920,680	1,459,332	..	2,380,062
Other*	4,192,796	2,599,506	603,424	..	7,395,726
Textile fabrics and dress .. .. .	..	9,310,343	..	3,549,995	12,860,338
Railway materials, &c. .. .. .	..	880,722	..	..	880,722
Metals, minerals, &c. .. .. .	..	5,212,957	150,614	2,366,072	7,729,643
Precious metals .. .. .	..	8,813,064	1,408,398	..	10,221,462
Ceramics .. .. .	..	624,778	..	..	624,778
Heat, light, and energy	708,169	616,101	..	..	1,319,270
Books, &c. .. .. .	..	1,003,343	..	..	1,003,343
Other articles classified	808,792	2,509,583	4,712,533	2,063,223	10,114,131
Total classified	6,843,544	35,461,595	8,467,658	7,999,290	58,763,087
Unclassified articles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,888,991
Grand total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	68,651,078

EXPORTS.					
Foods—					
Wine .. .. .	..	153,926	..	..	153,926
Narcotics .. .. .	..	195,633	10,275	..	205,908
Sugar .. .. .	..	1,443,659	361,786	..	1,805,445
Other*	5,799,171	2,650,571	700,197	..	9,149,939
Textile fabrics and dress .. .. .	..	923,400	..	185,186	1,108,586
Precious metals .. .. .	..	22,714,842	3,409,164	..	26,124,006
Wool, hides and skins, tallow, leather .. .. .	..	..	26,427,001	799,866	27,226,867
Shells and kauri gum .. .. .	..	..	242,428	..	242,428
Other articles classified	1,622,058	312,413	1,573,136	59,119	3,566,726
Total classified	7,421,229	28,394,444	32,723,937	1,044,171	69,583,831
Unclassified articles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,062,359
Grand total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	78,646,190

NOTE.—For details for each colony, see original tables of "Australasian Statistics, 1898"

* Principal kinds only.

TABLE XXVII.—SHIPPING,* 1898.

Name of Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards and Outwards.			
					Steam only.		Steam and Sailing.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ..	2,008	2,472,745	2,043	2,483,992	3,567	4,586,060	4,061	4,966,737
New South Wales	3,316	3,464,867	3,263	3,455,061	5,196	5,585,223	6,579	6,919,923
Queensland ..	615	602,006	593	596,313	†	†	1,213	1,196,319
South Australia—								
Proper ..	1,063	1,722,353	1,083	1,760,167	1,803	3,178,480	2,151	3,482,525
N. Territory ..	72	92,560	74	92,441	†	†	146	185,001
Western Australia	633	1,199,894	631	1,189,732	1,016	2,201,963	1,264	2,389,626
Tasmania ..	739	574,964	736	584,029	1,279	698,474	1,525	1,153,963
New Zealand ..	620	765,255	622	765,793	707	1,262,765	1,242	1,531,043
Total ..	9,071	10,894,649	9,100	10,927,528	13,568†	17,512,965‡	18,171	21,822,177

* Exclusive of coastal trade.

† No separate returns.

‡ Totals incomplete.

TABLE XXVIII.—SHIPPING* TO AND FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES
1898.

Name of Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered—				Tonnage of Vessels Cleared—			
	From United Kingdom.	From Australasian Colonies.	From Other Countries.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To Australasian Colonies.	To Other Countries.	Total.
Victoria ..	403,478	1,699,194	370,073	2,472,745	353,502	1,879,654	250,836	2,483,992
New South Wales	441,320	2,265,992	757,555	3,464,867	389,433	1,942,774	1,122,854	3,455,061
Queensland ..	95,702	400,741	105,563	602,006	100,975	404,892	90,446	596,313
South Australia—								
Proper ..	339,024	1,073,778	309,556	1,722,358	268,956	1,318,117	173,094	1,760,167
N. Territory ..	..	46,432	46,128	92,560	..	92,045	396	92,441
Western Australia	237,392	737,409	225,093	1,199,894	294,044	686,045	209,643	1,189,732
Tasmania ..	111,567	442,947	20,550	574,964	38,152	542,597	2,980	584,029
New Zealand ..	202,475	396,355	166,425	765,255	252,449	896,038	118,306	765,793
Total ..	1,880,958	7,062,748	2,000,943	10,894,649	1,697,511	7,261,462	1,968,555	10,927,528

* Exclusive of coastal trade.

TABLE XXIX.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1897-8.

PARTIAL.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1897-8.									
Name of Colony.	Length in Miles.			Rolling-stock.		Traffic.			Tons of Goods and Live Stock Carried.
	At End of Year.	Open.	Being Constructed.	Average Extent Open.	Locomotives.	Vehicles of All Kinds.	Train Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.*	
Victoria ..	3,113 ¹	304	3,108	517	10,232	9,239,657	43,080,749	2,408,665 ²	
New South Wales ..	2,691	784	2,650	494	11,520	8,340,338	23,233,206	4,630,564	
Queensland ..	2,636	183	2,536	310	5,194	5,007,370	5,882,112	1,323,782 ²	
South Australia—Proper ..	1,724	..	1,724	332	6,597	3,715,748	6,050,189	1,189,095	
N. Territory ..	146	..	145	6	141	30,004	3,126	2,678	
Western Australia †	992	357	974	186	4,767	3,613,874	5,660,444	1,203,911	
Tasmania ..	438	..	438	66	1,373	761,309	617,643	235,096	
New Zealand ..	2,055	..	2,043	273	9,518	3,666,483 ²	7,572,288	2,516,367	
Total ..	13,795	599	13,677	2,184	49,342	34,374,783	92,118,757	13,612,158	

Name of Colony.	Capital Cost of Lines Open for Traffic.	Gross Receipts.	Revenue Account. \$
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Name of Colony.	Capital Cost of Lines Open for Traffic at End of Year. †	Gross Receipts. †				Working Expenses.		Net Receipts.	
		Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.
Victoria ..	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	33,593,205	1,203,316	1,283,335	61,745	2,608,396	1,646,054	63.09	962,342	2.50
Queensland ..	37,719,402	1,090,050	1,892,821	34,268	3,023,748	1,614,005 ²	53.34	1,412,143	3.76
South Australia—Proper ..	18,066,286	358,185	810,436	47,140	1,215,811	696,066	56.43	529,745	3.00
N. Territory ..	12,764,106	291,411	684,048	28,469	983,928	603,474	61.33	380,454	3.00
Western Australia	1,156,152	3,566	8,570	1,998	14,124	20,268	143.50	—6,144	—58
Tasmania ..	5,047,261	404,275	561,278	54,129 ²	1,019,677	788,318	77.11	233,359	4.96
New Zealand ..	3,585,040	75,273	81,538	21,309	178,180	141,179	79.23	37,001	1.04
Total ..	15,998,903	494,392	687,690	44,116	1,376,008	857,191	62.30	518,817	3.29
	132,914,354	3,969,977	6,140,161	293,234	10,423,372	6,355,155	60.07	4,068,217	3.09

(For references see next page.)

General Averages.

Name of Colony.	Miles Open. per 1,000 Inhabi- tants.	Train Miles run per Head of Popu- lation.	Rolling-stock per 100 Miles Open.		Traffic per Mile Open.		Per Train Mile.		Average Capital Cost Per Mile Open.
			Loco- motives.	Other Vehicles.	Passengers.	Tons of Goods.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	
Victoria ..	2.85	7.86	16.61	329	13,842	774	d. 67.77	d. 42.76	£ 12,397
New South Wales	2.02	6.30	18.36	428	8,634	1,721	£7.10	46.46	14,017
Queensland ..	5.35	10.33	11.76	197	2,231	502	58.27	32.88	6,850
South Australia— Proper ..	4.82	10.37	19.26	383	3,509	690	63.55	38.98	7,404
N. Territory ..	29.77	6.22	4.11	97	21	18	112.97	162.12	7,912
Western Australia	5.86	22.32	18.75	481	5,715	1,214	67.73	52.22	5,068
Tasmania ..	2.51	4.43	15.07	313	1,410	537	56.18	44.50	8,185
New Zealand ..	2.79	5.03	13.28	463	3,685	1,225	90.07	56.11	7,783
Total ..	3.10	7.79	15.53	358	6,678	979	72.77	44.38	9,635

NOTE.—The gauges of the respective colonies are as follow :—5ft. 3in. throughout Victoria, and also for 496 miles in South Australia Proper; 4ft. 8½in. throughout New South Wales, whilst all the remaining lines in Australasia are 3ft. 6in. gauge, excepting 15 miles of 2-ft. gauge in Tasmania. The figures for Tasmania relate to the calendar year 1898, and those for New Zealand to the year ended 31st March, 1898. In other cases the figures relate to the year ended 30th June, 1898.

* In comparing the railway traffic in Victoria and New South Wales the large metropolitan tramway traffic, as well as the steam-boat traffic in the latter colony, must also be taken into account; and it must also be borne in mind that in New South Wales the trams, being under State control, run only to districts and places not served by railways, and do not, therefore, enter into competition with the latter; whereas in Victoria the metropolitan trams, belonging as they do to a private company, enter into competition with the State railways in nearly all directions.

† Exclusive of Cossack to Roebourne Tramway, 8 miles long, constructed at a cost of £21,767; its gross earnings in 1896-7 were £3,686, and working expenses £2,491, resulting in a net profit (without allowing for interest on capital) of £1,195. In 1897-8 the net receipts were £125.

‡ The amounts included in these columns generally represent the actual expenditure on construction, irrespective of the cost of floating loans, and without regard to the deficiencies below or premiums received above the nominal amount of loans for railway purposes as contracted by the different colonies, except South Australia, which includes on this account £483,623, also interest paid during construction, £56,035. The capital cost includes contributions from the general revenue as follow :—In Victoria, £2,803,740; New South Wales, about £2,300,000; South Australia, £476,222; Western Australia, about £210,000. In regard to the relative cost of constructing the lines in the different colonies, it should be borne in mind that a much larger proportion of double lines exist in Victoria than in any other colony.

§ Including the traffic of 17 miles in Victoria and 7½ miles in Tasmania worked by Government for a shire council and a private company respectively.

|| In South Australia over £394,784 of the amount shown was derived from the line to Broken Hill, N.S.W.

¹ Exclusive of 16½ miles dismantled in the previous year, but capital cost still included.

² Each consignment of goods is reckoned as a unit.

³ Exclusive of live stock.

⁴ Exclusive of 1,125,209 miles ballasting and shunting. It is probable, however, that this item is also excluded in the other colonies.

⁵ Including annual instalment of £75,000 towards the redemption of a loan of £1,000,000 for the reconstruction and improvement of rolling-stock and permanent way.

⁶ Chiefly Wharfage and Jetty dues.

TABLE XXIXA.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1898-9.

Name of Colony.	Length Open.	Capital Cost of Lines Open at end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Mean Capital Cost.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	3,127	38,974,410	2,873,729*	1,797,728*	1,076,008*	2.77
New South Wales	2,707	37,992,376	3,145,273	1,690,442	1,454,531	3.87
Queensland	2,746	18,670,208	1,373,475	784,811	588,664	3.21
South Australia Proper ..	1,724	12,886,359	1,058,397	617,380	441,017	3.44
„ Northern Territory	146	1,155,648	14,758	17,375	-2,617†	-23†
Western Australia	1,355	6,427,370	663,220	712,329	-49,109†	-86†
New Zealand	2,090	16,404,076	1,469,665	929,737	539,928	3.33

* Including amounts for Dookie and Katamatite Tramway (17 miles—not included in length open). The working expenses included the charge for pensions, &c.

† The minus sign (-) indicates excess of expenses over receipts.

TABLE XXX.—PRIVATE RAILWAYS, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Miles Open.		Capital Cost.	Revenue Account.				Train Mileage.
	At end of Year.	Average.		Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.		
						Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.	
			£	£	£	£		
New South Wales ..	84½*	84½	564,113	144,934†	53,121†	91,813†	16.28	215,045
South Australia Proper	20	20	160,497	24,066	12,913	11,153	6.95	140,421
Western Australia ..	495	495	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Tasmania	71	71	406,571	48,930	24,508	24,422	6.01	105,464
New Zealand ..	167	167	1,527,665‡	106,823‡	59,810‡	47,013‡	3.08	(?)
Grand Total ..	837½	837½	2,658,846§	324,253§	149,852§	174,401§	6.56§	460,980||

NOTE.—There were no private railways in Victoria or Queensland.

* Exclusive of about 200 miles of coal lines.

† Exclusive of the amounts for two short lines less than 4 miles in length.

‡ Exclusive of the amounts for the Kaitangata Company's line, 4 miles in length.

§ Exclusive of Western Australia.

|| Exclusive of Western Australia and New Zealand.

¶ No information available.

TABLE XXXI.—TRAMWAYS, 1897-8.

Name of Colony.	Lines Open.					Capital Cost.	Revenue Account.			
	Cable.	Steam.	Electric.	Horse.	Total.		Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	
									Amount.	Percentage of Mean Capital Cost.
<i>Government Lines.</i>						£	£	£	£	
New South Wales	4	54	8	..	66	1,478,251	313,871	259,141	54,730	3.73
Western Australia	..	..	..	8	8	21,767	2,748	2,623	125	.57
Total	4	54	8	8	74	1,500,018	316,619	261,764	54,855	3.69
<i>Private Lines.</i>										
Victoria	44	..	..	4	48	1,705,794	370,477	..	..	..
New South Wales	..	7	..	..	7	(?)	(?)	..	..	..
Queensland	..	..	15	..	15†	30,300	(?)	..	..	..
Tasmania	..	2	9	..	{ 2	90,000	12,206*	..	..	..
						1,760	(?)	..	..	..
Total	44	9	24	4	81	(?)	(?)	..	..	..
Grand Total	48	63	32	12	155	(?)	(?)	..	..	..

NOTE.—There were no State tramways in any of the other colonies, and no private tramways in South Australia, Western Australia, or New Zealand. In New South Wales, the estimated number of passengers carried on Government lines was 26,937,000, and in Victoria on private lines, 36,245,280 passengers. The Victorian tramways were constructed by a Municipal Trust, but are leased to a company for a term of years, after which the lines revert to the Trust.

* Figures for 1897.

† Embracing 25 miles of track.

TABLE XXXII.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Number of Post Offices on 31st December.	Number (000's omitted).			Per Head of Population.		
		Letters and Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Packets and Parcels.	Letters and Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Packets and Parcels.
Victoria	1,581†	66,191,*	26,390,	10,751,	57*	22	9
New South Wales	2,008	76,982,	42,571,	17,094,	58	33	13
Queensland	1,116	19,724,	11,647,	5,369,	40	24	11
South Australia	693	13,392,	8,808,	1,502,	53	24	4
Western Australia	171	13,430,	7,390,	3,262,	79	44	19
Tasmania	344	9,397,	5,575,	1,478,	54	32	8
New Zealand	1,561	37,135,	15,096,	16,823,	50	21	23
Total	7,564	242,251,*	117,472,	56,279,	55*	26	13

NOTE.—The numbers given for letters, newspapers, and parcels represent those posted in the colony (counted once) added to those received from abroad.

* Revised and corrected by Postal Department since last publication.

† There are also 17 receiving offices, 15 travelling offices, and 836 letter-boxes.

Name of Colony.	Telegraphs.						Telephones and Private Wires.						
	Miles open on 31st December (exclusive of Telephones).*						Number of Telegrams.	Number of Public Exchanges.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Connections at end of the Year.			
	Postal Department.		Railway Department.		Cable.	Telegraph Stations at end of Year.							
	Line.	Wire.	Line.	Wire.									
Victoria . . .	3,841	9,455	2,758	5,274	..	782	2,204,407	13	11,232 ¹	3,630			
New South Wales ..	13,242	35,637	2,091	5,000	..	916	2,806,570 ²	33 ³	4	8,028			
Queensland ..	10,088	18,565	..	..	58	422	1,334,846	8	1,334	1,516	
South Australia ..	5,514	11,785	242	2,403	37	1,880	783,973 ⁵	8	3,073	1,141			
Western Australia ..	5,886	8,650	..	..	..	147	1,178,928	10	2,099 ¹	1,915
Tasmania ..	1,523	2,485	803	2,485	428	168	571,364	4	705	800			
New Zealand † ..	6,736	18,746	507	977	242	878	8,017,034	31	5,803	6,203			
Total ..	46,830	105,323	7,006	16,144	765	5,193	11,757,122	107	24,246	24,193			

NOTE.—The telegrams refer to those transmitted and received (each telegram being counted only once). Nearly 9,000,000 of the telegrams were inland, 2,800,000 intercolonial, and about 175,000 cablegrams.

* Telephone wire is included in the case of New South Wales.

† Figures in this case are for the year ended 31st March, 1899.

¹ Excluding wire used solely for railway purposes, viz, 1,193 miles in Victoria and 1,857 Western Australia.

² Including messages *in transitu*, 134,672.

³ In addition there were 35 bureaux for the use of the public.

⁴ Included with telegraph wire.

⁵ Including messages *in transitu*, 173,968; but excluding about 100,000 International Cablegrams transmitted on behalf of other colonies.

⁶ Including 320 connexions at Government Departments.

TABLE XXXIV.—MONEY ORDERS, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Money Orders.				Postal Notes Issued.	
	Number.		Amount.		Number.	Amount.
	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.		
			£	£		£
Victoria ..	216,165	304,783	678,616	1,064,180	1,142,999	453,881
New South Wales ..	407,161	410,772	1,371,727	1,432,373	1,158,010	424,423
Queensland ..	130,309	87,601	478,061	367,920	248,612	95,524
South Australia ..	82,187	86,606	237,590	307,858	259,627	87,587
Western Australia ..	231,357	80,784	888,389	330,597	23,499	6,296
Tasmania ..	121,738	223,121	244,971	330,229	50,353	15,580
New Zealand ..	318,870	229,720	1,029,241	880,063	431,449	139,957
Total ..	1,507,317	1,428,387	4,928,595	4,703,210	3,314,549	1,223,198

**TABLE XXXV.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT
POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS, 1898.**

Revenue.								
Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	Vic-toria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.	Total Australasia.
Revenue.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Postage, &c.—								
Ordinary	375,499	474,519	148,224	120,568	86,678	68,101	282,212	1,555,901
O.H.M.S.	(*25,000)	30,498	27,000	5,741	7,699	(*17,157)†	(*70,730)	70,938
Money Orders and Postal Notes ..	19,911	25,162	6,983	5,651	13,064	3,726	18,364	92,751
Telegrams—								
Ordinary	97,565	147,432	75,962	96,413	77,926	17,002	106,576	617,876
O.H.M.S.	(*5,421)	14,475	(*12,765)	2,526	11,878	(*4,967)	(*25,500)	28,579
Telephones and Private Wires—								
Ordinary	37,200	45,181	8,896	15,028	16,390	3,838	39,718	177,757
O.H.M.S.	1,192	5,521	..	2,687	11,600	(*1,007)		
Total credited ..	531,367	742,794	267,065	248,614	215,725	92,667	445,770	2,544,002
Total earned ..	566,588a	742,794	279,830	248,614	215,725	115,698	542,000	2,711,249

Expenditure.‡								
Working Expenses and Maintenance.								
Salaries and Allowances to Officers ..	315,772	391,976	141,062	116,768	177,505	34,831	225,367	1,403,270
Conveyance of Mails by—								
(a) Contract								
Packets	33,407	43,967	20,882	11,577	11,053	26,292	50,707	606,482
(b) Non-contract Vessels ..	4,628	7,740	4,476	2,062	843			
(c) Railway	58,535	69,733	40,000	15,822	46,388	17,068	35,791	
(d) Road	36,591	87,973	49,490	21,467				
Cable Subsidies and Guarantees ..	14,102	16,663	2,507	4,363	1,525	2,060	1,428	42,648
Printing, Stamps, Books, Forms, &c. ..	5,190	12,299	..	5,368	2,742	..	159,836	324,163
Clothing, Stores, Fuel, Light, and Water ..	12,282	6,086	5,193	7,441	6,006	..		
Rates Paid to Municipalities, &c. ..	..	2,545	..	..	..	..	6,020	
Rent§ .. ..	..	..	1,291	410	587	..		
Maintenance of Buildings, Furniture, &c. ..	2,306	2,947	8,633	1,145	..	6,020		
Maintenance of Telegraph and Telephone Lines, Instruments, &c. ..	1,879	79,896	23,091	11,846	13,114			
Other (if any) ..	16,714				9,848				8,373
	-9,008b		17,156			4,046		
Total	491,398	721,734	313,771	208,107	267,108	73,248	390,197	2,465,563

* Estimated value—not counted as revenue. In the case of Telegrams O.H.M.S. in Queensland, it is stated that if work done for the meteorological service, free shipping, savings bank, &c., were also taken into account, the amount would be increased from £12,765 to £64,215; but this probably also applies to the other colonies.

† Approximate.

‡ Including expenditure by other Government Departments on account of Postal Department.

§ The item "rent" has evidently not been taken into account in most of the colonies.

|| Including £15,300 for maintenance of telegraph lines.

a Including also £4,800 for services rendered to Treasury and other Departments.

b Debit.

**TABLE XXXVI.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF STATE POST AND
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS IN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.—
SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS.**

Colony.	Revenue earned (i.e., inclusive of Unpaid O.H.M.S. Letters, &c.)				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	553,974	536,346	543,060	560,299	566,588
New South Wales	600,665	633,374	695,626	697,676	742,794
Queensland	224,690	243,412	249,613	257,592	279,830
South Australia	207,874	228,612	259,980	257,696	248,614
Western Australia	60,940	112,434	186,586	221,572	215,725
Total Australia	1,648,158	1,758,578	1,935,465	1,994,834	2,063,551
Tasmania	75,594	77,256	94,433	98,456	115,698
Total Six Colonies	1,723,752	1,830,834	2,029,898	2,093,290	2,169,249

Colony.	Working Expenses.				
Victoria	582,523	531,259	503,581	494,257	491,308
New South Wales	784,180	778,680	755,332	722,793	721,734
Queensland	206,251	295,065	300,479	312,276	313,771
South Australia	190,643	194,849	197,766	204,174	208,107
Western Australia	77,459	118,298	222,421	261,328	267,108
Total Australia	1,931,056	1,918,151	1,979,579	1,994,828	2,002,118
Tasmania	71,767	62,421	61,689	65,268	73,248
Total Six Colonies	2,002,823	1,980,572	2,041,268	2,060,096	2,075,366

**TABLE XXXVII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF
ALIENATION, 1898.**

During the Year 1898.							
Name of Colony.	Area of Colony in Acres. (000's omitted).	Sold by Auction, Private Contract, &c.			Selected under System of Deferred Pay- ments.	Granted without Purchase.	Total Extent Wholly or Conditionally Alienated.
		Area.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Average Price per Acre.			
		acres.	£	£ s. d.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria	56,246	3,990	16,348	4 1 11	61,329	154	65,473
New South Wales	197,872	53,067	119,183	2 4 11	759,785	17,119	829,971
Queensland	427,603	92,816	57,276	0 12 4	360,061	401	453,267
South Australia—							
Proper	243,075	28,567	28,503	0 19 11	..	90	28,657
Northern Territory	335,117	6	117	19 10 0	..	..	6
Western Australia	621,589	13,669	54,887	4 0 4	440,626	225	454,550
Tasmania	16,890	558	26,677	47 16 2	20,071	..	20,629
New Zealand ²	66,861	87,430	26,979	0 14 5	13	438,257	475,700
Total	1,968,303	230,102	329,970	1 8 8	1,641,875	456,246	2,328,223

* These areas do not exactly agree with those officially furnished in some cases. See foot-note (1) to Table I., ante.

¹ The system has been discarded in South Australia and New Zealand.

TABLE XXXVII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1898—*continued*.

Name of Colony.	At the End of 1893.—Extent (000's omitted)—					
	Alienated in Fee simple.		In Process of Alienation under System of Deferred Payments.	Under Licence or Lease.		Unoccupied or reserved for Public Purposes.
	Sold.	Granted without Purchase.		Perpetual Leases.	All other Kinds.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria ..	18,422,	79,	4,675,	117,	13,223,	19,730,
New South Wales ..	24,675,	406,	21,307,	..	127,610,	23,874,
Queensland ..	12,974,	70,	2,034,	..	237,952,	174,633,
South Australia—						
Proper	7,253,	122,	680,	4,577,	71,933,	156,210,
Northern Territory	473,	..	..	..	89,041,	245,603,
Western Australia ..	6,244,	..	2,910,	..	91,134,	524,301,
Tasmania ..	4,778,	..	..	..	1,236,	1,000,
New Zealand †	14,761,	7,823, *	307,	1,385, *	12,676,	29,900, *
Total ..	59,540,	8,500,	31,913,	6,379,	644,805,	1,187,126,

* Probably included with area "Sold."

† These figures relate partly to lands in respect to which Crown Grants have been issued either to the original Maori possessors, or to Europeans or Maoris who have purchased from them, under certain Native Land Acts. Lands reserved for various public purposes are also included, which is not the case in other colonies.

* Consisting of 443,551 acres under perpetual lease, and 941,032 acres under leases in perpetuity.

* Of this extent, about 14,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them.

TABLE XXXVIII.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Number of State Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Gross Enrolment.	Average Attendance.		
				Total.	Number to each Teacher.	Percentage of Scholars on the Rolls.
Victoria ..	1,877	4,618	238,357	134,976	29	56.63
New South Wales ..	2,602	4,759	258,592	141,723	30	54.81
Queensland ..	833	1,887	99,097	58,296	31	58.83
South Australia ..	670	1,253	67,613	39,102	31	57.53
Western Australia ..	167	301	14,424	10,915	28	75.67
Tasmania ..	292	548	22,517	12,015	22	53.38
New Zealand †	1,624	3,664	172,525	110,256	30	63.91
Total ..	8,065	17,120	873,125	507,283	29	58.10

Name of Colony.	Estimated Net Enrolment (Distinct Children).	Cost of Instruction and Administration.				
		Contributed by—		Total.	Per Head of Mean Population.	Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.
		State.*	Parents, &c., in Fees.			
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	212,164	591,722	4,822 ²	596,544	0 10 2	4 8 5
New South Wales ..	227,561	551,775	73,093	624,868	0 9 4	4 8 2
Queensland	88,691	211,801	..	211,801	0 8 7	3 12 8
South Australia ..	61,763	135,041	1,499	136,540	0 7 6	3 9 10
Western Australia ..	11,000	51,079	4,516	55,595	0 6 7	5 1 10
Tasmania	17,136	31,822	10,210	42,032	0 4 10	3 10 0
New Zealand † ..	150,000	439,682	6,313 ³	445,995	0 12 1	4 0 11
Total	763,315	2,012,922	100,453	2,113,375	0 9 6	4 3 4

* Portions of the amounts in this column are derived from Education Reserves, &c., viz., £6,904 in South Australia, and £38,024 in New Zealand.

† Exclusive of Maori schools.

¹ Exclusive of 191 sewing mistresses.

² For extra subjects.

³ Inclusive of amounts raised locally.

TABLE XXXIX.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1898.

Colony.	Schools.	Teachers.	Gross Enrolment.	Contributions by State.
Victoria	945	2,440	43,926	£ ..
New South Wales ..	956	3,269	58,179	..
Queensland	181	598	13,163	10,000
South Australia ..	238	752	12,049	..
Western Australia ..	87	257	5,651	..
Tasmania	246	•	9,973	..
New Zealand	294	779	14,782	..
Total	2,947	..	157,723	10,000

* Information not collected

TABLE XL.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1898-9.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

Name of Colony.	Total Area.			
	Under Crops.		Under Cultivation.	
	Acres.	Per Head of Population.	Acres.	Per Head of Population.
Victoria	3,210,445	2.73	3,877,922	3.30
New South Wales	2,206,500	1.64	2,565,329	1.90
Queensland	363,254	.73	421,830	.85
South Australia	2,211,814	6.09	2,967,370	8.18
Western Australia	171,777	1.02	215,960	1.29
Tasmania	258,542	1.46	532,267	3.00
New Zealand*	1,964,022	2.64	2,015,186	2.71
Total	10,386,354	2.32	12,585,864	2.81

* In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 10,036,549 acres—of which about one-half had been, and the other half had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor is it included in the total area under tillage, as in the majority of the other colonies. In Victoria, in like manner, there are large tracts of land under permanent artificial grasses which are not included; it is only returned for holdings on which other cultivation also exists.

TABLE XLI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1898-9.—AREA AND PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Name of Colony.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other* Cereals.	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage.	Other Tillage.
Area In Acres.										
Victoria	2,154,163	266,159	47,860	10,647	13,246	41,252	565,345	27,568	169,962	581,721
N.S.W.	1,319,603	19,874	4,459	193,296	3,379	27,978	461,784	8,078	429,136	87,852
Q'land.	46,219	271	2,944	102,835	1,162	7,961	35,263	2,020	39,523	183,632
S.A.	1,788,770	25,323	16,962	..	3,491	6,653	316,413	19,159	31,097	759,002
W.A.	75,032	3,073	2,186	110	700	1,675	79,223	2,961	3,154	47,946
Tasmania	85,287	59,509	5,693	..	11,120	20,241	49,277	..	240,771	60,369
N.Z.	399,034	417,320	45,671	18,539	11,904	38,004	75,620	357	431,917	576,230
Total	5,368,008	792,029	126,774	325,417	45,002	144,364	1,582,925	60,143	1,345,560	2,296,542

Name of Colony.	Produce.							
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other* Cereals.	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Wine.
	bushels.†	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	gallons
Victoria	19,581,804	5,523,419	1,112,567	587,064	237,361	161,142	723,299	1,882,209
New South Wales	9,236,216	278,007	64,094	8,064,842	56,599	61,990	334,237	945,232
Queensland	607,012	4,047	34,965	2,252,481	42,007	16,413	70,235	134,354
South Australia	8,778,900	304,002	234,135	..	51,151	14,445	258,518	1,060,772
Western Australia	870,909	55,854	25,296	1,365	7,736	5,096	77,297	113,799
Tasmania	2,303,512	2,271,070	184,225	..	237,066	88,100	52,448	..
New Zealand	13,073,416	16,511,388	1,677,908	813,379	340,993	298,561	151,240	..
Total	64,501,269	24,947,787	3,337,089	9,719,131	973,503	646,325	1,697,324	4,056,346

* Chiefly beans and peas.

† See footnote (*) to previous Table.

‡ In 1899-1900 the wheat crop was as follows for the colonies named:—Victoria, 15,237,943 bushels; New South Wales, 13,804,166; Queensland, 614,414; South Australia, 8,453,135; Western Australia, 967,329; Tasmania, 1,101,303; New Zealand 8,561,896 bushels.

§ Estimated.

TABLE XLI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1898-9.—AREA AND PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—continued.

Name of Colony.	Average per Acre.							
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other* Cereals.	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Wine.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	gallons.
Victoria ..	9.09	20.75	23.25	55.14	17.92	3.91	1.23	68.28
New South Wales ..	7.04	13.99	14.37	31.33	16.75	2.21	.72	104.63
Queensland ..	13.13	14.93	11.84	21.90	36.15	2.06	1.99	66.50
South Australia ..	4.90	11.77	13.80	..	14.65	2.17	.82	56.41
Western Australia ..	11.61	18.18	13.40	12.40	11.04	3.40	.98	38.43
Tasmania ..	27.01	38.16	32.36	..	21.37	4.35	1.67	..
New Zealand ..	32.76	39.56	36.74	43.88	28.65	7.73	2.00†	..
Total ..	9.30	31.50	26.53	29.87	21.63	4.48	1.07	67.45

NOTE.—Land in fallow is not included in New South Wales; and land under permanent artificial grasses is not included in New Zealand. See also Note (*) to preceding Table.

* Chiefly beans and pease.

† Estimated.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS (INCLUDED IN "OTHER TILLAGE").

a.—Area in Acres.

Name of Colony.	Root Crops.					Sugar Cane.		Oranges.		Grass Seeds.	Market Gardens.	Other Gardens and Orchards.
	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, and Parsnips.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Hops.	Total.	Productive.	Total.	Productive.		
Vic. ..	..	1,008	2,122	4,472	78	817	..	..	583	..	2,220	9,073
N.S.W. ..	519	68	..	331	1,405	..	24,759	14,578	14,389	10,487	..	7,028
Q. A. ..	..	..	..	..	617	..	111,012	82,391	2,272	(?)	..	3,501
S.A. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,422	(?)	..	22,390
W.A. ..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	424	141	..	1,437
Tas. ..	4,857	1,540	194	151	..	533	..	..	..	4,750	..	12,277
N.Z. ..	..	..	..	..	..	947	..	..	..	118,878	3,433	36,118

b.—Produce.

										Bees.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	tons of Sugar.	cwt.	bushels	Honey. lbs.	Wax. lbs.
Vic. ..	..	9,701	14,926	17,308	190	6,849	..	7,706	23,068	881,121	22,213
N.S.W. ..	2,456	292	..	1,019	12,706	..	23,658	199,980	..	2,974,890	52,904
Q. ..	..	..	..	..	3,276	..	163,734	38,966	..	862,415	..
S.A. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,829	..	886,084	(?)
W.A. ..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	(?)	..	47,487	3,206
Tas. ..	59658	29,758	2,708	746	..	5,371	..	..	109,628	..	..
N.Z. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158,020	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS—continued.

Crops peculiar to individual colonies—

Victoria—	Area (Acres).	Produce.
Sugar-beet	.. 1,677	348 tons
Flax ..	.. 72 { Fibre 60 cwt. Seed 260 "	
Fruits gathered for sale—		
Apples ..	.. 189,265 cwt.	
Pears ..	.. 47,634 "	
Quinces ..	.. 25,630 "	
Plums ..	.. 49,788 "	
Cherries ..	.. 38,096 "	
Peaches ..	.. 58,992 "	
Apricots ..	.. 70,433 "	
Lemons ..	.. 15,456 "	
Figs ..	.. 7,267 "	
Raspberries ..	.. 9,892 "	
Strawberries ..	.. 1,889 "	
Gooseberries ..	.. 6,541 "	
Olives ..	.. 596 "	
Currants (red, white, black)	.. 845 "	
Melons ..	.. 29,701 "	
Rhubarb ..	.. 65,453 doz. bundles	
Tomatoes ..	.. 16,775 cwt.	
Almonds ..	.. 67,164 lbs.	
Walnuts ..	.. 17,694 "	
Dried Fruits produced—		
Apples ..	.. 6,229 lbs.	
Prunes ..	.. 8,026 "	
Peaches ..	.. 59,222 "	
Apricots ..	.. 275,026 "	
Figs ..	.. 39,175 "	
Raisins ..	.. 17,979 cwt.	
Currants ..	.. 1,034 "	

New South Wales—Area (Acres). Produce.

Pumpkins and melons 5,217 .. 17,944 tons

Queensland—

Arrowroot ..	.. 455 tubers, 6,116 tons
Coffee ..	.. 432 .. 56,552 lbs
Cotton ..	.. 1 .. 60 "
Sweet potatoes ..	.. 3,696 .. 20,069 "
Fruit—	
Bananas ..	.. 5,264 46,547,090 doz.
Pineapples ..	.. 1,130 .. 462,752 "

South Australia—

Almond trees, No. 130,801	.. 1,325 cwt.
Olive " " 57,337	.. oil, 3,190 gal
Lemon " " 63,654	.. 6,860 cases
Raisins " "	.. 6,190 cwt.
Currants (Dried) ..	.. 1,133 "

Western Australia—

Other root crops .. 128 .. 457 tons

Tasmania—

Flax ..	.. 35 .. 18,910 lbs.
Fruit—	
Apples ..	.. 8,373 .. 363,915 bush.
Pears ..	.. 1,255 .. 33,738 "

New Zealand—

Linseed .. 469 .. —

TABLE XLII.—LIVE STOCK, 1898-9.

*. The Live Stock Statistics are collected in most of the colonies simultaneously with the Agricultural Statistics in the months of February and March.

Name of Colony.	Number of—				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Total all kinds.		
Victoria ..	431,547*	399,617	1,833,900*	12,300,000	337,588*
New South Wales ..	491,553	416,053	2,029,516	41,241,004	247,061
Queensland ..	480,469	†	5,571,292	17,552,608	127,081
South Australia Proper	161,774	76,709	260,343	5,012,620	60,132
Do. Northern Territory	15,406	971	353,551	64,076	1,710
Western Australia ..	62,442	21,141	245,907	2,244,880	39,284
Tasmania ..	29,797	37,825	148,558	1,493,638	45,274
New Zealand ..	258,115	333,536	1,203,024	19,348,506	193,512
Total ..	1,931,103	..	11,646,091	99,257,332	1,051,642

* Figures for 1895, except in the case of dairy cows, which have been returned, and sheep which have been roughly estimated.

† Dairy cows included with total.

Name of Colony.	Number of—											
	Horses.			Cattle.				Sheep.			Pigs.	
				Dairy Cows.		Total all kinds.						
	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.		Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	
Victoria*	4.91	37	4.55	34	20.87	156	140	1,046	8.84	29		
New South Wales	1.59	37	1.35	31	6.56	151	133	3,063	80	13		
Queensland .. ..	.72	96	?	?	8.34	1,113	28	3,521	19	25	
South Australia Proper ..	.43	45	.20	21	.60	72	13	1,382	.16	17		
Do. Northern Territory ..	.03	314	..	20	.68	7,211	1	1,307	..	35		
Western Australia ..	.06	37	.02	13	.25	146	2.3	1,335	.04	23		
Tasmania	1.13	17	1.43	21	5.63	84	57	842	1.71	26		
New Zealand	2.47	35	3.19	45	11.52	162	185	2,602	1.85	26		
Total .. ..	.68	43	?	?	3.79	260	33	2,217	.34	23	

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

TABLE XLIII.—WOOL PRODUCTION, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Total Greasy, Washed, and Scoured.	Equivalent in Grease.	Total.	Average per Head of Population.
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	68,909,968	75,892,783	2,329,193	1 19 9
New South Wales ..	249,788,303	271,864,300	8,396,062	6 5 10
Queensland	87,078,960	102,163,690	3,027,946	6 3 0
South Australia Proper ..	33,322,132	34,886,397	908,702	2 10 9
Do. Northern Territory ..	517,460	517,460	14,275	2 18 3
Western Australia ..	10,124,306	10,420,344	287,731	1 14 0
Tasmania	8,426,976	8,426,976	278,735	1 11 11
New Zealand	153,140,716	174,432,927	4,786,686	6 10 0
Total	611,310,821	678,604,877	20,029,330	4 10 2

NOTE.—Net export of wool in 1899:—Victoria, 58,810,469 lbs., valued at £3,350,351; New South Wales, 205,333,794 lbs., valued at £10,149,563; Queensland, 70,822,751 lbs., valued at £3,379,179; South Australia, 85,068,093 lbs., valued at £1,496,462; Western Australia, 9,948,417 lbs., valued at £423,296; Tasmania, 8,584,140 lbs., valued at £357,065; and New Zealand, 147,159,391 lbs., valued at £4,324,171.

TABLE XLIV.—CHILLED OR FROZEN MEAT EXPORTED, 1898.

(Less Imports from other Colonies.)

Name of Colony.	Beef.		Mutton.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	centals.	£	centals.	£
Victoria	7,983	9,757	83,618	77,757
New South Wales ..	68,024	45,541	538,210	294,784
Queensland	573,845	660,900	12,247	12,947
South Australia ..	..	..	10,793	13,800
New Zealand	106,734	104,052	1,498,756*	1,492,547
Total	756,586	820,150	2,141,624	1,881,635

NOTE.—There were no exports from Tasmania or Western Australia. A cental is equal to 100 lbs.

* Of this, 28 per cent was lamb.

TABLE XLV.—BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1898.

Colony.	Wheat, Flour and Biscuit.		Excess of -	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
	Busbels.	Busbels.	Busbels.	Busbels.
Victoria	781,032	2,636,983	..	1,855,951
New South Wales	1,556,270	2,701,388	..	1,145,118
Queensland	2,131,255	6,915	2,124,340	..
South Australia*	66,384	1,238,632	..	1,172,248
Western Australia	1,046,966	..	1,046,966	..
Tasmania	561	198,244	..	197,683
New Zealand	87,916	49,658 †	38,258	..
Total	5,670,384	6,831,820	..	1,161,436†

* Exclusive of Northern Territory.

† Net figures.

TABLE XLVI.—NET EXPORTS* OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Butter.		Cheese.	
	Total.	To Countries outside Australasia.	Total.	To Countries outside Australasia.
<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Victoria	17,414,654	15,706,230	51,699	36,007
New South Wales	7,759,421	6,505,157	- 1,670,525	73,857
Queensland	942,529	630,849	- 57,613	- 304
South Australia Proper	316,222	387,249	- 65,082	- 12,297
" Northern Territory	- 14,855	- 690	- 5,955	- 748
Western Australia	- 4,102,200	- 47,132	- 1,001,890	- 12,991
Tasmania	- 859,266	..	- 130,255	- 241
New Zealand	10,757,376	9,064,832	7,694,288	4,715,872
Total	32,213,881	32,246,445	4,814,667	4,799,155
<i>Value.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Victoria	670,715	601,708	1,188	323
New South Wales	319,802	263,113	- 32,802	663
Queensland	36,079	21,308	- 1,670	- 41
South Australia Proper	11,827	14,479	- 1,445	- 701
" Northern Territory	- 1,044	- 29	- 193	- 33
Western Australia	- 195,460	- 2,304	- 20,955	- 553
Tasmania	- 37,101	..	- 2,590	- 11
New Zealand	399,655	323,346	135,713	81,631
Total	1,204,473	1,226,621	77,251	81,278

NOTE.—Net export of butter in 1899 :—Victoria, 36,226,948 lbs.

* The minus sign (-) indicates a net import.

**TABLE XLVII.—BUTTER, CHEESE, AND BACON AND HAM
PRODUCED, 1898.**

Name of Colony.	Produced in Factories only.				Bacon and Ham Cured in Factories and on Farms.	
	Butter.		Cheese.		Total.	Per Head of Popu- lation.
	Total.	Per Head of Popu- lation.	Total.	Per Head of Popu- lation.		
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria ..	28,886,860	22·92	2,289,170	1·95	8,931,112	7·61
New South Wales *	28,522,467	19·87	2,220,445	1·66	7,184,058	5·38
Queensland ..	4,589,934	9·32	1,486,534	3·02	6,973,007	14·16
Tasmania ..	462,591	2·65	113,343	·65	188,912	1·08
New Zealand † ..	10,037,440	13·90	10,109,120	14·00	3,814,720	5·29
Total ..	68,499,292	17·58	16,218,612	4·16	27,091,809	6·95

* Including the produce of farms using steam dairy appliances, which was not so included in Victoria.

† Figures for 1897, no later figures being available.

NOTE.—Particulars for South Australia are not available. In addition to the quantities shown in the table, large quantities were also returned as having been made on farms in the following colonies; the figures for New Zealand being for 1891 :—

Name of Colony.	Made on Farms.		Total for Colony.	
	Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria ..	7,193,450	2,108,199	34,080,310	4,897,369
New South Wales ..	4,961,134 ^a	1,024,867 ^a	31,483,601	3,245,312
Queensland ..	1,847,322	357,289	6,437,256	1,843,803
New Zealand (1891) ..	14,340,253	2,585,298	16,810,012	6,975,698

^a Excluding the produce of farms using steam dairy appliances, which was reckoned as having been made in factories.

TABLE XLVIII.—GOLD PRODUCTION.

Name of Colony.	Prior to 1898.		During 1898.		Total.	
	Quantity in fine ozs.	Value.	Quantity in fine ozs.	Value.	Quantity in fine ozs.	Value.
		£		£		£
Victoria ..	58,323,723	247,339,792	789,555	3,349,028	59,113,278	250,738,820
New South Wales ..	10,488,419	44,488,371	288,644	1,224,330	10,777,063	45,712,701
Queensland ..	9,842,687	41,749,399	648,412	2,750,349	10,491,099	44,499,748
South Australia ..	496,506	2,106,014	22,430	95,143	518,936	2,201,157
Western Australia ..	1,571,320	6,685,015	910,832	3,990,698	2,512,152	10,655,713
Tasmania ..	873,746	3,706,141	66,362	281,485	940,108	3,987,626
New Zealand ..	12,582,989	53,372,634	254,780	1,080,691	12,837,719	54,453,325
Total ..	94,179,340	399,477,366	3,011,015	12,771,724	97,190,355	412,249,090

NOTE.—The purity, and consequently the value, of gold varies considerably in different localities. In Victoria the average value of crude gold is set down as £4 per oz., in Western Australia as £3 16s., and in Queensland as £3 10s. per oz. Standard gold (i.e., 22 carats fine) is worth £3 17s. 10½d., and pure gold £4 4s. 11½d. per oz. to the Mint, but commercially the latter may be reckoned at £4 4s. 10d.

The yield in 1899 was as follows, so far as available :—

YIELD FOR 1899.

	ozs.		ozs.		ozs.
Victoria ..	854,500	Queensland ..	947,626	Tasmania ..	83,992
New South Wales	496,196	Western Australia	1,643,877	New Zealand ..	389,558

TABLE XLIX.—COAL RAISED, 1898.

Colony.	Coal Raised.		Average Price at Pit's Mouth at end of Year.
	Quantity.	Value at Pit's Mouth.	
	tons.	£	s. d.
Victoria	245,728	103,866	8 5
New South Wales	4,706,251	1,271,832	5 5
Queensland	407,934	150,493	7 5
Western Australia	3,250	1,025	10 0
Tasmania	49,116	19,454	7 11
New Zealand	907,033	453,517	10 0
Total	6,319,312	2,000,787	6 4

NOTE.—No coal was produced in South Australia.

TABLE L.—MINERAL PRODUCTION (OTHER THAN GOLD AND COAL), 1898.

Name of Colony.	Silver.		Silver-lead, &c.		Copper.		Tin.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Victoria	ozs. 81,911	£ 9,215	tons. 20	£ 240	tons. ..	£ ..	tons. 87	£ 3,913	£ 25,290	£ 38,658
New South Wales	533,059	59,278	398,569	1,644,777	6,000*	280,887	1,000*	60,600	250,326	2,295,868
Queensland	104,021	10,585	248	2,480	62	2,166	1,025	36,502	10,136	61,809
South Australia .. .. .	..	..	95*	950	5,307†	248,837	3	120	4,306	254,292
Western Australia .. .. .	..	..	5	33	355	4,266	68	2,760	..	7,039
Tasmania	606,123	65,063	20,159	205,230	4,783	382,640	2,837	115,762	..	769,296
New Zealand	293,851	33,107	..	..	2	70	..	..	592,276‡	625,453
Total	1,618,965	177,848	419,096	1,853,710	16,509	918,886	5,920	219,657	882,394	4,052,496

* Roughly estimated.

† Including 536 tons of ore.

‡ Including Kauri gum, £596,767.

TABLE LI.—INTERCHANGE OF COIN AND BULLION, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Net Export of Gold.				Net Export of Silver.			
	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.		Coin.	Bullion.†	Silver-lead Ore.	Total.
			Value.	Per cent. of Total Production				
	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	5,643,168	2,346,886	3,296,782	98·4	- 44,388	- 1,306	..	- 45,694
New South Wales..	2,864,264	1,508,682	1,355,582	110·7	- 27,330	29,651	1,681,133	1,683,454
Queensland ..	- 42,067	2,832,656	2,790,589	101·5	- 10,454	663	2,667	- 7,124
South Australia ..	465,700	158,857	624,557*	656·4	- 7,200	634,064†	149,348	776,212
Western Australia	-120,000	3,990,485	3,870,485	97·0	- 210	- 206	..	- 416
Tasmania ..	62,991	184,865	247,856	88·1	- 11,715	..	167,618	155,903
New Zealand ..	47,000	1,080,691	1,127,691	104·3	2,756	33,011	..	35,767
Total ..	8,921,056	4,392,436	13,313,542	104·2	- 98,541	695,577	2,000,766	2,598,102

NOTE.—The minus (–) sign, wherever it appears, denotes a “net import.”

* There is evidently some discrepancy in the official returns, showing a large export of gold coin and bullion from South Australia, which (except to a small extent in the Northern Territory) is not a gold-producing colony.

† The bulk of the silver exported from New South Wales and Tasmania goes out in the form of Silver-lead ore. The large exportation from South Australia (which is not a silver-producing country), is due to the reduction in that colony of large quantities of ore, &c., imported from Broken Hill, in New South Wales.

TABLE LII.—CONSUMPTION OF SIX LEADING DUTIABLE ARTICLES IN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA, 1898.

Colony.	(000's omitted)					Sugar.
	Spirits	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Tea.	
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	tons.
Victoria ..	852,	14,150,	1,735,	2,403,	8,097,	55,961
New South Wales ..	984,	13,252,	919,	3,431,	9,443,	53,629
Queensland ..	499,	5,085,	254,	1,360,	3,410,	39,433
South Australia ..	183,	3,239,	774,	630,	3,017,	15,575
Western Australia ..	257,	4,003,	151,	775,	1,602,	8,246
Tasmania ..	73,	1,330,	18,	334,	1,012,	7,432
Total ..	2,848,	41,069,	3,851,	8,933,	26,581,	180,266

TABLE VIII.—CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF SIX LEADING DRUGS.
ARTICLES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 TO 1898.

Article.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia and Tasmania.
Spirits (galls.)	1891	1.15	1.16	1.15	.65	1.46	1.49
	1892	1.00	1.02	1.07	.67	1.55	.97
	1893	.90	.82	.96	.56	1.40	.73
	1894	.83	.77	.91	.53	1.45	.71
	1895	.82	.74	.91	.55	1.78	.69
	1896	.74	.73	.91	.55	2.16	.77
	1897	.68	.70	.99	.52	1.99	.73
	1898	.73	.74	1.01	.50	1.52	.77
Beer (galls.)	1891	16.32	11.39	10.48	..	..	9.97
	1892	14.46	11.19	9.31	..	..	9.43
	1893	11.28	9.33	8.75	..	..	7.94
	1894	11.07	9.07	8.99	..	..	6.99
	1895	11.15	9.04	10.91	9.05	..	7.13
	1896	11.44	9.22	13.03	9.22	21.04	7.19
	1897	11.50	9.59	12.94	8.77	24.31	7.15
	1898	12.06	9.93	10.32	8.92	23.65	7.62
Wine (galls.)	1891	1.72	.84	.64	1.51	4.10	2.21
	1892	1.22	.86	.55	1.47	3.29	1.12
	1893	1.19	.83	.55	1.00	2.33	.94
	1894	1.09	.65	.30	1.31	1.35	.61
	1895	1.37	.63	.48	2.32	1.32	1.02
	1896	1.62	.73	.60	3.32	1.35	1.26
	1897	2.16	.65	.44	3.41	.98	1.37
	1898	1.48	.60	.52	2.13	.69	1.04
Tobacco (lbs.)	1891	2.40	2.91	4.74	2.05	4.41	2.36
	1892	2.35	2.86	3.22	2.00	3.61	2.61
	1893	2.21	2.54	2.65	1.97	3.29	2.36
	1894	1.93	2.42	4.25	1.85	4.02	2.43
	1895	2.19	2.53	2.84	1.86	4.20	2.38
	1896	2.06	2.50	2.73	1.71	5.81	2.46
	1897	2.05	2.49	2.65	1.72	5.10	2.37
	1898	2.05	2.57	2.76	1.74	4.68	2.41
Tea (lbs.)	1891	8.01	7.92	8.17	7.45	10.45	7.91
	1892	7.63	8.33	7.72	7.50	9.80	7.85
	1893	6.64	8.25	7.44	7.47	8.41	7.41
	1894	6.87	8.58	7.17	7.52	9.98	7.43
	1895	6.65	8.28	6.76	7.83	6.08	7.33
	1896	6.94	6.04	7.09	8.13	11.58	6.86
	1897	6.60	7.31	6.68	7.67	8.87	7.00
	1898	6.90	7.07	6.92	8.31	9.46	7.17
Sugar and Molasses (lbs.)*	1891	87.85	83.34	56.95	96.37	97.84	82.75
	1892	107.09	94.19	125.03	94.57	85.89	101.84
	1893	78.40	78.87	125.38	100.30	76.91	86.86
	1894	92.77	97.20	137.18	97.76	103.26	96.76
	1895	91.39	88.78	92.85	94.98	64.05	90.00
	1896	97.01	100.21	119.39	87.34	117.21	101.12
	1897	98.70	95.00	161.38	98.94	103.85	105.42
	1898	106.85	89.99	179.31	96.13	109.12	108.85

* About 10 per cent. of the sugar consumed in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland is used in brewing and distilling.

Name of Colony.	Number of Banks. *	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.	Bank Notes in Circulation.	Advances	Coin and Bullion.
			£	£	£	£
Victoria	11	£21,940,939	28,027,140†	904,301	31,766,849	6,706,525
New South Wales	13		29,852,710	1,278,940	37,207,731	5,765,132
Queensland	11		12,555,675	.. :	14,076,424	1,826,632
South Australia	8		5,752,890	347,201	4,459,673	1,779,546
Western Australia	6		3,574,636	321,026	12,789,666	1,804,107
Tasmania	4		2,873,902	121,432	2,426,169	726,844
New Zealand	5		13,859,354	1,074,143	3,140,806	2,752,245
Total	22		96,496,307	4,047,043	105,867,318	21,360,061

* Net number; many banks do business in more than one colony.

† Inclusive of Perpetual Inscribed Stock, £967,600.

‡ In Queensland, Treasury notes have taken the place of bank notes. On the 30th June, 1898 the value of Treasury notes outstanding was £1,005,960, of which over one-third was represented by gold and coin, one-fourth by Fixed Deposits in Banks, and nearly two-fifths were advanced to Banks at 2 per centum.

TABLE LV.—PUBLIC SAVINGS BANKS, 1898.

(Including both Trustees and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Name of Colony.	On the 31st December, 1898.				Maximum Amount on which Interest is allowed.
	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.		
	Total.	Per 100 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
			£	£ s. d.	£
Victoria	345,450	29.39	8,200,966	23 14 10	250
New South Wales	242,365	18.00	9,480,944	39 2 4	200
Queensland	76,001	15.43	3,171,047	41 14 6	200
South Australia	100,763	27.76	3,257,837	32 6 7	250
Western Australia	29,791	17.60	1,072,063	35 19 9	300
Tasmania	36,619	20.60	788,125	21 10 5	160
New Zealand	199,464	26.83	5,618,758	28 3 5	500
Total	1,080,463	23.02	31,589,735	30 13 1	..

TABLE LVI.—ADVANCES BY STATE OR SAVINGS BANKS TO FARMERS, 1898-9.

			Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
During the Year—						
Applications received	.. .. .	No.	1,277	..	..	1,590
" amount	.. .. .	£	626,088	..	..	446,880
" approved	.. .. .	No.	643	..	..	1,213
" amount	.. .. .	£	267,696	..	17,766	337,220
" value of securities	.. .. .	£	..	..	..	607,838
Amount advanced	.. .. .	£	262,290	91,632	..	281,540
Bonds sold	.. .. .	£	244,325	88,800	..	..
Totals to Date—						
Applications approved	.. .. .	No.	2,035	..	925	7,050
" amount	.. .. .	£	914,265	..	97,815	2,073,425
Advances outstanding	.. .. .	£	759,679	420,297	..	1,434,829
Bonds authorized to be issued	.. .. .	£	2,000,000	459,000	100,000	3,000,000
" outstanding	.. .. .	£	768,550*	415,300	100,000	1,500,000
" proceeds realized	.. .. .	£	768,550	..	..	1,894,102
Advances—						
Rate of interest charged †	.. .. .	per cent.	4½	4½	5	5
Maximum term	.. .. .	years	31½	42	..	36½
" amount allowed	.. .. .	£	2,000	..	800	3,000
Highest proportion of valuation advanced	.. .. .	per cent.	67	60	75½	60

* Three per cents., of which the Saving Banks Department of the institution held £623,400, the balance being held by the public.

† Exclusive of payments towards redemption,

‡ Of improvements to be effected, but in addition there is the value of the land and improvements previously effected.

TABLE LVII.—CAPITAL AND ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1898.

Colony.	Value of Rateable Property.	
	Capital.	Annual.
Victoria	£ 168,456,523	£ 10,134,108
New South Wales*	120,625,600	7,379,350
Queensland	42,537,070	2,659,000†
South Australia	50,175,540	2,508,777
Tasmania	19,261,841	983,092
New Zealand	116,957,137	6,821,000†
Total ‡	517,013,711	30,465,327

* In municipal districts only, not for whole colony. See also Table XXIV., ante.

† Estimated from capital value.

‡ Exclusive of Western Australia and the unincorporated portion of New South Wales, for which the information is not available.

TABLE LVIII.—PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1898.

Colony.	Number of Estates.	Sworn Value of Property.
		£
Victoria	3,590	6,269,345
New South Wales	2,231	5,925,366
Queensland	640	1,228,083
South Australia	863	2,375,028
Western Australia	285	658,879
Tasmania	196	241,426
New Zealand	1,287	2,231,386
Total	9,092	18,979,463

TABLE LIX.—LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT END OF 1898.

Colony.	Policies.		Amount Assured.	
	Number.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average per Policy.
			£	£
Victoria	147,150	12.5	23,533,082	159.9
New South Wales	145,238	10.8	26,230,775	180.6
South Australia	60,044	16.5	7,731,208	128.8
Western Australia	15,359	9.1	3,146,784	204.9
Tasmania	17,091	9.7	2,975,351	174.1
New Zealand*	80,326	10.8	20,706,439	257.8
Total (exclusive of Queensland)	465,208	11.7	84,323,639	181.3

NOTE.—In Victoria there were also 192 annuities for £14,605; in New South Wales, 275 for £19,024; in South Australia, 52 for £2,262; in Western Australia, 1 for £121; in Tasmania, 46 for £2,889; and in New Zealand, about 370 for £25,971.

* Including 37,848 policies for £9,904,741, paid by the Government Insurance Department.

TABLE LX.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Branches.	Members.		During Year		Funds.	
			Number	Per 100 of Population	Revenue	Expenditure.	Amount.	Average per Member.
					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1898	1,068	88,726	7.55	326,413	295,210	1,220,276	13 15 1
New South Wales	1897	817	69,124	5.22	252,327	218,453	596,463	8 12 7
Queensland	1898	328	27,135	5.44	89,092	74,785	201,830	7 8 10
South Australia	1895	487	42,703	11.9	165,445	151,563	475,654	11 2 9
Western Australia	1898	68	4,543	2.70	15,567	12,976	35,409	7 15 11
Tasmania	1896	130	11,871	6.69	37,387	84,639	96,202	8 0 5
New Zealand	1898	410	36,501	4.78	134,556	111,635	678,746	19 2 5
Total .. .. .	..	3,328	279,603	6.25	1,021,227	899,211	3,303,580	11 16 4

TABLE LXI.—INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

(Not including Hospitals.)

Colony.	Under 15 years.	15 years or over.	Total.
Victoria	1,909	3,024	4,933
New South Wales	•	•	6,465
Queensland	•	•	1,911
South Australia	105	438	543
Western Australia	350	308	658
Tasmania	13	581	594
New Zealand	208	1,117	1,325
Total	•	•	16,329

* The ages of inmates in these colonies are not available.

TABLE LXII.—CRIME, 1898.

Colony.	Number of Offences brought before Magistrates on Arrest or Summons.					Result of Disposal by Magistrates.			In Superior Courts. — Number.		Number of Prisoners in Gaols on 31st December.
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.	Summarily convicted.			Tried.	Convicted.	
						Drunken- ness.	Other Offences.	Committed for Trial.			
Victoria	2,236	4,082	13,728	27,930	47,976	8,037	26,787	799	700	446	1,211
New South Wales ..	4,320	6,041	19,397	25,684	55,442	19,263	25,613	1,296	1,199	758	2,051
Queensland	2,098	2,133	7,172	9,085	20,488	7,091	8,542	447	438	243	544
South Australia ..	823	656	1,856	3,723	6,558	1,805	3,208	316	172	116	286
Western Australia ..	1,071	1,965	3,100	8,776	14,902	1,630	8,029	330	292	154	606
Tasmania	344	694	608	2,690	4,336	569	2,794	58	42	33	98
New Zealand* ..	1,395	2,788	5,559	12,492	22,234	5,458	11,184	641	452	351	595
Total	11,787	18,349	51,420	90,380	171,936	43,853	86,157	3,776	3,296	2,108	5,492

* Excluding Maoris of whom 518 were brought before magistrates—349 being summarily convicted, and 71 committed for trial; also 41 in the Superior Courts—35 being convicted and 6 acquitted.

† Daily average per year.

TABLE LXIII.—INSOLVENCIES, 1898.

Colony.	Number of Petitions.			Total Liabilities.	Total Assets.
	Compulsory (adjudicated).	Voluntary.	Total.		
Victoria	27	551	578	466,132	224,183
New South Wales	108	677	785	605,563	263,500
Queensland	18	356	374	60,336	16,746
South Australia	6	45	51	23,236	7,971
Western Australia	54	103	157	228,790	171,261
Tasmania	12	83	95	22,309	8,491
New Zealand	45	362	407	188,023	90,068
Total	270	2,177	2,447	1,564,960	782,230

NOTE.—This does not take into account compositions with creditors, &c. In 1898, there were in Victoria, besides the above insolvencies, 4 liquidations and 12 compositions; in South Australia, 223 private arrangements; in Queensland, 75 liquidations; and in New Zealand, 5 compositions, under their respective Insolvency Acts.

ADDENDUM A.—STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1895 TO 1898.

*. * Fiji consists of from 70 to 80 inhabited islands, the estimated area of which is 7,500 square miles. There are also about 150 smaller islands uninhabited. The total area of the group is estimated to be 7,740 square miles.

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants (Polynesians and Coolies only).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1878 ..	64,748	52,350	117,098	2,262	2,244	419	1,346	174	1,520
1880 ..	67,598	54,296	121,894	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1885 ..	69,860	57,419	127,279	4,319	5,775	1,133	1,422	736	2,158
1890 ..	67,902	57,780	125,682	3,681	4,035	1,960	968	892	1,860
1895 ..	66,350	53,995	120,345	4,154	5,812	1,241	1,175	461	1,636
1896 ..	66,571	53,929	120,500	4,126	4,995	1,129	921	352	1,273
1897 ..	67,410	54,388	121,798	4,075	4,443	1,363	925	408	1,331
1898 ..	67,245	54,493	121,738	4,078	4,716	1,404	500	170	670

Year.	Emigrants (Polynesians and Coolies only).			Public Revenue.			Public Expenditure.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Raised by Taxation.	Not raised by Taxation.	Total.				
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878 ..	688	71	709	42,697	18,324	61,021	65,287	100,000	136,608	192,865
1880 ..	170	18	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1885 ..	1,681	265	1,946	62,985	13,684	76,669	92,200	264,025	294,585	326,750
1890 ..	239	41	280	46,928	19,889	66,817	60,826	248,989	206,757	364,533
1895 ..	522	442	964	63,215	15,025	78,240	76,204	221,087	241,759	332,208
1896 ..	449	234	683	56,293	17,578	73,869	73,000	217,897	242,492	435,342
1897 ..	25	9	34	56,474	18,018	74,492	73,232	213,257	248,748	431,860
1898 ..	537	132	669	72,274	21,890	94,164	87,594	209,216	234,840	534,105

ADDENDUM A.—STATISTICS OF FIJI 1878, 1880, 1885, 1890,
AND 1895 TO 1898—*continued.*

Year.	Shipping.				Crown Lands Granted and sold in each Year.*	Live Stock.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.			Number of—			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.†
1878	124	23,180	128	24,680	acres. 39,476	200	3,000	3,100	50,000
1880	157	32,933	150	32,689	27,562	300	5,000	4,700	50,000
1885	124	54,066	135	55,892	26,368	650	5,953	6,350	50,000
1890	79	56,711	89	60,644	2,824	605	6,988	6,800	2,000
1895	142	118,533	139	116,869	90‡	1,579	11,018	4,037	1,452
1896	132	115,470	129	115,536	21	1,631	12,568	4,760	1,276
1897	129	124,128	127	123,887	6	1,832	15,136	4,716	1,185
1898	127	133,752	127	132,767	1	1,909	15,675	4,577	1,200

NOTE.—The following additional information is for the year 1898 :—Birth rate, 33.49; Death rate, 38.73; Marriage rate, 11.53 per 1,000 persons living. *Immigration*—The total number of arrivals in 1898 was 1,624, of whom 726 were Europeans. *Emigration* (1898)—Total departures, 905, of whom 254 were Europeans. *Sources of Revenue*—Customs duties, £45,300; other taxes, £26,974; other sources, £21,890. *Heads of Expenditure*—Interest on public debt, £9,290; Post Office, &c., £2,542; general administration, £37,372; law and protection, £17,311; public works, £7,114; other expenditure, £13,965. *Public Debt*—In 1898, consisted of £96,616 Imperial advances, bearing no interest, in aid of annexation, and in payment of compensation in respect of disallowed land claims; £100,000 for payment of liabilities of former so-called Government; and £50,000 for public works and immigration, less £37,300 redeemed, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. *Imports and Exports*—Of the total value of imports, £215,104, or about 91 per cent., was from the Australasian Colonies (nearly four-fifths being from New South Wales and about one-eighth from New Zealand), and £19,745 from other countries; and of the total value of exports, £510,153, or over 95 per cent., was to Australasian Colonies (two-thirds being to New Zealand, more than one-tenth to Victoria and one-sixth nearly to New South Wales), and £23,952 to other countries; almost the whole of the exports were of Fijian production. *Postal Returns* (1898)—Number of offices, 38; letters, 415,941; newspapers, 318,453. *Education*—Number of schools, 7 (2 public and 5 private); teachers, 13, viz., 7 males and 11 females; scholars on the rolls, 414 viz., 225 males and 189 females. *Agriculture*—Land under cultivation (by whites only), 47,035 acres. The area and produce of the principal crops in 1898 were as follow :—

	Area in Acres.		Produce.		
	
Maize	469	..	23,960 bushels	Exports only.
Cocoanuts	21,544	..	Nuts, 7,834 sacks; copra, 6,474 tons	
Sugar	22,078	..	34,156 tons	
Bananas	1,536	..	361,496 bunches	
Tea	210	..	14 cwt.	
Peanuts	170	..	162 tons	
Rice	508	..	..
Pineapples, hemp, tobacco, beans	..	520	..	Pines and bananas, 40,730 cases	

* The total area alienated at the end of 1898 was 423,018 acres, and the area unalienated 4,530,902 acres. The amount realized by the State for sales of land to the end of 1895 was only £27,042, which, however, represents the price of but a small proportion of the acreage alienated. The majority of the grants issued were for lands acquired by whites and others previously to annexation, and these received their titles at the nominal price of One shilling.

† Returns from Europeans only since 1836.

‡ Against this there were Crown grants recalled for correction of an area of 98 acres.

ADDENDUM B.—STATISTICS OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA, 1888-9 TO 1897-8.

Area, 90,000 square miles; estimated population between 300,000 and 350,000.

Financial Year.	Public Revenue.			Public Expenditure.	Value of—		Shipping.			
	Locally Raised.	Provided by Guarantee.	Total.		Imports	Exports	Inwards.		Outwards.	
							Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
£	£	£	£	£	£					
1888-9 ¹ ...	2,680	12,320	15,000	10,770	11,109	5,943	198	7,482	188	6,952
1889-90...	3,016	11,934	15,000	14,975	16,104	6,455	92	5,897	96	6,287
1890-91...	2,674	12,326	15,000	15,000	15,530	8,434	64	4,597	61	4,365
1891-2...	4,784	10,216	15,000	15,000	23,755	11,289	56	4,966	55	5,977
1892-3...	4,605	10,395	15,000	15,000	25,261	14,966	42	3,351	34	3,300
1893-4...	5,867	9,133	15,000	15,000	28,501	14,962	35	3,872	27	2,791
1894-5...	5,109	9,891	15,000	15,000	28,367	16,215	104	6,605	78	6,082
1895-6...	6,547	8,453	15,000	15,000	34,521	19,401	89	10,387	60	9,472
1896-7...	10,663	4,337	15,000	16,228	51,391	35,654	85	13,650	65	15,174
1897-8...	10,281	4,719	15,000	14,991	46,971	40,859	92	13,642	76	12,909

Financial Year.	Gold Produced. ²		Postal Returns.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Received.			Despatched.			
			Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	
	ozs.	£							
1888-9 ¹ ...	3,850	14,387	2,390	93	4,071	2,587	98	574	
1889-90...	3,470	12,449	3,166	111	6,844	2,583	84	590	
1890-91...	2,426	8,371	2,664	142	6,042	2,191	88	468	
1891-2...	1,235	4,322	4,393	290	8,505	3,917	160	756	
1892-3...	582	2,236	4,679	230	6,749	4,011	427	276	
1893-4...	1,125	3,906	6,280	157	8,131	5,297	467	240	
1894-5...	728	2,545	6,279	129	7,146	6,189	463	770	
1895-6...	1,374	4,735	7,139	246	7,197	4,987	281	828	
1896-7...	7,148	25,018	11,148	181	7,441	11,550	475	1,635	
1897-8...	6,831	25,612	9,604	249	8,691	10,203	497	2,135	

NOTES.—The Finances are supplied by a sum not exceeding £15,000 per annum, for which the colony of Queensland has made itself primarily responsible, Victoria and New South Wales contributing equally with Queensland towards this amount. Local revenue is applied in reduction of the sums payable by the contributing colonies, and any credit balance in the appropriation account must be written off at the end of the year.

Crown lands may be alienated for agricultural purposes, at not less than 2s. 6d. per acre, conditional on the introduction of some new industry. Where no such condition as to improvements is imposed, the minimum prices are—For agricultural land, 10s per acre; pastoral land, 2s; for trading or fishing purposes, £5; and for coconut planting, 5s. per acre. Areas not exceeding 50 acres may be sold under deferred payments, extending over 5 years, the minimum price in such cases being £1 per acre.

The following is additional information for the year 1897-8:—*Population*—It is impossible to obtain anything more than a rude guess at the total of the indigenous population. The non-native population of the Possession in April, 1891, was about 272, of whom only 156 were whites, the remainder being chiefly Polynesians, Malays, &c. *Sources of Local Revenue*—Customs duties, £9,708; licences, £304; gold-fields, £285; fees, fines, &c., £213; miscellaneous, £271. *Heads of Expenditure*—Salaries and allowances, £8,347; vessels, £1,589; buildings and works, £395; agriculture, £88; and miscellaneous, £4,572. *Chief Exports*—Gold, £25,612; sandalwood, £2,940; copra, 312 tons, value £2,425; pearl shell, 104 tons, value £3,469; indiarubber, 15 tons, value £3,683; and bêche-de-mer, 37 tons, value £3,395.

¹ Ten months only.

² Gold entered at Cooktown, Queensland, as received from British New Guinea, no other record being available. The number of miners on the gold-fields fell off from 700 or 800 in 1888-9 to about 40 in 1891-2, but again increased to over 201 in 1894-5, owing to the discovery of a new gold-field at Murra or Woodlark, and prospecting was being vigorously pursued along the course of the rivers N.E. coast with rather encouraging prospects.

IA.—TRADE INDEX NUMBERS OF VICTORIAN IMPORTS (DETAILED),

Articles.	1883.			1888.			Index Numbers *		
	Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)	Index Nos. *	Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)	Index Nos. *	Value.	Price.	Volume.
A.—NATURAL PRODUCTS.		£			£				
1. Pastoral.									
Hides No.	s. 18.74	104,3	6.4	s. 19.08	101,0	6.3	1.02		62
Live Stock—									
Horses "	£28.89	101,3	6.2	£23.57	155,0	9.4	.82		11.5
Cattle "	£5.17	311,8	19.0	£6.08	812,7	49.6	1.18		42.0
Sheep "	s. 10.62	506,8	30.9	s. 8.10	1,055,6	64.4	.82		78.5
Pigs "	£1.70	2,4	.1	£1.35	14,2	.9	.79		1.1
Skins—Sheep "	s. 2.12	15,4	.9	s. 1.91	13,1	.8	.90		.9
" Rabbit "	d. 2.70	2,2	.1	d. 1.03	13,5	.8	.38		2.1
Tallow tons	£29.09	19,2	1.2	£16.46	7,7	.5	.57		.9
Total		1,063,4	64.8		2,175,8	132.7	.93		143.1
2. Agricultural.									
Beverages—									
Tea lbs.	d. 14.45	563,9	34.4	d. 11.48	777,3	47.4	.79		68.0
Coffee "	d. 8.60	46,2	2.8	d. 10.28	60,5	3.7	1.20		3.1
Cocoa Nibs cwt.	£4.08	5,0	.3	£3.71	5,2	.3	.91		.3
Fruit—									
Fresh bushls.	s. 6.64	98,8	6.0	s. 6.73	125,4	7.6	1.01		7.5
Currants lbs.	d. 3.23	41,5	2.5	d. 2.99	69,7	4.3	.92		4.7
Raisins "	d. 5.20	37,2	2.5	d. 3.61	38,4	2.3	.69		3.3
Hops "	s. 2.10	93,4	5.7	s. 1.23	30,5	1.9	.59		3.2
Rice cntls.	s. 11.59	99,8	6.1	s. 10.97	81,8	5.0	.95		5.3
Seeds—Grass, Clover,									
Canary "	s. 10.22	7,2	.4	s. 17.11	16,0	1.0	1.67		.4
Spices lbs.	d. 7.88	8,7	.5	d. 10.50	12,5	.8	1.33		.6
Tobacco, manufd. "	s. 1.33	21,9	1.3	s. 1.36	33,1	2.0	1.02		2.0
Timber—									
Flooring boards cub. ft.	d. 2.58	40,6	2.5	d. 1.81	407,4	24.8	.70		35.4
Other, dressed "	...	256,4	15.6	...	19,5	6.1	(.70)		8.7
Undressed, deals "	d. 1.89	47,1	2.9	d. 1.95	155,9	9.5	1.03		9.1
" logs "	d. 2.27	51,1	3.1	d. 2.22	27,0	1.7	.98		1.7
" hardwood "	d. 1.69	25,8	1.6	d. 1.32	87,1	5.3	.78		6.8
" all other "	...	285,5	17.4	...	643,5	39.2	(1.00)		39.2
Total		1,730,1	105.6		2,670,8	162.9	.85		191.4
3. Mineral.									
Coal tons	s. 19.49	375,9	22.9	s. 19.80	617,3	37.6	1.02		36.9
Iron, pig "	£3.58	38,5	2.4	£3.76	89,2	5.4	1.05		5.1
Lead "	£12.85	7,0	.4	£14.79	34,4	2.1	1.15		1.4
Tin, block "	£86.27	12,1	.7	£89.65	21,1	1.3	1.04		1.2
Sulphur cwt.	s. 8.29	6,1	.4	s. 5.85	11,9	.7	.70		1.0
Slates No.	d. 2.40	18,9	1.2	d. 1.91	71,4	4.4	.80		5.3
Total		458,5	28.0		845,3	51.5	1.00		51.5

For references see pages lxx and lxxl.

FOR THE YEARS 1883, 1888, 1893, 1894, AND 1895.

1893.					1894.					1895.				
Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.) £	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.) £	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.) £	Index Numbers.*		
		Value.	Price.	Volume			Value.	Price.	Volume			Value.	Price.	Volume
s.15-88	82,7	5-0	-85	5-9	s.13-52	100,6	6-1	-72	8-5	s.14-06	122,0	7-4	-75	9-9
£49-77+	101,0	6-2	172	3-6	£36-3	82,6	5-0	126	4-0	£27-41	73,7	4-5	-95	4-7
£3-68+	160,9	9-8	-71	13-8	£2-99	115,4	7-0	-58	12-1	£2-88	100,6	6-1	-56	10-9
s.7-33+	213,2	13-0	-69	18-8	s.6-09	232,1	14-2	-57	24-9	s.5-29	184,7	11-3	-50	22-6
£1-48+	2,3	-1	-87	-1	£1-01	1,6	-1	-59	1-7	£1-02	1,0	-1	-60	1-7
s.2-16	158,4	9-7	102	9-5	s.1-80	82,8	5-1	-85	6-0	s.1-45	73,5	4-5	-68	6-6
d.0-96	9,8	-6	-36	1-7	d.0-55	10,5	-6	-20	-3	d.0-66	5,9	-4	-24	1-7
£21-03	94,5	5-8	-72	7-7	£18-44	76,9	4-7	-97	4-8	£16-70	65,5	4-0	-87	4-6
...	822,8	50-2	-80	61-1	...	702,5	42-8	-69	62-3	...	626,9	38-3	-61	62-7
d.6-97	412,3	25-1	-48	52-3	d.5-78	313,7	19-1	-40	47-7	d.6-07	311,3	18-9	-42	45-0
d.11-44	42,2	2-6	1-33	2-0	d.11-20	41,2	2-5	1-30	1-9	d.11-17	44,7	2-7	1-30	2-1
£3-89	7,1	-4	-96	-4	£3-52	6,0	-4	-86	-5	£3-01	5,8	-4	-74	-6
s.2-57	78,0	4-8	-39	12-3	s.2-48	70,6	4-3	-37	11-6	s.1-91	52,2	3-2	-29	11-0
d.2-11	28,0	1-7	-65	2-6	d.0-91	16,5	1-0	-28	3-6	d.0-98	10,7	-7	-39	1-8
d.3-38	16,3	1-0	-65	1-5	d.1-63	8,9	-5	-31	1-6	d.1-82	9,7	-6	-35	1-7
s.0-97	12,2	-8	-46	1-7	s.0-72	13,5	-8	-33	2-4	s.0-56	14,5	-9	-27	3-3
s.9-23	55,9	3-4	-80	4-3	s.6-68	46,0	2-8	-58	4-8	s.6-10	41,1	2-5	-53	4-7
s.22-62	16,5	1-0	2-21	-5	s.21-35	20,2	1-2	2-09	-6	s.21-84	19,1	1-2	2-14	-6
d.6-35	6,4	-4	-81	-5	d.5-05	4,5	-3	-64	-5	d.6-03	6,8	-4	-77	-5
s.0-89	21,6	1-3	-67	1-9	s.0-88	27,8	1-7	-66	2-6	s.0-86	47,8	2-9	-65	4-5
d.1-52	56,7	3-5	-59	5-9	d.1-19	44,8	2-8	-46	6-1	d.1-11	41,5	2-5	-43	5-8
...	16,6	1-0	(-59)	1-7	...	29,4	1-8	(-46)	4-0	...	30,9	1-9	(-43)	4-4
d.1-97	13,6	-8	1-04	-8	d.0-96	7,3	-4	-51	-8	d.-98	58,0	3-5	-52	6-7
d.0-74	5,8	-4	-33	1-2	d.0-65	2,9	-2	-29	-7	d.1-21	4,0	-2	-53	-4
d.2-05	3,9	-2	1-21	-2	d.1-53	1	...	-90	...	d.1-17	2	...	-69	...
...	57,4	3-5	(100)	3-5	...	65,4	4-0	(-51)	8-0	...	39,5	2-4	(-52)	4-6
...	850,5	51-9	-56	93-3	...	718,8	43-8	-45	97-4	...	737,8	44-9	-46	97-7
s.13-90	418,5	25-5	-71	35-9	s.7-21	195,4	11-9	-37	32-2	s.7-38	201,0	12-2	-38	32-1
£3-06	26,1	1-6	-85	1-9	£2-63	11,4	-7	-73	1-0	£2-38	39,1	2-4	-66	3-6
£10-01	10,6	-6	-78	-8	£9-42	5,1	-3	-70	-4	£10-08	7,7	-5	-78	-6
£90-25	10,0	-6	1-05	-6	£70-65	8,8	-5	-82	-6	£64-87	8,6	-5	-75	-7
s.7-08	13,5	-8	-85	-9	s.4-16	6,9	-4	-50	-8	s.3-63	6,7	-4	-44	-9
d.1-45	1,3	-1	-60	-2	d.1-97	4	...	-82	...	d.1-09	4	...	-45	...
...	480,0	29-2	-72	40-3	...	227,5	13-8	-39	35-0	...	263,5	16-0	-42	37-9

For references see pages lxx and lxxi.

IA.—TRADE INDEX NUMBERS OF VICTORIAN IMPORTS (DETAILED),

Articles.	1883.				1888						
	Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)	Index Nos.*		Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)	Index Numbers.*				
			Vol. and Value.				Value.	Price.	Volume.		
B.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.		£				£					
1. Art and Mechanic Productions.											
Powder, sporting ... lbs.	s.2.13	6,6	4		s.2.01	11,5	7	94	7		
Explosives, &c.—											
Nitro-Glycerine, &c. "	s.1.79	12,0	7		s.1.50	37,9	2.3	84	27		
Powder, blasting "	d.6.33	20,7	1.3		d.5.16	27,4	1.7	82	21		
Machines, sewing ... No.	£2.94	118,6	7.2		£3.05	33,9	2.1	1.04	20		
Paper—											
Printing ... cwt.	£2.18	141,5	8.6		£1.55	246,8	15.0	71	21.1		
Writing (cut and uncut) "	£3.59	34,2	2.1		£2.35	60,6	3.7	65	57		
N.O.E. (cut and uncut) "	£3.13	15,8	9		£2.30	36,7	2.2	73	3.0		
Cement ... "	s.4.16	26,1	1.6		s.3.69	146,1	8.9	89	10.0		
Total ...		375,5	22.8			600,9	36.6	77	47.3		
2. Chemicals.											
Soda, caustic ... cwt.	s.14.34	6,7	4		s.10.44	14,7	9	73	1.1		
Matches (all kinds) gross	s.3.06	41,1	2.5		s.2.77	48,6	3.0	90	3.3		
Acid, N.O.E. ... lbs.	d.21.24	8,3	5		d.15.50	34,4	2.1	73	2.9		
Total ...		56,1	3.4			97,7	6.0	82	7.3		
3. Textile Fabrics and Dress.											
Bags and Sacks—											
Bran ... No.	d.5.28	9,5	6		d.4.46	28,2	1.7	84	2.0		
Corn, &c. ... "	d.7.56	85,5	5.2		d.6.47	208,2	12.7	86	14.6		
Gunny ... "	d.5.69	25,7	1.6		d.4.88	30,1	1.8	86	2.1		
Woollpacks ... "	s.2.55	47,1	2.9		s.2.08	59,0	3.6	81	4.4		
Blankets ... pairs	s.10.58	60,9	3.7		s.10.27	44,6	2.8	97	2.9		
Boots ... "	s.5.89	123,2	7.5		s.3.77	135,7	8.3	64	13.0		
Hats ... No.	s.1.69	124,8	7.6		s.1.59	137,1	8.4	94	8.9		
Total ...		476,7	29.1			642,5	39.3	82	48.1		
4. Foods.											
Cocoa, Chocolate ... lbs.	s.1.21	19,1	1.2		s.1.61	39,6	2.4	1.33	1.6		
Confectionery ... "	d.10.31	13,1	8		d.11.19	29,7	1.8	1.08	1.7		
Condiments—											
Mustard ... "	s.1.03	13,7	8		s.1.15	19,0	1.1	1.12	1.0		
Pepper ... "	d.6.31	10,2	6		d.10.01	26,9	1.6	1.59	1.0		
Salt ... tons	£3.88	22,9	1.4		£3.71	26,2	1.6	96	1.7		
Sauces ... doz.	s.20.07	6,4	4		s.14.93	12,6	8	74	1.1		
Vinegar ... gals.	s.2.44	13,2	8		s.2.04	13,9	8	83	1.0		
Fish—											
Preserved ... lbs.	d.8.59	108,5	6.6		d.7.69	107,9	6.6	90	7.3		
Salt ... cwt.	£2.14	29,2	1.8		£1.61	41,3	2.5	71	3.5		
Maizena & Corn Flour lbs.	d.6.31	6,5	4		d.5.65	10,8	7	89	8		
Milk, presd. ... "	d.7.02	17,3	1.0		d.6.00	41,0	2.5	85	3		
Sugar—											
Raw ... cwt.	s.25.45	793,3	48.4		s.18.85	661,0	40.3	74	54.5		
Refined ... "	s.30.25	517,6	31.6		s.22.06	271,5	16.6	73	22.7		
Glucose ... "	s.20.95	20,5	1.2		s.15.77	6,8	4	75	5		
Tapioca ... lbs.	d.2.34	11,3	7		d.2.41	21,1	1.3	1.03	1.3		
Total ...		1,602,8	97.7			1,328,3	81.0	81	108.2		

For references see pages lxx and lxxi.

1883.					1894.					1895.				
Average Price.	Value of Imports (00's omitted.)	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Imports (00's omitted.)	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Imports (00's omitted.)	Index Numbers.*		
		Value	Price	Volume			Value	Price	Volume			Value	Price	Volume
£					£					£				
s.1.39	10,3	6	65	9	s.1.55	5,7	3	72	4	s.1.41	7,3	5	66	7
s.1.44	42,8	2.6	80	3.3	s.1.60	29,3	1.8	90	2.0	s.1.42	31,9	1.9	80	2.4
d.4.76	8,0	5	75	7	d.4.39	9,2	6	69	9	d.4.89	6,9	4	77	5
£4.37	32,5	2.0	1.49	1.4	£3.36	27,0	1.6	1.14	1.4	£3.77	18,8	1.1	1.28	9
£1.02	145,6	8.9	47	18.9	£0.92	128,0	7.8	42	18.6	£0.87	124,6	7.6	42	18.1
£2.01	36,1	2.2	56	3.9	£2.02	41,9	2.6	56	4.6	£1.36	38,6	2.4	38	6.3
£2.10	21,5	1.3	67	1.9	£2.00	25,9	1.6	64	2.5	£1.86	33,0	2.0	59	3.4
s.2.69	32,1	2.0	65	3.1	s.1.69	5,4	3	41	7	s.1.59	26,2	1.6	38	4.2
...	328,9	20.1	59	34.1	...	272,4	16.6	53	31.1	...	287,3	17.5	48	36.5
s.12.44	11,3	7	87	8	s.12.34	16,9	1.0	66	1.2	s.13.71	8,7	5	96	5
s.2.25	33,5	2.0	73	2.7	s.1.80	40,3	2.5	59	4.3	s.1.61	32,9	2.0	53	3.8
d.9.93	26,5	1.6	46	3.5	d.8.86	27,3	1.7	42	4.0	d.9.20	37,8	2.3	43	5.3
...	71,3	4.3	61	7.0	...	84,5	5.2	55	9.4	...	79,4	4.8	50	9.6
d.3.51	20,4	1.2	66	1.8	d.3.33	44,3	2.7	63	4.3	d.3.18	13,0	8	60	1.3
d.4.59	74,8	4.6	61	7.5	d.4.17	121,6	7.4	55	13.5	d.3.99	69,2	4.2	53	7.9
d.3.90	13,9	8	69	1.2	d.4.06	10,9	7	71	1.0	d.3.87	8,6	5	68	7
s.1.61	24,2	1.5	63	2.4	s.1.45	24,2	1.5	57	2.6	s.1.30	13,1	8	51	1.6
s.7.57	23,5	1.4	71	2.0	s.7.30	24,1	1.4	69	2.0	s.6.88	20,6	1.3	65	2.0
s.2.66	35,6	2.2	45	4.9	s.2.57	37,2	2.3	44	5.2	s.2.72	35,5	2.2	46	4.8
s.1.16	59,9	3.6	69	5.2	s.1.03	59,1	3.6	61	5.9	s.1.09	56,3	3.4	64	5.3
...	252,3	15.3	61	25.0	...	321,4	19.6	57	34.5	...	216,3	13.2	56	23.6
s.1.57	25,8	1.6	1.30	1.3	s.1.78	27,9	1.7	1.47	1.2	s.1.67	22,2	1.4	1.38	1.0
d.9.67	11,4	7	94	7	d.9.22	9,2	6	89	7	d.8.95	9,9	6	87	7
s.1.28	13,3	8	1.24	7	s.1.19	15,3	9	1.15	8	s.1.20	14,2	9	1.16	8
d.4.09	6,9	4	65	6	d.3.94	5,7	3	62	5	d.3.38	7,5	5	54	9
£1.92	13,7	8	50	1.6	£1.58	19,3	1.2	41	2.9	£1.47	15,5	9	38	2.4
s.11.31	6,9	4	56	7	s.11.26	6,9	4	56	7	s.10.47	7,6	5	52	1.0
s.1.77	6,8	4	73	6	s.1.57	8,2	5	64	8	s.1.43	5,5	3	58	5
d.5.73	44,5	2.7	67	4.0	d.4.75	35,8	2.2	55	4.0	d.5.09	44,1	2.7	59	4.6
£1.50	17,7	1.1	70	1.6	£1.23	12,5	8	57	1.4	£1.25	10,5	6	58	1.0
d.4.43	5,0	3	70	4	d.4.16	11,1	7	66	1.0	d.4.10	4,3	2	65	3
d.5.23	12,5	8	74	1.1	d.5.05	11,4	7	72	1.0	d.5.07	10,9	7	72	1.0
s.19.48	56,7	3.5	77	4.5	s.12.42	552,6	33.7	49	48.8	s.10.21	441,4	26.9	40	67.3
s.13.00	554,7	33.8	43	78.6	s.15.94	185,0	11.3	52	21.7	s.13.36	194,8	11.9	44	27.0
s.13.51	5,1	3	64	5	s.11.73	3,9	2	56	3	s.11.42	5,1	3	54	5
d.1.29	11,4	7	55	1.3	d.0.94	6,6	4	40	1.0	d.0.90	7,9	5	38	1.3
...	792,4	48.3	49	98.2	...	911,4	55.6	64	86.8	...	801,4	48.9	44	110.3

For references see pages lxx and lxxi.

IA.—TRADE INDEX NUMBERS OF VICTORIAN IMPORTS (DETAILED),

Articles.	1888.			1889.					
	Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)	Index Nos.*	Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)	Index Numbers.*			
						Value.	Price.	Volume.	
B.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—continued.									
5. Alcoholic Liquors and Narcotics.									
Beer—									
Bottled ... gals.	s.4.61	169,3	10.3	s.4.62	272,7	16.6	1.00	16.6	
In bulk ... "	s.2.80	27,9	1.7	s.2.21	25,3	1.5	.79	1.9	
Spirits ... "	s.7.26	409,3	25.0	s.7.75	481,5	29.4	1.07	27.5	
Wine—									
Bottled ... "	s.16.82	40,5	2.5	s.14.71	33,6	2.0	.87	2.3	
In wood ... "	s.7.12	50,3	3.1	s.6.91	51,6	3.1	.97	3.2	
Sparkling ... "	£1.67	68,2	4.2	£1.80	99,4	6.1	1.08	5.6	
Opium ... lbs.	£2.21	58,0	3.5	£2.02	36,4	2.2	.91	2.4	
Tobacco—									
Manfd ... "	s.1.45	98,3	6.0	s.1.53	190,6	11.6	1.05	11.0	
Cigars, Snuff, &c. "	s.6.72	91,6	5.6	s.8.38	119,1	7.3	1.25	5.8	
Total ...	...	1,013,4	61.9	...	1,310,2	79.8	1.04	76.3	
6. Oils, Oil and Fat Compounds, &c.									
Oil—									
Castor ... gals.	s.3.01	52,7	3.2	s.2.44	27,8	1.7	.81	2.1	
Kerosene ... "	s.1.12	52,8	3.2	s.1.02	135,4	8.3	.91	9.2	
Linseed ... "	s.3.08	31,6	1.9	s.2.35	41,2	2.5	.76	3.3	
Lubricating ... "	s.3.29	2,6	.2	s.2.00	5,6	.3	.61	.5	
Paints in Oil ... cwt.	£1.55	43,1	2.6	£1.05	59,5	3.6	.63	5.3	
Turpentine ... gals.	s.3.37	12,3	.8	s.2.43	17,9	1.1	.72	1.5	
Candles ... lbs.	d.9.09	21,6	1.3	d.7.21	38,7	2.4	.79	3.0	
Soap, perfumed ... "	s.1.18	3,8	.2	s.1.40	13,2	.8	1.19	.7	
Varnish ... gals.	s.12.12	15,2	.9	s.10.86	23,9	1.5	.90	1.7	
Total ...	...	235,7	14.3	...	363,2	22.2	.81	27.3	
7. Metals.									
Iron—									
Bar, Rod ... tons	£8.26	96,0	5.9	£6.17	122,5	7.5	.75	10.0	
Sheet, Galvand. ... "	£14.50	241,9	14.8	£15.79	366,9	22.3	1.09	20.5	
Wire ... "	£13.18	69,6	4.2	£8.66	124,8	7.6	.66	11.5	
Steel ... "	£18.48	27,8	1.7	£11.70	43,9	2.7	.63	4.3	
" Cordage ... "	£67.27	2,8	.2	£41.76	13,0	.8	.62	1.1	
" Plates ... box	£1.04	24,8	1.5	£0.81	34,6	2.1	.78	2.7	
Total ...	...	462,9	28.3	...	705,7	43.0	.86	50.1	
8. Miscellaneous.									
Glass—									
Plate ... sup. ft.	d.21.62	17,2	1.0	d.24.93	28,4	1.7	1.15	1.5	
Window ... "	d.5.14	25,8	1.6	d.3.06	46,5	2.8	.59	4.7	
Glassware ... "	...	69,5	4.3	...	114,9	7.0	(.59)	11.9	
Leather—									
N.O.E. ... cwt.	£12.92	17,5	1.0	£14.06	30,8	1.9	1.09	1.7	
Calf ... "	£23.97	74,0	4.5	£25.97	114,9	7.0	1.08	6.5	
Total Miscel. ...	...	204,0	12.4	...	335,5	20.4	.77	26.3	

For references see pages lxx and lxxi.

1893.					1894.					1895.				
Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)	Index Numbers.*		
		Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.
£	£				£	£				£	£			
s.4.01	76.8	4.7	.87	5.4	s.3.55	60.2	3.7	.77	4.8	s.3.38	62.7	3.9	.73	5.3
s.2.06	11.8	.7	.74	.9	s.1.76	10.3	.6	.63	1.0	s.1.72	8.7	.5	.61	.8
s.6.54	146.5	8.9	.90	9.9	s.6.08	185.1	11.2	.84	13.3	s.6.06	186.6	11.4	.83	13.7
s.17.55	4.8	.3	1.04	.3	s.10.30	2.6	.2	.61	.3	s.11.52	3.2	.2	.68	.3
s.5.28	6.3	.4	.74	.5	s.4.13	5.8	.4	.58	.7	s.4.10	5.5	.3	.58	.6
£1.90	19.0	1.2	1.14	1.1	£1.76	24.4	1.5	1.05	1.4	£1.80	22.9	1.4	1.08	1.3
£1.60	23.0	1.4	.72	1.9	£0.86	8.0	.5	.39	1.3	£1.17	13.5	.8	.53	1.5
s.1.38	118.5	7.2	.95	7.6	s.1.21	109.7	6.7	.83	8.1	s.1.24	102.2	6.2	.85	7.3
s.7.24	47.1	2.9	1.08	2.7	s.8.50	46.5	2.8	1.26	2.2	s.7.15	45.9	2.8	1.06	2.7
..	453.8	27.7	.91	30.3	...	452.6	27.6	.84	33.1	...	451.2	27.5	.82	33.5
s.2.03	11.1	.7	.67	1.0	s.1.55	7.6	.5	.51	1.0	s.1.59	10.4	.6	.53	1.1
s.0.57	71.9	4.4	.51	8.6	s.0.39	70.5	4.3	.35	12.3	s.0.40	69.9	4.3	.36	11.9
s.2.06	18.2	1.1	.67	1.7	s.1.94	21.9	1.3	.63	2.1	s.2.06	21.4	1.3	.67	1.9
s.1.14	34.6	2.1	.35	6.0	s.0.80	22.4	1.4	.24	5.8	s.0.88	29.0	1.8	.27	6.7
£1.04	21.8	1.3	.67	1.9	£0.96	23.7	1.5	.62	2.4	£0.93	28.9	1.7	.60	2.8
s.1.92	5.1	.3	.57	.5	s.1.78	7.5	.4	.53	.8	s.1.76	9.4	.6	.52	1.2
d.9.78	7.6	.5	1.08	.5	d.5.82	12.0	.7	.64	1.1	d.5.53	7.9	.5	.61	.8
s.1.22	14.7	.9	1.03	.9	s.1.45	15.0	.9	1.22	.7	s.1.22	14.2	.9	1.03	.9
s.8.63	8.9	.5	.71	.7	s.8.32	8.1	.5	.69	.7	s.8.29	14.8	.9	.68	1.3
..	193.9	11.8	.54	21.8	...	188.7	11.5	.43	26.9	...	205.9	12.6	.44	28.6
£6.80	38.7	2.4	.82	2.9	£7.02	40.8	2.5	.85	2.9	£6.22	36.1	2.2	.75	2.9
£15.23	143.5	8.8	1.05	8.4	£13.40	107.0	6.5	.92	7.1	£13.27	107.5	6.6	.92	7.2
£8.78	59.4	3.6	.67	5.4	£7.46	57.5	3.5	.57	6.1	£7.08	56.2	3.4	.54	6.3
£9.14	16.9	1.0	.49	2.0	£11.73	24.6	1.5	.63	2.4	£8.68	20.0	1.2	.47	2.5
£38.95	23.7	1.4	.58	2.4	£36.58	22.2	1.4	.57	2.5	£35.28	24.2	1.5	.52	2.9
£0.74	19.7	1.2	.71	1.7	£0.69	33.5	2.0	.66	3.0	£0.64	33.8	2.1	.62	3.4
...	301.9	18.4	.81	22.8	...	285.6	17.4	.72	24.0	...	277.8	17.0	.67	25.2
d.13.12	3.6	.2	.61	.3	d.12.84	3.0	.2	.59	.3	d.12.72	8.3	.5	.59	.8
d.1.30	7.3	.5	.25	2.0	d.1.17	6.2	.4	.23	1.8	d.1.23	7.0	.4	.24	1.7
...	27.8	1.7	(.25)	6.8	...	24.4	1.5	(.23)	6.5	...	28.4	1.7	(.24)	7.1
£19.63	33.4	2.0	1.52	1.3	£20.54	35.4	2.2	1.59	1.4	£20.22	22.0	1.3	1.56	.8
£22.54	4.0	.2	.94	.2	£16.88	3.3	.2	.70	.3	£18.78	1.2	.1	.78	.1
...	76.1	4.6	.43	10.6	...	72.3	4.5	.44	10.3	...	66.9	4.0	.38	10.5

For references see pages lxx and lxxi.

1A.—TRADE INDEX NUMBERS OF VICTORIAN IMPORTS (DETAILED),

Articles.	1883.			1888.				
	Average Price.	Value of Imports. (000's omitted.)	Index Nos.*	Average Price.	Value of Imports. (000's omitted.)	Index Numbers.*		
						Value.	Price.	Volume.
£	£							
RE-EXPORTED.								
Wool—								
Greasy lbs.	d.10·18	1,734.	105·7	d.9·11	2,216.	135·0	·89	151·3
Scoured " "	d.16·61	160.	9·8	d.15·61	468.	28·5	·94	30·3
Washed " "	d.15·20	150.	9·1	d.12·51	20.	1·3	·82	1·6
Wheat cntls.	s.7·09	5.	·3	s.5·77	19.	1·1	·81	1·4
Flour " "	s.10·62	16.	1·0	s.8·21	12.	·7	·77	·9
Gold—								
Bullion " "	...	613.	37·3	...	462.	28·1	1·00	28·1
Specie " "	...	166.	10·2	...	497.	30·3	1·00	30·3
Total Re-exports...	...	2,844.	173·4	...	3,694.	225·0	·92	244·4

SUM

Total Specified—								
Class A. ...	...	3,252.	198·	...	5,692.	347·	·90	396·
Class B. ...	...	4,427.	270·	...	5,384.	329·	·86	383·
Unspecified ...	...	7,221.	441·	...	9,202.	561·	·86	653·
Total§ ...	...	14,900.	909·	...	20,278.	1237·	·87	1422·
Re-exported ...	...	2,844.	173·	...	3,694.	225·	·92	244·
Grand Total ...	...	17,744	1082·	...	23,972.	1462	·88	1666·

* Basis of Index Numbers:—(a) Value—£16,400,000 (Total Exports 1883)=1,000; (b) Price—and is obtained by dividing Index of Value by Index of Price. See also paragraphs 736 to 745 in such cases has been based on the assumed Price Index.

† The stock-tax was largely increased on 6th June, 1892

‡ The duty of £2 10s. per head on horses was remitted on 5th June, 1895.

§ Chiefly for consumption.

1893.					1894.					1895.				
Average Price.	Value of Imports. (000's omitted.) £	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Imports. (000's omitted.) £	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Imports. (000's omitted.) £	Index Numbers.*		
		Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.
d.6-38	2,026	124	·63	196	d.6-01	2,128	130	·0	·59	220	d.6-00	1,915	116	·59
d.11-36	526,0	32	·68	47	d.11-05	387,6	23	·6	35	·8	d.10-78	453	27	·65
d.10-42	1,0	·1	·69	·1	d.10-23	1,3	·1	·67	1	·1	d.7-75	...	...	·51
s.4-91	36,4	2	·69	3	s.4-04	48,4	2	·9	·57	5	s.3-86	46,4	2	·8
s.7-88	8,4	·5	·74	·7	s.6-06	8,4	·5	·57	·9	...	s.7-61	15,9	1	·0
...	893,8	55	1·00	55	...	1,271,	77	·4	1·00	77	...	1,419,	86	·5
...	1,155,	70	1·00	70	...	17,	1	·1	1·00	1	...	3,	·15	1·00
...	4,647,	283	·76	372	...	3,862,	235	·69	341	·4	...	3,852	235	·70
...

MARY.

...	2,153	131	·67	195	...	1,648	100	·52	195	...	1,628	99	·50	198
...	2,471	151	·60	250	...	2,589	158	·62	256	...	2,386	145	·52	278
...	4,013	245	·60	408	...	4,371	267	·62	430	...	4,606	281	·52	540
...	8,637	527	·62	853	...	8,608	525	·60	881	...	8,620	525	·52	1016
...	4,646	283	·76	372	...	3,862	235	·69	341	...	3,852	235	·70	334
...	13,293	810	·66	1225	...	12,470	760	·62	1222	...	12,472	760	·56	1350

Price in 1883 1·00; (c) Volume—Total Volume, 1883=1,000—represents relative quantity of goods, body of work. The Index of Price has been assumed when enclosed in brackets, and the Volume

I.B.—TRADE INDEX NUMBERS OF VICTORIAN IMPORTS (DETAILED) FOR THE YEARS 1896, 1897 AND 1898.

Articles.	1896.					1897.					1898.				
	Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted)	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted)	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted)	Index Numbers.*		
			Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.
A.—NATURAL PRODUCTS.															
1. Pastoral.															
Hides ... No.	£14.78	138.3	8.4	.78	10.8	£15.46	148.0	8.7	.82	10.6	£16.78	148.8	9.1	.90	10.1
Live Stock—															
Horses ...	£18.31	105.6	6.4	.63	10.2	£19.52	141.5	8.6	.67	12.8	£26.10	155.9	9.5	.90	10.6
Cattle ...	£4.20	152.0	9.3	.81	11.5	£4.02	145.3	8.9	.78	11.4	£5.29	237.5	14.5	1.02	14.2
Sheep ...	£6.69	202.0	12.3	.63	19.5	£6.94	238.0	14.5	.65	22.3	£7.19	332.6	20.3	.67	30.3
Pigs ...	£1.12	1.3	1.1	.66	1.5	£1.33	3.3	2.2	.78	3.8	£1.73	6.0	4.0	1.02	4.4
Skins—Sheep ...	£1.86	103.1	6.3	.88	7.1	£2.02	120.6	7.4	.96	7.8	£1.98	73.3	4.5	.93	4.8
" " Rabbit ...	£0.84	5.6	3.3	.31	1.0	£1.01	5.1	3.7	.37	1.8	£1.68	14.8	1.4	.62	1.4
Tallow ... tons	£16.04	44.5	2.7	.55	1.3	£15.42	46.4	2.8	.53	5.3	£17.24	29.3	1.8	.59	3.1
Total ...	...	753.4	45.8	.73	62.9	...	843.2	51.4	.72	71.3	...	998.2	61.0	.81	74.9
2. Agricultural.															
Beverages—															
Tea ... lbs.	£6.21	283.9	17.3	.43	40.3	£6.16	273.3	16.7	.43	38.9	£6.14	300.9	18.4	.42	43.8
Coffee ...	£11.28	46.4	2.8	1.31	2.0	£10.43	44.4	2.7	1.21	2.2	£8.54	28.6	1.7	.99	1.7
Cocoa Nibs ... cwt.	£3.17	8.3	5.5	.78	6.6	£2.93	9.9	6.6	.72	8.8	£3.91	11.1	7.7	.96	7.7
Fruit—															
Fresh ... bushels.	£2.39	70.6	4.3	.36	11.9	£2.57	61.2	3.9	.39	10.0	£2.58	88.5	5.4	.39	13.8
Currants ... lbs.	£1.22	24.8	1.5	.38	4.0	£1.93	25.9	1.6	.60	2.7	£2.18	31.3	1.9	.67	2.8
Raisins ...	£2.05	7.7	5.5	.39	1.3	£3.32	15.6	9.9	.64	1.4	£3.80	12.0	7.7	.73	1.0
Hops ...	£0.56	19.7	1.2	.27	4.4	£0.74	19.8	1.2	.36	3.3	£0.81	37.9	2.3	.39	5.9
Rice ... cwt.	£7.65	53.0	3.2	.66	4.9	£8.49	66.5	4.1	.73	5.6	£9.08	81.2	4.9	.78	6.3
Seeds—Grass, Clover, ...	£20.86	20.8	1.3	2.04	6.6	£19.78	15.4	9.9	1.93	5.5	£24.26	50.1	3.1	2.37	1.3
Canary ...															

Spices ... lbs.	4.5-88	7.6	5	75	7	d.5.19	5.4	3	66	5	d.5.14	6.6	4	65	6
Tobacco, manufd. ...	2.0-83	42.1	2.6	62	4.2	2.0-91	41.1	2.5	68	3.7	2.0-88	53.1	3.2	62	5.2
Timber—															
Flooring boards cub. ft.	d.1-17	46.9	2.9	45	6.4	d.1-36	54.8	3.3	53	6.2	d.1-99	70.8	4.3	77	5.6
Other dressed ...	2.2	86.5	2.2	(45)	4.9	d.1-22	43.4	2.7	(53)	5.1	d.1-84	47.1	2.9	(77)	3.8
Undressed, deals ...	d.1-18	21.7	1.3	62	2.1	d.1-39	10.5	6	65	3	d.2-78	11.4	7	44	1.6
" logs ...	d.1-36	2.1	1.1	60	2	d.1-25	3.3	2	61	3	d.4-17	7.5	5	120	4.2
" hardwood ...	d.1-24	1.4	1.1	73	1	...	1.1	1	74	1	...	4.9	3	247	1
" all other ...	...	124.8	7.6	(62)	12.3	...	138.3	8.4	(65)	13.0	...	202.4	12.3	(44)	28.0
Total ...	...	818.3	49.9	49	100.9	...	832.8	50.7	53	95.2	...	1,045.4	63.7	50	126.4
3. Mineral.															
Coal ... tons	2.7-72	194.0	11.8	40	29.5	2.8-67	228.7	13.9	44	31.6	2.9-16	257.7	15.7	47	33.4
Iron, pig ... "	£2-90	17.0	1.1	81	1.4	£2-94	49.3	3.0	82	3.6	£3-28	27.8	1.7	92	1.8
Lead ... "	£11-10	11.5	7	86	8	£12-02	13.0	8	93	3	£14-00	14.9	9	109	1.8
Tin, block ... cwt.	£60-82	11.5	7	70	1.0	£64-06	13.9	8	74	1.1	£73-16	14.6	9	86	1.1
Sulphur ... cwt.	2.4-13	2.3	1.1	50	2	2.4-97	6.2	4	60	7	2.5-77	15.8	1.0	69	1.5
Slates ... No.	2.2-33	5.9	4	97	4	d.2-25	7.3	5	94	5	d.2-29	9.7	6	95	6
Total ...	...	242.2	14.8	44	33.3	...	318.4	19.4	50	38.4	...	340.5	20.8	53	39.2
B.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.															
1. Art and Mechanic Productions.															
Powder, sporting ... lbs.	2.1-08	8.7	5	51	1.0	2.1-13	6.9	4	53	8	2.1-08	3.9	2	51	4
Explosives, &c. —															
Nitro-Glycerine, &c. "	2.1-59	42.4	2.6	89	2.9	2.1-58	57.2	3.5	88	4.0	2.1-59	73.8	4.5	89	5.1
Powder, blasting ... "	d.3-92	5.5	3	62	5	d.3-74	5.0	3	59	5	d.3-91	5.4	3	62	5
Machines, sewing ... No.	£3-53	24.3	1.5	120	1.2	£4-44	19.6	1.2	151	8	£4-18	31.5	1.9	142	1.4
Paper—															
Printing ... cwt.	£0-81	133.0	8.1	37	21.9	£0-77	156.1	9.5	35	27.1	£0-72	130.1	8.0	33	24.2
Writing (cut and uncut) ... "	£1-79	51.7	3.2	50	6.4	£1-91	56.5	3.5	53	6.6	£1-61	44.3	2.7	45	6.0
N.O.E. (cut and uncut) ... "	£1-63	35.5	2.2	49	4.5	£1-59	37.8	2.3	51	4.5	£1-41	38.5	2.4	45	5.3
Cement ... "	2.3-00	13.0	8	48	1.7	2.2-25	8.0	5	54	9	2.2-71	28.1	1.7	65	2.6
Total ...	...	314.1	19.2	48	40.1	...	347.1	21.2	47	45.2	...	355.7	21.7	48	45.5

For references see pages lxx and lxxi.

1 B.—TRADE INDEX NUMBERS OF VICTORIAN IMPORTS (DETAILED), 1896, 1897, AND 1898—continued.

Articles.	1896.					1897.					1898.				
	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)		Index Numbers.*		Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)		Index Numbers.*		Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00's omitted.)		Index Numbers.*		Average Price.
	Value.	Price.	Value.	Price.	Volume.	Value.	Price.	Value.	Price.	Volume.	Value.	Price.	Value.	Price.	Volume.
B.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—continued.															
2. <i>Chemicals.</i>															
Soda, caustic ... cwt.	12.2	8	76	1.1	2.9.50	10.6	7	66	1.1	2.8.53	12.4	8	66	1.2	1.2
Matches (all kinds) gross	21.6	1.3	43	3.0	2.1.35	21.9	1.3	44	2.9	2.1.31	21.0	1.2	43	2.8	2.8
Acid, N.O.E. ... lbs.	42.9	2.6	52	5.0	2.10.51	44.3	2.7	49	5.5	2.10.44	54.2	3.3	49	6.7	6.7
Total ...	76.7	4.7	52	9.1	...	76.8	4.7	50	9.5	...	87.6	5.3	50	10.7	...
3. Textile Fabrics and Dress.															
Bag, and Sacks—															
Bran ... No.	23.0	1.8	65	2.8	2.3.31	52.9	3.2	63	5.1	2.3.07	41.0	2.5	63	4.3	4.3
Corn, &c. ... "	33.6	2.4	52	4.6	2.4.07	81.2	5.0	54	9.3	2.3.85	80.8	4.9	51	9.6	9.6
Gunny ... "	8.1	1.5	72	7	2.4.01	11.5	7	70	1.0	2.3.87	4.5	8	68	4	4
Woolpacks ... "	19.1	1.2	51	2.3	2.1.29	19.2	1.2	51	2.3	2.1.22	12.6	1.8	48	1.6	1.6
Blankets ... pairs	23.5	1.8	62	2.9	2.4.83	21.0	1.5	46	3.3	2.6.94	29.9	1.8	68	2.7	2.7
Berets ... "	38.7	2.4	49	4.9	2.2.82	34.0	2.1	46	4.4	2.3.4	28.7	1.7	57	3.1	3.1
Hats ... No.	58.9	3.6	64	5.6	2.1.30	56.4	3.4	77	4.4	2.1.33	54.2	3.3	79	4.2	4.2
Total ...	222.9	13.7	57	23.8	...	279.2	17.1	57	29.8	...	251.7	15.3	59	25.9	...
4. Foods.															
Cocoa, Chocolate ... lbs.	30.3	1.9	140	1.4	2.1.65	29.6	1.6	136	1.2	2.1.70	31.7	1.9	140	1.4	1.4
Confectionery ... "	10.9	7	37	8	2.7.37	13.5	8	71	1.1	2.8.71	16.7	1.0	84	1.3	1.3
Condiments—Mustard ... "	16.0	1.0	130	8	2.1.11	14.0	9	108	8	2.1.16	13.1	8	113	7	7
Pepper ... "	7.4	4	58	7	2.4.35	8.7	5	77	7	2.6.81	14.3	9	108	8	8
Salt ... tons	13.5	8	41	1.9	2.1.68	18.0	1.1	43	2.6	2.1.62	10.3	6	42	1.4	1.4
Sauces ... doz.	6.9	4	55	7	2.12.16	8.3	5	61	8	2.11.81	9.3	6	59	1.0	1.0
Vinegar ... gals.	4.3	3	69	4	2.1.68	6.0	4	69	6	2.1.61	6.1	4	66	6	6
Fish—Preserved ... lbs.	65.0	4.0	62	6.5	2.4.91	64.8	3.9	57	6.8	2.4.84	84.4	5.1	63	9.1	9.1
Salt ... cwt.	13.6	9	60	1.2	2.1.38	16.2	1.0	64	1.5	2.1.51	16.9	1.0	71	1.4	1.4

Maizena and Corn Flour Milk, presd. Sugar—Raw Refined Glucose Tapioca	d.5.46	9.7	6	86	7	d.3.79	9.3	6	60	1.0	d.4.02	9.7	6	64	9
	d.4.96	11.2	7	71	1.0	d.4.97	12.1	7	71	1.0	d.5.17	13.6	8	74	1.1
	s.11.92	555.0	33.8	47	71.9	s.10.74	527.7	32.2	42	76.7	s.10.30	583.2	23.4	40	58.5
	s.15.08	211.9	12.9	50	25.8	s.15.19	235.5	14.4	50	28.9	s.14.64	259.7	15.8	48	32.9
	s.9.64	7.8	5	46	1.1	s.9.97	6.0	4	48	8	s.10.11	11.2	7	48	1.5
Total	d.0.98	9.9	6	42	1.4	d.84	8.6	5	36	1.4	d.90	11.1	7	38	1.9
	...	973.4	59.4	51	116.3	...	975.3	59.5	47	125.9	...	891.3	54.3	47	114.4
5. Alcoholic Liquors and Narcotics.															
Beer— Bottled In bulk Spirits Wine— Bottled In wood Sparkling Optum Tobacco— Manifd. Cigars, Snuff, &c.	s.3.34	84.4	5.1	72	7.1	s.3.34	78.9	4.8	72	6.7	s.3.48	96.7	5.9	75	7.9
	s.2.08	9.2	6	74	8	s.1.7	7.2	4	62	6	s.2.05	6.4	1	73	5
	s.6.34	269.0	16.4	87	18.9	s.6.32	247.5	15.1	87	17.4	s.6.96	266.3	16.3	96	17.0
	s.11.76	6.2	4	70	6	s.11.06	4.7	3	66	4	s.13.71	7.2	4	81	6
	s.5.31	10.1	6	55	1.1	s.5.12	8.4	5	72	7	s.5.13	7.3	4	72	6
	s.1.87	39.8	2.4	1.12	2.1	s.1.74	31.1	1.9	1.04	1.8	s.1.88	36.5	2.2	1.13	1.9
	s.1.18	12.6	9	53	1.5	s.1.33	14.8	9	60	1.5	s.1.54	17.0	1.0	70	1.4
	s.1.25	137.4	8.4	86	9.8	s.1.29	98.9	6.0	89	6.8	s.1.26	112.7	6.9	87	7.9
	s.7.55	71.6	4.3	1.12	3.8	s.7.21	63.1	3.9	1.07	3.6	s.7.43	57.3	3.5	1.10	3.2
Total	...	640.3	39.0	86	45.7	...	554.6	33.8	86	39.5	...	607.4	37.0	90	40.9
6. Oils, Oil and Fat Compounds, &c.															
Oil—Castor Kerosene Limeed... Lubricating Paints in Oil Turpentine Turbine Candles Soap, perfumed Varnish	s.2.02	8.1	5	67	7	s.2.45	14.4	9	81	1.1	s.2.34	10.8	6	78	8
	s.0.63	101.3	6.2	56	11.1	s.0.64	123.6	7.6	57	13.3	s.0.59	147.7	9.0	53	17.0
	s.1.99	26.5	1.6	65	2.5	s.1.65	24.6	1.5	64	2.8	s.1.62	11.7	7	53	1.3
	s.0.93	23.4	1.4	28	5.0	s.1.00	42.5	2.6	30	8.7	s.0.91	40.6	2.5	28	8.9
	s.40.99	31.8	1.9	64	3.0	s.1.02	38.3	2.3	66	3.5	s.1.11	26.8	1.6	72	2.2
	s.1.69	11.1	7	50	1.4	s.1.57	7.3	4	47	8	s.1.69	13.1	8	50	1.6
	d.4.74	12.2	7	52	1.4	d.4.52	10.1	6	50	1.2	d.5.02	6.0	4	55	1.1
	s.1.35	21.9	1.3	1.14	1.1	s.1.43	23.3	1.4	21	1.2	s.1.45	18.5	1.1	97	1.1
	s.8.81	14.1	9	73	1.2	s.8.90	13.8	8	73	1.1	s.9.44	15.8	1.0	78	1.3
Total	...	250.4	15.2	55	27.4	...	297.9	18.1	54	33.7	...	291.0	17.7	51	34.9

For references see pages lxx and lxxi.

I B.—TRADE INDEX NUMBERS OF VICTORIAN IMPORTS (DETAILED), 1896, 1897 AND 1898—continued.

Articles.	1896.				1897.				1898.				
	Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00s' omitted.)	Index Numbers.*		Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00s' omitted.)	Index Numbers.*		Average Price.	Value of Imports. (00s' omitted.)	Index Numbers.*		
			Value.	Price.			Value.	Price.			Value.	Price.	
B.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—continued.													
7. Metals.													
Iron—													
Bar, Rod ... tons	£6.38	54.5	3.3	.77	4.3	72.9	4.5	.86	5.2	£7.47	57.0	3.5	.90
Sheet, Galvand. ... "	£14.22	162.7	9.9	.98	10.1	153.5	9.4	1.07	8.8	£16.17	174.4	10.6	1.11
Wire ... "	£7.39	72.7	4.4	.56	7.9	75.3	4.6	.64	7.2	£8.25	97.5	5.9	.63
Steel ... "	£10.22	27.5	1.7	.55	3.1	39.7	2.4	.64	3.7	£9.38	42.4	2.6	.51
" Cordage ... "	£32.82	18.9	1.2	.49	2.4	22.3	1.4	.47	3.0	£38.48	14.5	.9	.57
" Plates ... box	£0.60	43.0	2.6	.58	4.5	38.5	2.3	.59	3.9	£0.59	58.1	3.5	.57
Total ... "	...	379.3	23.1	.72	32.3	402.2	24.6	.77	31.8	...	443.9	27.0	.76
8. Miscellaneous.													
Glass—													
Plate ... sup. ft.	d.15.07	11.0	.6	.70	.9	13.0	.8	.67	1.2	d.10.41	15.1	.9	.48
Window ... "	d.1.31	12.0	.7	.25	2.8	11.2	.7	.29	2.4	d.1.56	12.1	.7	.30
Glassware ... "	...	36.1	2.2	(.25)	8.8	42.4	2.6	(.29)	9.0	...	47.6	2.9	(.30)
Leather—													
N.O.E. ... cwt.	£20.52	22.4	1.4	1.59	.9	25.1	1.5	1.46	1.0	£22.88	19.4	1.2	1.77
Calf ... "	£19.76	9	.1	.82	.1	6	.04	.98	.0	£17.63	6	.04	.73
Total Miscellaneous	...	82.4	5.0	.37	13.5	82.3	5.6	.41	13.0	...	94.8	5.8	.40
													14.0

Wool—	...	lbs.
Greasy	"
Scoured	"
Washed	"
Wheat	cnts.
Flour	"
Gold—	...	"
Bullion
Specie
Total Re-exports

Total specified—	
Class A. ...	
Class B. ...	
Unspecified	
Total \$	
Re-exported	
Grand Total	

**Total \$
Re-exported**

(000's omitted in Values.)

For references see pages lxx and lxxi.

II.—TRADE INDEX NUMBERS OF VICTORIA

Articles.	1894.					1895.				
	Average Price.	Value of Exports. †	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Exports. †	Index Numbers.*		
			Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.										
		£					£			
Bark tons	£7.04	22.2	1.4	72	2	£6.06	23.0	1.4	63	2.5
Biscuits lbs.	d.3.68	16.9	1.0	61	1½	d.4.72	23.0	1.4	78	
Butter "	d.9.11	898.4	54.8	85	64½	d.9.11	978.7	59.7	88	70½
Cheese "	d.4.53	17.3	1.1	54	2	d.4.76	30.9	1.9	57	3.5
Flour cntls.	s.6.17	283.4	17.3	55	31½	s.7.02	203.2	12.4	62	3.8
Fruits—										
Currants ‡ lbs.	d.1.99	4.7	3	40	3	d.2.77	7.7	3	56	1
Raisins ‡ "	d.3.20	5.5	3	44	3	d.3.12	8.3	3	53	1
Fresh bshls.	s.5.38	21.6	1.3	46	2½	s.4.94	26.7	1.6	43	3½
Grain—										
Barley cntls.	s.6.60	4.0	2	58	½	s.5.30	4.0	2	47	½
Oats "	s.4.33	19.9	1.2	55	2	s.3.88	31.7	1.9	49	4
Rice ‡ "	s.13.03	11.3	7	76	1	s.12.22	8.3	5	71	
Wheat "	s.3.95	660.7	40.3	45	89½	s.3.89	403.8	24.6	44	36
Hay, Chaff tons	£2.78	93.9	5.7	48	12	£3.00	96.3	5.9	51	11½
Jams, &c. lbs.	d.4.33	5.5	3	72	½	d.3.92	5.4	3	65	½
Oatmeal cntls.	s.12.90	21.4	1.3	77	1½	s.11.65	20.5	1.3	70	1½
Onions tons	£6.09	38.5	2.4	89	2½	£2.80	26.1	1.6	41	4
Potatoes "	£2.73	23.0	1.4	63	2½	£1.71	25.0	1.5	40	3½
Sugar—										
Cane, refd. cwt.	£.94	122.9	7.5	62	12	£.97	73.9	4.5	64	7
Molasses "	£.81	11.9	7	60	1	£.85	4.4	3	62	
Vegetables, "	s.4.65	3.0	2	25	½	s.3.79	3.2	2	21	1
Total ...	...	2,286.0	139.4	60	231½	...	2,004.1	122.2	63	19½
PASTORAL PRODUCTS.										
Hides No.	s.12.30	14.6	9	86	1	s.14.00	21.2	1.3	98	1½
Leather cwt.	£3.67	219.0	13.4	67	20	£4.11	280.1	17.1	75	22
Live Stock—										
Horses No.	£17.62	154.1	9.4	36	26	£21.29	191.0	11.7	44	5½
Cattle "	£2.48	43.1	2.6	08	32½	£2.36	35.2	2.1	07	30
Sheep "	£.63	80.2	4.9	48	10½	£.38	65.2	4.0	29	13½
Pigs "	£1.23	4.1	3	70	½	£.84	2.3	1	48	
Meats—										
Preserved lbs.	d.4.29	44.9	2.7	76	3½	d.3.64	47.7	2.9	64	4
Frozen cwt.	£1.27	127.0	7.7	103	7½	£1.22	194.0	11.8	90	12
Salt Beef "	£1.22	1.4	1	74	...	£1.21	7	...	74	...
Bacon lbs.	d.6.70	14.7	9	66	1½	d.6.04	21.7	1.3	60	...
Hams "	s.65	2.7	2	51	½	s.65	3.4	2	51	...
Skins—										
Sheep, No.	s.3.50	177.5	10.8	95	11½	s.2.37	212.1	12.9	64	2
Kangaroo "	s.1.19	4.7	3	82	½	s.1.59	13.3	3	109	...
Rabbit "	d.1.05	44.1	2.7	61	4½	d.3.99	39.4	2.4	58	4
Opossum "	d.4.01	18.4	1.1	63	1½	d.4.88	13.2	8	76	1
Tallow tons	£20.56	282.0	17.2	59	29	£19.95	249.9	15.3	57	28
Wool—										
Greasy lbs.	d.6.69	3,734.4	227.7	58	392½	d.7.01	4,140.4	252.5	61	42
Scoured "	s.39	930.4	56.7	65	87½	s.39	987.8	60.3	60	100
Washed "	s.1.11	77.7	4.8	70	6½	s.1.07	23.0	1.4	67	3
Total ...	...	5,975.0	364.4	57	637½	...	6,541.6	398.9	58	60½

* Basis of Index Numbers.—(a) Value—£16,400,000 (Total Exports, 1883) = 1,000; (b) Price—Index by dividing Index of Value by Index of Price. See also paragraphs 736 to 745 in body of work. *Statistical Book, 1894.*—† Hundreds (00's omitted). —‡ Re-exports or chiefly re-exports.

EXPORTS (DETAILED), 1894 TO 1898.

1896.					1897.					1898.				
Average Price.	Value of Exports. †	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Exports. †	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Exports. †	Index Numbers.*		
		Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.
£	£				£	£				£	£			
£7.23	17.0	1.0	.74	1 1/2	£5.99	17.7	1.1	.61	1 1/2	£6.67	17.5	1.1	.68	1 1/2
d.5.30	41.4	2.5	.88	2 1/2	d.5.47	41.4	2.5	.91	2 1/2	d.5.73	40.5	2.5	.95	2 1/2
d.9.47	874.7	53.4	.88	60 1/2	d.9.58	886.0	54.0	.89	60 1/2	d.9.46	736.3	44.9	.88	51 1/2
d.5.76	12.0	.7	.69	1	d.5.60	10.2	.6	.67	1	d.5.93	7.4	.4	.71	1 1/2
s.11.56	37.0	2.3	1.03	2 1/2	s.13.60	10.1	.6	1.21	1 1/2	s.9.00	138.0	8.4	.80	10 1/2
d.2.61	7.2	.4	.53	1 1/2	d.2.85	7.9	.5	.58	1	d.2.95	6.4	.4	.60	1 1/2
d.3.54	6.6	.4	.49	1	d.4.19	7.1	.4	.58	1	d.3.89	13.6	.8	.54	1 1/2
s.5.35	43.0	2.6	.46	5 1/2	s.5.55	63.1	3.8	.48	8 1/2	s.5.62	46.2	2.8	.49	5 1/2
s.6.74	8.7	.5	.60	1 1/2	s.6.95	4.4	.3	.61	1 1/2	s.7.11	4.3	.3	.63	1 1/2
s.6.29	10.1	.6	.80	1 1/2	s.4.86	27.4	1.7	.62	2 1/2	s.4.79	57.9	3.5	.61	5 1/2
s.11.92	11.0	.7	.69	1	s.11.72	11.2	.7	.68	1	s.14.02	17.8	1.1	.81	1 1/2
s.7.59	91.6	5.6	.86	6 1/2	s.8.21	226.0	13.8	.92	15	s.5.96	324.0	19.7	.67	29 1/2
£4.33	107.3	6.6	.74	9	£4.13	193.8	11.8	.71	16 1/2	£2.81	124.7	7.6	.48	16
d.3.77	14.9	.9	.63	1 1/2	d.3.74	19.3	1.2	.62	2	d.3.68	22.4	1.4	.61	2 1/2
s.12.81	30.7	1.9	.76	2 1/2	s.13.68	30.7	1.9	.82	2 1/2	s.13.20	31.0	1.9	.79	2 1/2
£6.60	40.1	2.4	.96	2 1/2	£5.95	31.1	1.9	.87	2	£5.51	22.3	1.4	.80	1 1/2
£3.19	40.1	2.4	.74	3 1/2	£2.94	63.6	3.9	.68	5 1/2	£7.02	34.5	2.1	1.63	1 1/2
£.94	122.5	7.5	.62	12	£.96	149.9	9.1	.63	14 1/2	£.80	140.4	8.6	.53	16 1/2
£.95	5.0	.3	.70	1 1/2	£.94	6.4	.4	.69	1 1/2	£.96	7.9	.5	.71	1 1/2
s.2.07	4.4	.3	.11	2 1/2	s.2.27	12.1	.7	.12	5 1/2	s.4.50	4.2	.2	.24	1
...	1,525.3	93.0	.78	118 1/2	...	1,819.4	110.9	.76	145 1/2	...	1,797.3	109.6	.72	153
s.13.44	13.6	.8	.94	1 1/2	s.8.36	20.4	1.2	.58	2	s.11.82	29.2	1.8	.83	2 1/2
£4.15	313.1	19.1	.76	25	£4.18	355.2	21.7	.77	28	£4.54	299.7	18.3	.83	22
£21.78	216.2	13.2	.45	29 1/2	£21.22	141.3	8.6	.44	19 1/2	£32.25	130.4	7.9	.66	12
£2.90	49.9	3.1	.09	34 1/2	£4.59	67.5	4.1	.14	29 1/2	£3.79	45.8	2.8	.12	23 1/2
£.40	64.3	3.9	.31	12 1/2	£.55	113.2	6.9	.42	16 1/2	£.55	79.7	4.9	.42	11 1/2
£1.09	6.7	.4	.62	1 1/2	£1.33	7.6	.5	.76	1 1/2	£1.49	4.1	.2	.85	1 1/2
d.3.90	81.5	5.0	.69	7 1/2	d.3.79	95.0	5.8	.67	8 1/2	d.3.42	47.4	2.9	.60	4 1/2
£.93	179.0	10.9	.76	14 1/2	£1.01	130.2	7.9	.82	9 1/2	£1.01	121.1	7.4	.82	9
£1.32	3	.02	.80	...	£1.30	3	.02	.79	...	£1.41	5	.03	.86	...
d.6.88	46.1	2.8	.68	4	d.7.03	40.4	2.5	.70	3 1/2	d.7.72	24.9	1.5	.78	2
s.7.8	5.0	.3	.61	1 1/2	s.7.7	4.7	.3	.61	1 1/2	s.8.1	3.0	.2	.64	1 1/2
s.2.77	243.3	14.8	.75	19 1/2	s.2.53	261.5	16.0	.68	23 1/2	s.2.51	251.5	15.3	.68	22 1/2
s.7.7	5.0	.3	.53	1 1/2	s.1.05	9.8	.6	.72	1 1/2	s.1.33	9.2	.6	.91	1 1/2
d.9.7	32.7	2.0	.56	3 1/2	d.8.7	34.6	2.1	.51	4	d.1.33	46.1	2.8	.77	3 1/2
d.5.89	5.3	.3	.92	1 1/2	d.6.77	9.7	.6	1.06	1 1/2	d.1.19	27.0	1.6	1.59	1
£17.86	180.9	11.1	.51	21 1/2	£17.89	162.6	9.9	.51	17 1/2	£19.18	94.5	5.8	.55	10 1/2
d.7.59	4,017.2	245.0	.66	371	d.7.21	3,239.5	197.5	.62	318 1/2	d.6.84	3,354.7	204.5	.59	346 1/2
s.9.7	924.3	56.4	.63	89 1/2	s.9.6	752.3	45.9	.63	72 1/2	s.9.6	681.7	41.6	.63	66
s.1.03	17.9	1.0	.65	1 1/2	s.1.03	8.0	.5	.65	1 1/2	s.9.7	6	.03	.61	...
...	6,402.3	390.4	.61	635 1/2	...	5,453.8	332.6	.60	557 1/2	...	5,251.1	320.2	.59	538 1/2

1883 = 1.00; (c) Volume—Total Volume, 1883 = 1,000—represents relative quantity of goods, and is obtained information was given for the years 1883, 1888, and 1893, in Appendix D, page xlv. of the *Victorian Year-*

II.—TRADE INDEX NUMBERS OF VICTORIA

Articles.	1894.					1895.				
	Average Price.	Value of Exports. †	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Exports. †	Index Numbers.*		
			Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.
		£					£			
Gold (incl. specie)	...	3,718.7	226.8	1.00	227	...	3,750.8	228.7	1.00	229
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.										
Beer—										
Bottled gals.	s.3.51	17.6	1.1	.73	1½	s.3.39	10.3	.6	.70	1½
Bulk	s.1.77	7.1	.4	.88	3	s.1.70	6.9	.4	.95	3
Hops lbs.	s.8.89	8.8	.5	.27	2	s.7.79	7.3	.4	.24	1½
Spirits—Brandy,										
Btld. † gals.	s.10.56	16.5	1.0	.67	1½	s.9.20	18.5	1.1	.59	1½
Bulk †	s.5.73	18.8	1.1	.75	1½	s.5.70	20.3	1.3	.75	1½
Whisky,										
Btld. †	s.10.00	12.6	.8	.99	3	s.9.41	10.5	.6	.93	3
Bulk †	s.5.84	14.7	.9	.92	1	s.6.08	14.6	.9	.95	1
Tea † lbs.	s.80	271.3	16.6	.58	28½	s.82	228.7	14.0	.60	22½
Wine—										
In wood gals.	s.3.54	45.2	2.8	.48	5½	s.3.39	58.6	3.6	.46	7½
Bottled	s.10.09	6.2	.4	.74	2	s.9.65	8.0	.5	.71	2
Tobacco—										
Unmfd. † lbs.	s.1.10	4.0	.2	.64	½	s.99	10.1	.6	.57	1
Manfd.	s.1.75	53.8	3.3	1.12	3	s.1.80	48.4	3.0	1.15	2
Cigars †	s.7.63	15.1	.9	.96	1	s.8.03	13.2	.8	1.01	1
Cigarettes	s.7.64	2.8	.2	...	...	s.6.54	1.8	.1	...	...
Total	...	494.5	30.2	.63	48	...	457.2	27.9	.63	44
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Bags — Corn										
Sacks, &c. No.	d.5.35	5.4	.3	.73	½	d.4.24	14.3	.9	.58	1½
Woolpacks	s.1.59	4.7	.3	.63	1	s.1.42	5.3	.3	.56	1
Boots pairs	s.4.14	18.7	1.1	.64	1½	s.4.15	23.6	1.4	.65	2
Cordage cwt.	£2.64	7.3	.5	.87	1	£1.52	8.5	.5	.80	1
Fish, presd. † lbs.	d.6.99	8.1	.5	.70	1	d.6.79	9.5	.6	.68	1
Hats, Felt No.	s.2.62	2.6	.2	.65	½	s.2.72	1.6	.1	.68	...
Manures tons	£8.70	29.6	1.8	.62	3	£9.70	11.1	.7	.69	1
Oil, Tallow gals.	s.1.57	3.1	.5	.93	½	s.1.24	5.5	.3	.74	...
Soap, comm. lbs.	d.2.33	4.0	.2	1.14	...	d.2.19	3.3	.2	1.07	...
Stones (wrought) tons	£4.59	4	...	.91	...	£5.92	1.0	.1	1.17	...
Total Miscel. ...	...	88.9	5.4	.74	7½	...	83.7	5.1	.68	7
Specified ...	...	12,563.	766.	.67	1,152	...	12,838.	783.	.68	1,134
Unspecified	...	1,463.	89.	.67	134	...	1,710.	104.	.68	138
Grand Total	...	14,026.	855.	.67	1,286	...	14,548.	887.	.68	1,272

* Basis of Index Numbers.—(a) Value—£16,400,000 (Total Exports, 1883)—1,000; (b) Price—Price obtained by dividing Index of Value by Index of Price. See also paragraphs 738 to 745 in body of *Victorian Year-Book 1894*.—† Hundreds (00's) omitted, except in the last three lines, where thousands are indicated.

EXPORTS (DETAILED), 1894 TO 1898—continued.

1896.					1897.					1898.				
Average Price.	Value of Exports. †	Index Numbers. *			Average Price.	Value of Exports. †	Index Numbers. *			Average Price.	Value of Exports. †	Index Numbers. *		
		Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.
£	£				£	£				£	£			
...	3,298.9	201.2	1.00	201	...	6,472.3	394.7	1.00	395	...	5,921.8	361.1	1.00	361
s. 3.38	9.9	.6	.70	3	s. 3.39	11.9	.7	.70	1	s. 3.35	10.6	.6	.70	3
s. 1.96	13.7	.8	.98	3	s. 1.91	14.9	.9	.95	1	s. 1.48	5.8	.4	.74	3
s. .85	12.5	.8	.25	3	s. 1.05	13.9	.8	.31	2½	s. .91	18.8	1.2	.27	4½
s. 10.61	19.5	1.2	.68	1½	s. 10.41	18.9	1.2	.66	1½	s. 9.81	21.9	1.4	.63	2½
s. 5.88	11.6	.7	.77	1	s. 4.96	21.8	1.3	.65	2	s. 5.31	13.8	.8	.69	1½
s. 8.99	13.0	.8	.89	1	s. 9.14	13.7	.8	.91	3	s. 8.69	15.8	1.0	.86	1½
s. 6.23	16.1	1.0	.98	1	s. 5.93	13.2	.8	.93	3	s. 6.24	13.8	.8	.98	3
s. .82	179.7	11.0	.60	18½	s. .75	155.9	9.5	.55	17½	s. .81	160.9	9.8	.59	16½
s. 3.20	59.2	3.6	.44	8	s. 2.98	49.7	3.0	.41	7½	s. 2.97	33.1	2.0	.40	5
s. 11.78	8.5	.5	.87	½	s. 11.90	7.5	.5	.87	½	s. 11.93	8.4	.5	.88	½
s. 1.10	4.5	.3	.64	½	s. 1.12	4.7	.3	.65	½	s. 1.06	6.3	.4	.61	½
s. 1.77	71.3	4.3	1.13	3½	s. 1.68	56.5	3.5	1.08	3½	s. 1.52	59.5	3.6	.97	3½
s. 8.57	23.6	1.4	1.08	1½	s. 8.50	18.6	1.1	1.07	1	s. 8.33	14.3	.9	1.05	...
s. 6.54	3.6	.2	...	...	s. 7.20	4.8	.3	...	...	s. 5.80	6.6	...	...	...
...	446.7	27.2	.65	41½	...	406.0	24.7	.62	39½	...	389.6	23.8	.62	38½
d. 4.13	31.6	1.9	.56	3½	d. 4.21	32.8	2.0	.57	3½	d. 4.18	15.8	1.0	.57	13
s. 1.49	5.5	.3	.59	½	s. 1.48	4.7	.3	.56	½	s. 1.40	3.9	.2	.55	½
s. 4.11	44.6	2.7	.64	4	s. 4.12	53.6	3.3	.64	5	s. 4.18	47.7	2.9	.65	4½
£2.48	9.8	.6	.81	½	£2.40	9.2	.6	.79	½	£2.02	10.5	.6	.66	1
d. 7.07	12.3	.8	.71	1	d. 6.40	10.4	.6	.65	1	d. 6.91	13.5	.8	.70	1
s. 2.45	2.1	.1	.61	...	s. 2.63	2.6	.2	.66	½	s. 2.63	1.3	.1	.66	1½
£6.44	13.0	.8	.46	1½	£6.98	8.4	.5	.50	1	£6.43	9.7	.6	.46	1½
s. 1.19	10.7	.7	.71	1	s. 1.01	8.5	.5	.60	½	s. .88	7.0	.4	.52	1
d. 2.50	5.6	.4	1.22	½	d. 1.99	3.9	.2	.97	...	d. 1.84	6.1	.4	.94	1
£5.50	1.9	.1	1.09	...	£4.07	1.4	.1	.80	...	£5.03	1.5	.1	.99	...
...	137.1	8.4	.66	12½	...	135.5	8.3	.65	12½	...	117.0	7.1	.57	12½
...	11,810.	720.	.71	1,010	...	14,287.	871.	.76	1,150½	...	13,477.	822.	.74	1,103½
...	2,388.	146.	.71	205	...	2,453.	150.	.76	197	...	2,418.	147.	.74	199
...	14,198.	866.	.71	1,215	...	16,740.	1,021.	.76	1,347½	...	15,895.	969.	.74	1,302½

In 1883=1.00; (c) Volume—Total Volume, 1883 1,000—represents relative quantity of goods, and is similar information was given for the years 1883, 1888, and 1893, in Appendix D, page xlv., of the (000's) are omitted.—† Re-exports or chiefly re-exports.

APPENDIX E.

CRIME IN VICTORIA SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF SECULAR EDUCATION.

(By The Editor.)

1. It has frequently been asserted by prominent churchmen and others in this colony, in England, and elsewhere, that the present system of secular, compulsory, and free education which has been in force since 1872, has conduced to a considerable increase of crime amongst the native-born population. In this paper, therefore, it is proposed to inquire how far this or the contrary is borne out by the Criminal Statistics of the Colony. The statistics refer of course, only to known crimes, *i.e.*, crimes in respect of which arrests have been made or summonses issued; there are other forms of crime and vice, which either never come under public notice, or respecting which no statistical information is available, and which cannot therefore be taken into account in this inquiry.

2. The comparison cannot be restricted to Victorians only, as the element of age is an important consideration which must be taken into account, and no particulars are available as to the ages of the criminals and population of Victorian birth, as distinguished from those of other nationalities; but the same object will practically be attained in another manner.

3. The present secular system of education came into force in January, 1873, and consequently nearly all Victorians under 5 in 1871, under fifteen in 1881, under 25 in 1891, and under 32 in 1898; and a large proportion of those aged from 5 to 15 in 1871, 15 to 25 in 1881, 25 to 35 in 1891, and 32 to 42 in 1898, were educated entirely under that system. Moreover, by Table 1 in this Appendix it is shown that 45 per cent. of the total population in 1871, 58 per cent. in 1881, 68 per cent. in 1891, and 74 per cent. in 1898 were natives of Victoria; but considering that nearly all the native-born in 1871 were under 20 years of age (*i.e.* born since 1850, before which year the population of the colony was inconsiderable), it follows that Victorians formed nearly 91 per cent. of the total population under 20 years of age in 1871; and, following on by decades, about 87 per cent. of those under 30 in 1881, and 79 per cent. of those under 40 in 1891. It will thus be seen that by limiting the comparison to those ages a fair and adequate idea can be formed of the increase or decrease of crime amongst the native-born population educated under the secular system in any period since 1872, as compared with those of all nationalities educated under other educational systems at earlier periods.

4. The statistics to be presented in this inquiry are the number of summons cases for criminal offences, the number of charges against persons arrested, and the number of committals for trial. The summons cases can only be treated as a whole, no details being available as to sex or age; but such details will be given as regards arrests and committals for trial.

5. The periods selected in this inquiry will commence with the year 1871, which is doubly suitable as being not only a census year (when the population is accurately known), but also the last year but one before the inauguration of the present national system of "compulsory, secular, and free education."

6. It is not proposed to enunciate any deductions from the figures given, but only facts clearly proved thereby, as it is perhaps a matter for argument whether any increase or decrease is caused by the secular system of education, or by other circumstances.

7. Table 2 shows, by placing the gross figures for the years selected in juxtaposition to those of the adjacent years, to what extent the periods selected are representative ones. It will be noticed that the variations did not exceed 3 per cent. above or below the average, with the exception of the arrests in 1898, which were 14 per cent. above the average; the committals in 1891 and 1898, which were respectively 6 per cent. below and 4 per cent. above the average; and the summons cases in 1898, which were 9 per cent. below the average. Indicating

the average adjacent years at each period by 100, the relative positions of the various years selected will be more clearly seen by the following index numbers :—

**INDEX OF CRIME IN YEARS SELECTED AS COMPARED WITH
AVERAGES OF ADJACENT YEARS* = 100.**

Years.	Arrests (Charges).	Committals (Charges).	Summons Cases.
1871	97	99	101
1881	100	94	100
1891	98	103	97
1898	114	104	91

ARRESTS.

8. Table 3 shows the number of charges for which persons of either sex were arrested in proportion to the population at different age periods. For the purpose of easier comparison the arrest rates have been reduced to a basis of index numbers, the rate in 1871 (no matter what it might be) being represented by 100, and that for subsequent years by its proper number on the same scale, and these are shown in the following table. The ratios above the dotted lines relate to persons almost wholly educated since the adoption of the present secular system; those above the unbroken lines refer to persons partly educated under that system; all other figures relate to persons educated before the adoption of the present system :—

**INDEX NUMBERS OF ARREST RATES AT DIFFERENT AGES.
(Arrest Rates in 1871 = 100.)**

Age Groups.		Males (Number of Charges).				Females (Number of Charges).			
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1898†.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1898†.
10 to 15 years	...	100	107	92	65	100	70	41	51
15 " 20 "	...	100	99	90	80	100	113	63	58
20 " 25 "	...	100	93	89	90	100	126	99	97
25 " 30 "	...	100	99	93	93	100	94	74	70
30 " 40 "	...	100	112	113	71	100	96	62	47
40 " 50 "	...	100	99	145	114	100	118	88	62
10 " 50 "	...	100	97	108	67	100	96	77	51

9. In nearly all cases a marked decrease will be observed from period to period amongst those who have been wholly or partly educated under the present system, as compared with those brought up under other systems. In several groups the amount of crime has fallen off by between 30 and 50 per cent. The only cases, indeed, where an increase occurred, as compared with 1871, are in 1881 at the age-group 10 to 15 in the case of males, and at the age-groups 15 to 25 in the case of females; but these were more than compensated by considerable

* For years on which averages are based, see Table 2.

† Estimated from the number of arrests; see footnote (*) to Table 3 post.

reductions at the two later periods ; and the only age where no marked improvement is noticeable between the first and last periods is the age-group 20 to 25, but in the case of females only. Taking the means of the age-groups affected by the new system of education, the regular improvement from period to period will be more readily perceived. Thus, in the case of males there was a fall from 100 to 99 at all age periods under 25 in 1881, to 91 at those under 30 in 1891, to 80 at those under 40 in 1898 ; and in the case of females, first a rise to 103, then a fall to 69, and finally to 65. As before mentioned, the arrests in 1898 were exceptionally heavy as compared with the adjacent years, being 14 per cent. above the average ; hence, if the average were taken instead, the result for 1898 would be still more favorable.

10. Summarizing the results for the age periods 10 to 30, after making due allowance for age fluctuations in the population (as explained in the footnote to Table 5), the relative crime rates have been computed for the population between the ages of 10 and 30 at different periods, as shown in Table 5. Reducing these to the basis of 1871 as a starting point, it will be found that, as compared with every 100 arrests in proportion to a normal male population between 10 and 30 in 1871, there were 97 in 1881, 91 in 1891, and 88 in 1898 ; and compared with every 100 arrests in a normal female population of the same ages, there were 105 in 1881, 82 in 1891, and 74 in 1898. The arrests in 1898 being 14 per cent. above the average of that and the two preceding years, the proportions would show an even greater decrease in regard to males, and a considerable decrease in regard to females if the average of the three years had been selected instead of a single year as a basis.

CAUSES OF ARREST.

11. Turning next to the chief causes of arrest (Table 6) which, not being available by age-groups, must be considered as a whole for all ages, it will first be noticed what a large proportion are due to drunkenness, and to other offences against good order ; thus, in 1898, 50 per cent. of the charges against males, and 38 per cent. of those against females, were for the former, and 23 and 38 per cent. respectively for the latter. Deducting these there remains a comparatively small margin for all other causes of arrest, most of which are of a more criminal character. Hence it will be realized how materially the arrests, as a whole, are affected by the number of cases of drunkenness, vagrancy, &c., and other minor offences, which, as a rule, are no evidence of a strong criminal instinct, although grave enough when it is considered how they undermine the happiness of thousands of families. And it is in respect of such offences that least progress has been made in Victoria. Omitting the exceptional year 1891, there has been in the case of males but a small decline throughout the years selected in the vice of drunkenness, and a decided increase in other offences against good order, which embrace such crimes as insulting behaviour, vagrancy of all kinds, riotous conduct, &c. It should be borne in mind, however, that the year 1898 was an exceptionally high one, particularly in regard to drunkenness, the rate per 10,000 of the population being 198 as compared with 162 in the five years ended with 1898 ; but, if the latter proportion be considered a fairer test, then a decrease of fully 22 per cent. has taken place as compared with 1871. Under all the more serious offences, however, there has usually been a marked improvement, especially in 1898, as compared with 1871. Under the head of larceny, false pretences, wilful damage, and miscellaneous, there has been a marked and continuous improvement from period to period. Under the head of assaults the proportion in 1881 and 1891 was higher, but in 1898 was much lower than in 1871. What has been observed in the case of males applies almost equally in the case of females, viz., that the only barriers to a rapid general improvement are the crimes of drunkenness, and other offences against good order, both of which showed little or no reduction between 1871 and 1891, although in 1898 they were, in proportion to population, much fewer than at any earlier period shown. Indeed, if a deduction be made for the new offence of "soliciting prostitution," which did not exist in 1891 and previous years, the rate for other offences against good order in 1898 would be found to have been lower by at least two-fifths than at any of the earlier periods ; although it is possible similar offenders may have been arrested in previous years on other charges, such as vagrancy, &c.

12. In regard to offences which were serious enough to warrant a committal for trial (see Table 4) it will be found, omitting the age-period ten to fifteen (which is of little or no significance, the numbers being so small), that amongst males there has been a marked general improvement in each of the three last periods as compared with 1871. Since 1881, however, there appears to have been a general increase of serious crime, to only a slight extent at the age period fifteen to twenty but in a marked degree in the age groups between 20 and 30; which increase, however, is somewhat modified if allowance be made for the year 1881 being 6 per cent. below and the year 1898 being 4 per cent. above the average of the triennial period. Some extenuating circumstances can be adduced for the high rates of committals in 1891, for that year was preceded by a period of intense speculation and extravagant expenditure, which a few years later culminated in the financial collapse of 1893. The rapid fortunes apparently made by many during the period of inflation not only attracted a large number of criminals from other countries, but engendered such a widespread feeling of greed and avarice that a large amount of crime followed as a natural consequence. Possibly the high rate of crime in 1898—which in some cases was not much lower than in 1891—may have been partly induced by the greater struggle for existence, following after the inflated period, having aroused the most criminal instincts of the thriftless section of the population. Amongst females there has been a decided general improvement, whilst the only exception to a steady decline in serious crime was at the age period 25 to 30 in 1891, when the rate was higher than in any of the other years.

13. In the latter half of Table 5 the committals are dealt with on a model population basis, as explained in the note to the table, from which it appears that the proportion was highest in 1871 as regards both sexes, and was least in 1881 as regards males, and in 1898 as regards females. Making allowance for the slight deviations from the average in 1891 and 1898, as pointed out in the preceding paragraph, and reducing the proportions to index numbers, the relative amount of serious crime amongst males at the four periods was as follows:—100 in 1871; 74 in 1881; 91 in 1891 and 82 in 1898.

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

14. Regarding the principal charges against males committed for trial as set forth in Table 7 it will be observed that there has been a gradual reduction throughout in the relative proportion of murders, sexual offences, assaults, and offences for cattle stealing; and also, if 1891 be excepted, in the proportion of charges for false pretences and forgery; but several serious crimes against property such as robbery and burglary, larceny, and "others," together with perjury, were more frequent in 1898 than in 1881, although all of these except "others" against property, were much less common both in 1881 and 1898 than in 1871, whilst the crime of embezzlement shows no sign of falling off as compared with 1881. The year 1891 was for reasons already explained an exceptional one for such offences against property as robbery and burglary, embezzlement, false pretences, and "others" against property. Only for this the proportion of committals for nearly all crimes would have been much higher in 1871 than in any subsequent year. To be more exact, the only exceptions other than those given for 1891 are "other" offences against property, the proportion of which was higher in 1898 than in 1871; and murder in 1881; and perjury and miscellaneous in 1891, when the proportions were the same as in 1871. In the case of females there has been a general reduction, more especially when compared with 1871.

SUMMONS CASES.

15. The last table (Table 8) deals with Criminal Summons Cases before Magistrates, and which are of a less serious nature than arrests; and it will be seen that there has, in proportion to population, been a large falling off at each period, which would be somewhat reduced for 1898, if allowance were made for the number of cases in that year being 9 per cent. below the average.

16. Reviewing the facts and figures set forth in the preceding paragraphs and the following tables, the general result arrived at may be briefly summarized as follows :—

- (1) That there has been in Victoria, at the age groups between 10 and 30, at which the Victorian-born are most numerous, a reduction of crime in general, in proportion to population, of nearly one-fourth since the adoption of the secular, compulsory, and free system of education.
- (2) That there has been a large decrease in nearly all classes of offences, although the improvement is not nearly so marked in regard to drunkenness and other offences against good order as in respect of all other offences.
- (3) That there has also been, at the age groups referred to, a diminution of nearly one-fifth in the case of males and two-thirds in the case of females, in proportion to population, in the more serious crimes, or those for which persons are committed for trial, since the period when the present education system was introduced ; although in the case of males there has been a somewhat retrogressive movement since 1881, an increase of serious crime having taken place since that period of about 10 per cent. In the case of females, however, a general improvement is noticeable at each successive period.
- (4) That the serious offences which appear to have become more rife amongst males since 1881, are robbery, burglary, &c., larceny, and other offences against property and perjury. All offences except miscellaneous offences against property, however, were relatively fewer in 1898 than in 1871.

17. It is not proposed, as already stated, to draw any further deductions from the facts and figures presented, or to express an opinion as to whether any improvement is due to the greater diffusion of general education amongst the people as a whole, to the efforts of the various churches or religious bodies, to the more settled condition of this young colony, or to other circumstances ; but it must at least be conceded that there has, since the adoption of the “ free, compulsory, and secular ” system of education, been a considerable decrease of crime in general amongst the Victorian-born population.

TABLES REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING ARTICLE.

1.—PROPORTION OF VICTORIAN-BORN IN TOTAL POPULATION AT FOUR PERIODS.

Year.	Percentage of Victorian-born in Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	41·6	49·9	45·4
1881	55·2	61·7	58·3
1891	59·8	66·7	63·0
1898	73·0	75·0	74·0

2.—SUMMONS CASES, ARRESTS, AND COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL, 1870 TO 1898.

Year.	Summons Cases.	Arrests (Charges.)	Committals for Trial.
1870	17,457	23,790	908
1871	19,150	22,800	781
1872	20,023	23,705	688
1880	17,795	23,983	680
1881	19,384	25,346	591
1882	20,811	26,423	616
1889	26,678	37,321	1,023
1890	26,190	38,594	1,129
1891	24,525	35,429	1,142
1892	23,361	33,283	1,142
1896	19,917	24,792	849
1897	24,524	21,812	610
1898	19,327	28,649	778

3.—ARRESTS BY THE POLICE. PROPORTION OF CHARGES AGAINST
MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED PER 10,000 OF THE SAME
SEXES LIVING IN VICTORIA IN 1871, 1881, 1891, AND 1898.

Ages.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1898.*	
	Charges.	Charges.	Charges.	Arrests.	Charges.
Males.					
10 to 15 years	104	111	96	63	68
15 to 20 years	338	335	305	251	272
20 to 25 years	773	720	688	639	692
25 to 30 years	834	823	777	717	776
30 to 40 years	771	865	869	506	548
40 to 50 years	726	721	1,053	764	827
10 to 50 years	758	733	816	469	508
Females.					
10 to 15 years	37	26	15	18	19
15 to 20 years	80	90	50	44	46
20 to 25 years	141	178	139	129	136
25 to 30 years	232	219	171	156	164
30 to 40 years	303	290	189	135	142
40 to 50 years	272	322	238	160	168
10 to 50 years	221	213	171	107	112

Note.—In each section of this table all figures above the dotted lines refer to persons almost entirely educated since the adoption of the present system of secular education. Figures above the unbroken lines refer to persons some of whom were educated before, and some after such adoption. All other figures refer to persons educated before such adoption.

* Estimated from the number of arrests, which were increased at each age by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for males, and 5 per cent. for females, which were the proportions by which the charges exceeded the arrests at all ages.

4.—COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS BETWEEN 10 AND 30, 1871, 1881, 1891, AND 1898.

Age Periods.	Males.					Females.				
	1871*	1881†	1891.	1898‡		1871*	1881†	1891.	1898‡	
	Char- ges.	Char- ges.	Char- ges.	Ar- rests.	Char- ges.‡	Char- ges.	Char- ges.	Char- ges.	Ar- rests.	Char- ges.‡
	Number.									
10 to 15 years ...	...	9	9	7	8	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20 years ...	50	78	97	75	87	12	8	9	8	9
20 to 25 years ...	111	110	214	121	141	12	18	20	8	9
25 to 30 years ...	110	77	252	123	143	10	5	29	5	6
Proportion per 10,000 of Population of either Sex at each Age.										
10 to 15 years ...	...	1·7	1·5	1·1	1·3	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20 years ...	19·0	15·8	16·9	14·5	16·9	4·2	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·6
20 to 25 years ...	46·2	26·1	32·7	31·3	36·5	4·7	4·2	3·2	1·7	1·9
25 to 30 years ...	38·1	28·0	39·9	28·8	33·6	3·8	1·9	5·3	0·9	1·0

5.—PROPORTION OF CRIME IN VICTORIA BY PERSONS AGED 10 TO 30 AT VARIOUS PERIODS FROM 1871 TO 1898.
(Corrected for age fluctuations in the population.)

Year.	Charges per 10,000 of the Population against Persons of either Sex aged 10 to 30.			
	Arrested by the Police.		Committed for trial.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871 ...	478	114	24·0¶	3·0¶
1881 ...	462	120	16·8||	1·8
1891 ...	485	94	21·8	2·8
1898 ...	420§	84§	20·5||	1·0

NOTE.—The above are the results obtained by applying the ratios shown in the two foregoing tables to the numbers at each age in a standard population, in which the proportions at different ages are similar to those prevailing in older countries. For this purpose it has been assumed that in a total population of 10,000 persons the following would be the numbers living between 10 and 30:—1,111 between the ages of 10 and 15, 1,017 between 15 and 20, 913 between 20 and 25, and 811 between 25 and 30—giving a total between 10 and 30 of 3,352.

* Estimated from the convictions after committal for which alone the ages were returned in 1871.
† In 1881 the committals were 6 per cent. below, and in 1898 more than 4 per cent. above the average of adjacent years. If reduced to the average the rates for males in 1881 for the three age periods between 15 and 30 would be respectively, 16·8, 27·7 and 29·7; and the rates in 1898 (charges) would similarly be 16·2, 34·9 and 32·1.

‡ Estimated from the number of arrests which resulted in committals which were increased at each age by 17 per cent for males, and 11½ per cent for females, which were the proportions by which the number of separate charges exceeded such arrests.

§ Estimated from the "Arrests," as explained in footnote (*) to Table 3.

|| If the averages of triennial periods were taken as explained in note (†) to preceding table, these proportions would be 17·8 in 1881 and 19·6 in 1898.

¶ Estimated from the convictions after committal, for which alone the ages were returned in 1871.

6.—ARRESTS FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES.

Charges per 10,000 of the Population of either Sex, 1871 to 1898.

Nature of Offences.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1898.	
	Charges.	Charges.	Charges.	Charges.	Arrests.
Males.					
Against the person—					
Assaults	32·9	35·9	35·5	23·6	14·2
Others*	6·1	5·3	4·7	4·5	4·1
Against property—					
Larceny	47·5	39·0	37·9	33·4	28·8
False pretences	4·8	4·4	4·1	1·2	·9
Wilful damage	12·1	9·1	7·1	5·0	3·2
Others†	12·0	12·6	16·8	11·1	9·7
Against good order—					
Drunkenness	208·9	198·6	257·6	197·8a	197·8a
Others‡	79·8	91·8	99·3	89·9	78·1
Miscellaneous §	59·1	42·2	32·0	27·2	26·3
Total	463·2	438·9	495·0	393·7	363·1
Females.					
Against the person—					
Assaults	3·4	5·8	1·7	1·6	1·2
Others*	1·5	1·5	1·0	1·2	1·0
Against property—					
Larceny	11·7	9·7	5·9	5·5	4·6
False pretences	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1
Wilful damage	2·8	3·2	1·5	0·9	0·7
Others†	1·2	1·3	1·1	0·5	0·4
Against good order—					
Drunkenness	48·2	50·9	48·7	34·7b	34·7b
Others‡	39·9	49·2	38·3	34·1c	31·9c
Miscellaneous §	18·9	12·3	8·8	13·3	13·1
Total	127·8	134·1	107·1	91·9	87·7

* Including murder, manslaughter, &c., sexual offences, attempted suicide, &c.

† Including robbery and burglary, illegal use of cattle, and cattle stealing; being in a public place with intent to steal, receiving stolen property, arson, &c.

‡ Including vagrancy, insulting behaviour, &c., and excluding lunacy, which is here included with miscellaneous.

§ Principally such offences as being a neglected child, lunacy, contempt of court, debt, maintenance, and breaches of various Statutes.

a. In the five years 1894-8 the average was only 161·5.

b. In the five years 1894-8 the average was only 30·5.

c. In one-third of these cases the charge was "soliciting prostitution," an offence which was made statutory since 1891.

7.—COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES.

Charges per 10,000 of the Population of either Sex, 1871 to 1898.

Nature of Offences.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1898.	
	Charges.	Charges.	Charges.	Charges.	Arrests.
MALES.					
Against the Person:—					
Murder, manslaughter, wound- ing, &c. ...	1·3	1·3	1·2	·9	·9
Sexual offences ...	1·2	·9	·6	1·3 *	1·2 *
Assaults and other offences ...	·8	·5	·5	·3	·3
Against Property:—					
Robbery, burglary, &c. ...	3·8	2·3	3·8	2·7	2·7
Cattle stealing ...	1·6	1·3	1·1	·9	·8
Embezzlement ...	·5	·3	·7	·3	·2
False pretences ...	1·1	·7	2·7	·4	·3
Larceny ...	4·4	2·8	3·5	3·1	2·4
Others † ...	·8	·8	1·3	1·1	·9
Forgery and coining ...	1·7	·8	1·4	·4	·3
Perjury ...	·5	·2	·5	·4	·4
Miscellaneous... ...	·4	·2	·4	·3	·3
Total ...	18·1	12·1	17·7	12·1	10·7
FEMALES.					
Against the Person:—					
Murder, manslaughter, &c. ...	·3	·2	·2	·1	·1
Others ...	·2	·1	·1	·2	·2
Against Property:—					
Robbery, burglary, &c. ...	·2	·3	·2	·1	·1
Larceny and false pretences ...	1·2	·4	·7	·3	·3
Others † ...	·2	·1	·1	·2	·1
Forgery and coining ...	...	·1	·1	...	...
Perjury ...	·2	·1	·2	·1	·1
Total ...	2·3	1·3	1·6	1·0	·9

8.—PROPORTION OF CRIMINAL SUMMONS CASES IN VICTORIA, 1871 TO 1898. ALL AGES.

Year.	Summons Cases per 10,000 of the Population.
1871 ...	262
1881 ...	225
1891 ...	215
1898 ...	165‡

NOTE.—The above are in addition to arrests by the police. No distinction can be made as to age or sex; but, on the whole, these cases may be regarded as of a much less serious character than those for which persons are arrested.

* Nearly half of these were owing to the age of consent being raised since 1891.

† Principally being in a public place with intent to steal, receiving stolen property, arson, and wilful damage to property.

‡ The proportion would be 181 if the average for the years adjacent were taken.

APPENDIX F.

TARIFFS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

NOTE.—The Tariffs of the whole of the Australasian Colonies are presented in this issue. It has been thought desirable to do this for the purpose of comparison, in view of the fact that all but one of these Tariffs will shortly be superseded by one uniform Customs Tariff for the Commonwealth of Australia. The articles are arranged according to the following system of classification :—

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

- Order 1. Books, &c.
 „ 2. Musical instruments.
 „ 3. Prints, pictures, &c.
 „ 4. Carving figures, &c.
 „ 5. Tackle for sports and games.
 „ 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
 „ 7. Surgical instruments.
 „ 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
 „ 9. Machines, tools, and implements.
 „ 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
 „ 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith.
 „ 12. Building materials.
 „ 13. Furniture.
 „ 14. Chemicals.

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

- Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures.
 „ 16. Silk manufactures.
 „ 17. Cotton and flax manufactures.
 „ 18. Drapery and haberdashery.
 „ 19. Dress.
 „ 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials.

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

- Order 21. Animal food.
 „ 22. Vegetable food.
 „ 23. Drinks and stimulants.

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- Order 24. Animal substances.
 „ 25. Vegetable substances.
 „ 26. Oils.*

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

- Order 27. Articles connected with mining.
 „ 28. Coal, &c.
 „ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass.
 „ 30. Water.
 „ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones.
 „ 32. Metals other than gold and silver.

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- Order 33. Animals and birds.
 „ 34. Plants.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

- Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c.
 „ 36. Indefinite articles.

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this heading.

TARIFFS COMPLETE TO THE LATEST DATES IN 1900.

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.

(Imposed under Act No. 1401 of 1895. The alterations made as compared with the tariff previously in force are shown by letters explained in footnotes.)

IMPORT DUTIES.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
1	Cards—Playing per doz. packs	£ s. d. 0 3 0
	" " in sheets "	0 2 6
	Stationery—	
	Albums of all sorts ad valorem	
	Date Cases (except Tin, otherwise dutiable) and	
	Cards therefor "	20 per cent.
	Inkstands and Inkwells "	
	Memo. Slates and Tablets "	
	Mounts or Stands for Pictures "	
	Parchment, Cut "	
	Writing Cases, Desks, and Stationery Cases "	
	Blotters, Blotting Cases, Blotting Pads, Bill-heads,	
	and all other printed, ruled or engraved forms of	
	paper, bound or unbound, including Printed or	
	Lithographed Advertisements or Posters of all	
	kinds when framed "	
	Books—Account, Betting, Cheque, Copy, Diary,	
	Drawing, Exercise, Guard, Letter, Music, Memo.,	
	Pocket, Receipt, Sketch "	35 per cent.
	Bill Files and Letter Clips "	
	Cards—Printers', Visiting, Funeral, Menu, Pro-	
	gramme, Wedding, in sheet or cut "	
	Card Cases, not being of Gold or Silver "	
	Cards, Calendars (not otherwise enumerated) "	
	Envelopes "	
	Ink Bottles "	
	Labels—Luggage and other, not otherwise enu-	
	merated "	
	Sketch Blocks "	
	Wrappers—Fancy, for Writing Paper "	
2	Musical Instruments, including Second-hand—	
	Pipe Organs and all parts thereof, including Piano-	
	forte action, made up ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Pianos, Upright each	5 0 0
	" Square, Grand, or Semi-grand "	15 0 0
	Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, not otherwise en-	
	umerated "	3 0 0

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force:—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (s) other alterations.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
4	Clay Pipes, Smoking per gross	0	1	0
	Mouldings of all sorts (except Picture Frame Mouldings), wholly or partially prepared, under 3 inches in width...per 100 lin. ft.	0	4	0
	Mouldings of all sorts (except Picture Frame Mouldings), wholly or partially prepared, 3 inches and over in width "	0	7	0
	Mouldings—Picture Frame—Mitred ad valorem	35 p.	cent.	n
	" " Not mitred "	15 p.	cent.	n
	Pipes—Cases for Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders "	25 p.	cent.	
	Smoking Pipes, all other "	"		
	Turnery (except Billiard Balls in the rough), and finished Timber not otherwise enumerated "	"	"	"
	Fireworks "	20 p.	cent.	
	Clocks, and all parts thereof, whether wholly or partly made up... .. "	15 p.	cent.	r
6	Watches, and all parts thereof, wholly or partly made up	"		
	Cartridges, Gun, filled ad valorem	20 p.	cent.	n
	Explosives, unenumerated per lb.	0	0	1r
	Fuse per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity	0	0	1r
8	Gelatine per lb.	0	0	6i
	Powder, Sporting "	0	0	3
	Shot "	0	0	1
	Shot "	0	0	1
†9	Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural Implements (except Reapers and Binders, Free)... .. ad valorem	15 p.	cent.	r
	Cutlery (except Plated and Mixed Metalware, otherwise dutiable) "	10 p.	cent.	
	Engines, being Portable Engines, fixed on a Locomotive Boiler horizontally, and fitted up with wheels and shafts suitable for transport on an ordinary road, and Patent Safety Oil Engines used as Portable or Stationary Engines "	15 p.	cent.	r
	" of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated "	30 p.	cent.	n
	Gas and Blacksmiths' Tongs "	"	"	"
	Machine Tools, being Steam Hammers, Drills, Planes, and Iron and Wood Working Machines, also Machine Tools used in Bootmaking, Leather-dressing, and other industries "	20 p.	cent.	n
	Machinery, not otherwise enumerated "	25 p.	cent.	r
	Soldering Irons "	30 p.	cent.	n
	Axles—Common Dray, with Linch-pins "	25 p.	cent.	
	Common Nut, and others not enumerated, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive per arm	0	1	0r
10	Above 1½ inch " "	0	1	6r
	Mail Patent, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive "	0	2	6r
	" " above 1½ " " "	0	4	0r
	" " above 1½ " " "	0	4	0r
	Other Patent, or known as Patent "	0	4	0r
	Bicycles, Tricycles, and Similar Vehicles, including Secondhand ad valorem	10 p.	cent.	r

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force:—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

† See also under "Metals," order 22.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, of seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
10	Carriages, Carts, and Conveyances, including Second-hand—viz., Boston Chaises, Dogcarts, Gigs, Tilburys, and other Two-wheeled Vehicles on springs or through braces ... each	6 0 0r
	Buggies, Four-wheeled ... { Without tops, mounted on springs or through braces } ...	9 0 0r
	Waggons, for Carrying Goods { Single or Double-Seated } ...	12 0 0r
	Express ... { With tops } ...	25 0 0r
	Hansom Safety Cabs ...	
	Single and Double-seated Waggons ...	
	Waggonettes ...	
	Four-wheeled Buggies ...	
	Omnibuses and Coaches for Carrying Mails or Passengers ...	
	Barouches ...	
	Broughams ...	
	Drags ...	
	Landaus ...	
	Mail Phaetons ...	
	Victorias ...	
	All Carts and Waggons without springs, and Spring Carts and Spring Drays with two wheels ... ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	All Carriages or Conveyances not otherwise enumerated ...	25 p. cent.
	Parts of carriages†—	
	Sets of Wheels (unbored and untired) ... per set	1 12 0r
	Sets of Wheels (bored and tired) ...	2 8 0r
	Poles ... each	0 4 0r
	Shafts and Bars ... per set	0 0 10r
	Under Gear (including Axles and Arms) ...	3 4 0r
	Buggy Tops (if composed principally of leather) ... each	4 0 0r
	" " (if of any other material) ...	2 8 0r
	Carriage Bodies, in the white ...	4 0 0r
	Harness.—See "Leatherware" ... ad valorem	30 p. cent.
	Horse Clothing (including Saddle Cloths, also Girths, not otherwise dutiable) ...	35 p. cent.
	Perambulators and Children's Carriages, whether wholly or partly made up, or parts of the same ...	"
	‡Saddle Trees—	
	Harness... per dozen	0 10 0
	Riding ...	1 0 0
	Saddles or articles made up of Leather, or any manufacture of which Leather is the most valuable part ... ad valorem	30 p. cent.
	Vehicles, Woodenware for, not otherwise enumerated ...	"
12	Cement, including Plaster of Paris and other products having Sulphate of Lime as a basis ... per cwt.	0 1 0
	Cements, Liquid ... ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Door and Window Frames ... each	0 5 0r

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force:—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

† Any separate parts of carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such duty as the Commissioner may determine under Section 6 of Customs and Excise Duties Act 1890.

‡ See also "Leatherware," under Order 24.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
12	Doors, viz. :—			
	Not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness... .. each	0	5	0n
	Over 1½ inch and not exceeding 1¾ inch "	0	7	6n
	" 1¾ inch "	0	10	0n
13	Tiles, Retorts, Firelumps, and Fire Clay Goods (not otherwise enumerated), including Firebricks ad valorem	20 p.	cent.	a
	Furniture, including secondhand (including all articles of Furniture made of Metal or Wicker) "	30 p.	cent.	r
	Gasaliers "	"	"	r
	Lamps, Carriage and Kerosene "	25 p.	cent.	r
	" Lampware, and Lanterns, not otherwise enumerated (not including Globes, Shades, and chimneys, Electroliers and Gasaliers, otherwise dutiable) "	30 p.	cent.	r
	Springs—Sofa, Chair and other Furniture "	10 p.	cent.	r
14	Acids, viz. :—			
	Acetic, containing not more than 30 per centum acidity per pint or lb.	0	0	3
	Acetic, for every extra 10 per centum or part of 10 per centum above 30 per centum "	0	0	1
	Muriatic, Nitric per cwt.	0	5	0
	Sulphuric "	0	1	0r
	Blacking, including Burnishing Ink, Dressing, Harness Polishing, and Paste ad valorem	25 p.	cent.	
	Colours and Paints, ground in Oil, including Patent Dryers and Putty per ton	2	0	0
	" " mixed ready for use, from or of any substance "	4	0	0
	Crystals—Soda "	2	0	0
	Drugs and Chemicals, packed ready for retail sale or consumption, including Medical Compounds containing Spirits not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes' Hydrometer; and all preparations recommended as beneficial for any portion of the human or animal body, or the cure or the treatment of any disease or affection whatever ad valorem	25 p.	cent.	
	Drugs, viz. :—Ammonia, Carbonate of per pint or lb.	0	0	2
	" Cocculus Indicus per lb.	0	1	0
	" Glycerine, Pure "	0	0	1½r
	Glycerine—Crude "	0	0	0½r
	Ink—Burnishing ad valorem	25 p.	cent.	n
	" Printing (coloured) per lb.	0	0	6
	" Writing, Liquid, or Powder ad valorem	10 p.	cent.	
	Matches and Vestas, viz. :—			
	Wax Vestas—			
	For every gross of metal boxes not otherwise specified, containing in each box—			
	100 Vestas or under	0	1	3
	Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas	0	2	6
	And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 Vestas or part thereof	0	1	3

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force :—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
14	Matches and Vestas, viz.:— Wax Vestas— For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes, containing in each box— 100 Vestas or under... .. Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas ... And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 Vestas or part thereof... .. Wooden Matches— For every gross of boxes containing in each box— 100 Matches or under... .. Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Matches ... And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 Matches or part thereof ... Medicines—Consisting of two or more ingredients mixed ready for use, not being in chemical combination ... ad valorem Opium, including all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise (except Medical Preparations) mixed or saturated with Opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively ... per lb. Paint—Dry White Lead ... per ton Plaster of Paris and other products having Sulphate of Lime as a basis ... per cwt. Polishes, made of Plumbago, in packages of less than 2lbs. weight ... ad valorem Powders—Baking, Seidlitz, Washing... .. Preparations—Medical, containing Alcohol (when not dutiable at a higher rate under the heading of Medicines liable to 25 per centum ad valorem) ... per gallon " Medical, containing Opium (when not dutiable at a higher rate under the heading of Medicines liable to duty at 25 per centum ad valorem) ... per lb.† Spirits—Methylated ... per liquid gal. " Culinary Essences‡ ... per gallon	0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 1 0 0 0 6 25 p. cent. 1 0 0 2 0 0a 0 1 0 20 p. cent. 20 p. cent. 0 12 0a 1 0 0a 1 0 0 0 12 0
15	Carpeting and Floor Coverings—Carpeting and Druggeting, Oil and other Floor Cloth, Matting and all descriptions of Floor Covering not otherwise enumerated (except Coir and Jute Matting, otherwise dutiable), Floor Mats and Floor Rugs, made of the materials dutiable hereunder a ... ad valorem Cloth—Coffin, Woollen Manufactures or Manufactures containing Wool, being Piece Goods, and all portions of Piece Goods not made up a ... Labels—Printed, for Hats, Clothing, or other Articles, Coat-hangers, and other minor Articles used in the manufacture of any dutiable Article when stamped in gold, silver, or other metal, or in blind ...	15 p. cent. " 30 p. cent.

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force:—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

† Of opium contained in the preparations.

‡ Of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
15	Printed Flannels—Woollen Manufactures or Manufactures containing Wool, being Piece Goods and all portions of Piece Goods not made up, Printed or Coloured all over (but not Plain White, Plain Blued, or Shetland Flannels) a ad valorem	15 p.	cent.	r
	Rugs—Floor, of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated a "	30 p.	cent.	r
	" Waterproof and Horse Clothing (including Saddle-cloths, also Girths not otherwise dutiable) a "	35 p.	cent.	
	Spun Yarn per cwt.	0	12	0n
	Under Shirts—Flannel ad valorem	35 p.	cent.	n
	" Vests " "			
	Woollen Manufactures or Manufactures containing Wool, being—Blankets, Blanketing, Rugs, and Rugging not otherwise enumerated "	25 p.	cent.	r
	Blankets, Grey or Coloured, but not of White body "	15 p.	cent.	r
	" of which the invoice value is ls. per lb. or under "			
	Piece Goods not otherwise enumerated, and all portions of Piece Goods not made up, being Coat-ings, Vestings, Trouserings, Shirtings, and Flannels "	25 p.	cent	
	" and all portions of Piece Goods not made up, being Mantle Cloths and Witneys and Naps for Women's and Girls' wear, Astrachans, all Cloths made to imitate Skins, Imitations of Plush and similar makes (except for Upholstery—Free), Flannels Printed and Coloured all over (but not Plain White, Plain Blued, or Shetland Flannels), Fancy Shirtings and Shirtings containing Silk, Vestings of Silk figures, and Coffin Cloth a "	15 p.	cent.	r
	Yarn—Reaper and Binder, made from Jute, Hemp, or Flax per cwt.	0	8	0
16	Silks—being Silk in the Piece, or Piece Goods containing Silk, and all materials in the Piece, having Silk worked or sewn thereon, whether cut into lengths or shapes or not a ad valorem	15 p.	cent.	r
17	Cotton Blankets "	25 p.	cent.	r
	Fancy Hand, Reticules, or Travelling Bags, including the Articles belonging thereto (if any) "	25 p.	cent.	
	Quilts—Sewn, Cosies, and Cushions "	30 p.	cent.	
	Tents and Tarpaulins "	20 p.	cent.	
19	Apparel and Articles of Attire not otherwise enumerated, whether wholly or partly made up a "	35 p.	cent.	r
	" Articles of, being wholly or partly made up from materials containing Wool, the duty on which is 25 per centum ad valorem on importation under this Schedule, or from Silk "			r

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force :—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty (m) other alterations.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, *see* Index, page 422, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty
		£ s. d.
19	<p>† Boots and Shoes—English sizes of 1888 to be the standard, viz.—</p> <p>Men's No. 6 and upwards per doz. prs. 3 0 0</p> <p>Youths' Nos. 2—5 " 2 2 0</p> <p>Boys' " 7—1 " 1 10 0</p> <p>Women's " 3 and upwards " 2 5 0</p> <p>Girls' " 7—10 " 1 4 0</p> <p>" " 11—2 " 1 16 0</p> <p>Children's " 4—6, and Slippers " 0 8 6</p> <p>With Uppers of Lasting or of other material not being Leather, with or without Leather Toe-caps, but not goloshed or vamped with Leather 1 10 0</p> <p>Slippers Nos. 7—2 " 0 12 0</p> <p>" not otherwise mentioned " 0 18 0</p> <p>Shoes—Spiked " 0 12 0</p> <p>Goloshes or Overshoes " 0 4 0</p> <p>Shoes of Indiarubber " 0 12 0</p> <p>" known as "Sand" Shoes, "Gymnastic" Shoes, "Plimsolls," and "Douglas" Shoes, being Shoes with uppers of canvas, or canvas combined with leather, and having soles of indiarubber vulcanized to the upper, all sizes 0 6 0w</p> <p>" Girls', sizes 7 to 2, Instep-strap Slippers to be charged the same duty as Ankle-strap Slippers "</p> <p>Clogs and Pattens " 20 p. cent.s</p> <p>Corsets " 15 p. cent.r</p> <p>Feathers for Ornamental Purposes " 25 p. cent.</p> <p>Frilling, Ruffling, Plaitings, Ruchings "</p> <p>Fur, Hatters' "</p> <p>" Skins, Dressed or Prepared, for making up per lb. 0 0 2</p> <p>Gloves (Kid or Leather) ad valorem 20 p. cent.</p> <p>Handkerchiefs, whether made up or in the piece " 10 p. cent.</p> <p>Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, viz:—</p> <p>Hats and Caps—Cloth, Sewn, and not upon any foundation or frame per dozen 0 8 0</p> <p>" Children's, Boys', Men's or Women's } made of wool... " 1 4 0r</p> <p>" Felt. Boys' and Men's, with a } made of other " 1 10 0</p> <p>" calico or other foundation or frame } material "</p> <p>" covered "</p> <p>" Dress " 3 0 0</p> <p>" or Helmets of Pith " 1 0 0</p> <p>" Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape and Braid ad valorem 35 p. cent.</p> <p>" Caps and Bonnets, all other " 25 p. cent.</p> <p>Hat and Bonnet Shapes per dozen 0 1 0w</p> <p>Hats, Printed Labels for ad valorem 30 p. cent.s</p> <p>Hatters' Fur " 25 p. cent.s</p> <p>Hosiery, including Under Shirts and Under Vests (except flannel) and Hosiery Combinations " "</p>	

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force:—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

† For Boot Uppers, &c., see "Leather," Order 24.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
19	Umbrellas— Parasols, Sunshades, and Umbrellas, with or without Covers, made up wholly or in part, viz.:— From materials not containing Silk each	0	1 0
	" " containing Silk "	0	2 6
20	Bags and Sacks, wholly or partly made, the capacity of which is less than three bushels per doz.	0	0 6
	Coir and Jute Matting ad valorem	25 p. cent.	r
	Cordage (except Reaper and Binder Twine, otherwise dutiable), viz.—Coir Rope per cwt.	0	5 0
	Other Cordage, including Engine Packing (not being sheet) and Housing and Seizing Lines "	0	12 0
	Floor Cloth, Oil and other (except Coir and Jute Matting, otherwise dutiable) ad valorem	15 p. cent.	r
	" Covering, not otherwise enumerated "	"	"
	" Mats and Rugs of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated "	30 p. cent.	r
	Hessians "	10 p. cent.	n
	Housing and Seizing Lines per cwt.	0	12 0
	Nets—Hammocks and Hammock Netting ad valorem	25 p. cent.	n
	" Lawn Tennis Nets and Netting "	"	"
	" Cricket Nets and Netting "	"	"
	" Hat Nets "	"	"
	Reaper and Binder Twine and Yarn made from Jute, Hemp, or Flax per cwt.	0	8 0
	Twine, Sewing or Seaming of Hemp or Flax ad valorem	10 p. cent.	n
	" not otherwise enumerated per lb.	0	0 2
21	Bacon "	0	0 2
	Butter "	0	0 2
	Butterine or Oleomargarine "	0	1 0
	Cheese "	0	0 3
	Eggs ad valorem	10 p. cent.	a
	Fish and Meats—Potted; and Meats, Fish, Soups, and Vegetables—Extracts of, or Concentrated "	20 p. cent.	
	Fish and Meats—Preserved, not salted or dried or preserved in brine per pint or lb.†	0	0 2
	Hams per lb.	0	0 2
	Honey† per pint or lb.	0	0 2
	Meats—Pork per 100 lbs.	0	10 0
	" Beef, Mutton, Veal, and Lamb "	0	7 0
	Oleomargarine and Butterine per lb.	0	1 0
	Provisions (including Vegetables)—Salted, dried or preserved in brine, not otherwise enumerated (except Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, and Pork, otherwise dutiable) per cwt.	0	5 0
22	Almonds per pint or lb.†	0	0 2
	Arrowroot "	0	0 2
	Biscuits per lb.	0	0 1r

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force:—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

† Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
22	Confectionery, Comfits, Succades, Sweetmeats, of which the invoice value, including the inside package, if any, exceeds 1s. per lb. ad valorem	25 p. c. a
	Other per pint or lb.†	0 0 2½
	Fruits—Boiled, or Partly Boiled, or Pulp per lb.	0 0 3
	" Green, being Oranges or Lemons per bushel	0 0 9
	" Not otherwise enumerated "	0 1 6
	Grain, viz.:—	
	Oats and Barley per cental	0 3 0
	Maize, Peas, Beans, Wheat "	0 2 11
	Prepared, viz.:—	
	Barley—Pearl and Scotch "	0 7 6
	Oatmeal "	0 9 0
	Maizena, Maize Flour, or Corn Flour per pint or lb.†	0 0 2
	Malt per bushel	0 4 6
	Grain and Pulse, of every kind, not otherwise enumerated per cental	0 2 0
	" when prepared or in any way manufactured "	0 5 0
	Jams and Jellies per pint or lb.	0 0 3
	Macaroni and Vermicelli "	0 0 2
	Nuts per lb.	0 0 2
	Onions per ton.	1 0 0
	Peel—Candied, Drained or Preserved per lb.	0 0 2
	Potatoes per ton	1 0 0
	Preserved Fruits (preserved from decay by any process), not packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels per lb.	0 0 3
	" (not dried), packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, as under:—	
	Quarts, and over a pint per dozen	0 6 0
	Pints, and over half-a-pint "	0 3 0
	Half-pints and smaller sizes "	0 1 6
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon "	0 18 0
	Rice per cental	0 6 0
	" Paddy "	0 2 0
	" Undressed, imported into any bonded warehouse, and dressed, therein "	0 4 0
	Sugar—The produce of Sugar Cane, and refined in Victoria in a bonded warehouse subject to regulations approved by the Governor in Council per cwt.	0 5 9
	Glucose "	0 6 0
	Molasses refined "	0 6 0
	" in bond "	0 5 0½
	" unrefined "	0 2 0
	Candy per lb.	0 0 4
	" not being the produce of Sugar Cane per cwt.	0 12 0

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force:—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

† Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 123, *et seq.*, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
22	†Vegetables—Extracts of, or Concentrated ad valorem " (except Salted, Dried or Preserved in brine, otherwise dutiable), Dried and Preserved from any decay by any process ... per lb. " and Fruits—Preserved (not Dried), packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, as under :— Quarts, and over a pint per dozen Pints, and over half-a-pint " Half-pints and smaller sizes " Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon " " Salted, Dried or Preserved in brine, not otherwise enumerated... .. per cwt.	20 p. cent. 0 0 3 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 1 6 0 18 0 0 5 0
23	Aerated or Mineral Waters ad valorem Ale, Porter, Spruce, and Other Beer (except Lager), Cider and Perry, in bottles, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles Lager Beer, bottled, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles... Not otherwise enumerated per gallon Coffee, Cocoa, Chicory, Chocolate per lb. Essences, Culinary. See "Spirits." Hops " Milk, Preserved per pt. or lb. Mineral Waters ad valorem Mustard per lb. Perfumed Spirits per gallon Perfumery ad valorem Pickles (packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size) as under— Quarts and over a pint per dozen Pint and over half-a-pint " Half-pints and smaller sizes " Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon " All others ad valorem Salt per ton Sauces, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels not exceeding one gallon in size, as under, viz. :— Quarts and over a pint per dozen Pints and over a half pint " Half-pints and over quarter-pints " Quarter-pints and smaller sizes " Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon " " All other ad valorem Spices, ground p. pint or lb.†	10 p. cent. 0 1 3 ^r 0 1 6 0 0 10 ^r 0 0 3 0 0 8 0 0 2 10 p. cent. 0 0 2 1 4 0 20 p. cent. 0 3 0 0 2 6 0 1 0 0 12 0 20 p. cent. 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 ^r 0 12 0 10 p. cent. 0 0 2

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force :—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

† See "Provisions," under Order 21.

‡ Per pint or lb., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Spirits or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof per gallon†	0	12	0½
	Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer (including all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin) "	0	12	0½
	Tea per lb.	0	0	3
	Tobacco—Manufactured "	0	3	0
	" Unmanufactured "	0	1	0
	" Cigars "	0	6	0
	" Snuff "	0	3	0
	Vinegar, not being Acetic Acid, or Crude Vinegar, Aromatic or Raspberry per gallon	0	0	6
	Wine—Sparkling "	0	12	0½
	" Other‡ "	0	8	0½
24	Candles per lb.	0	0	1
	Combs—Toilet ad valorem	10	p.	cent.
	Glue per lb.	0	0	2
	" Liquid, and Liquid Gum and Cements ad valorem	20	p.	cent.
	Grease, Antifriction—In tins per ton	4	0	0½
	" " Not otherwise enumerated "	3	0	0
	Hair—Articles of Artificial Human Hair, manufactured, viz., Head-dresses, Hair Plaits, Hair Plait Stems, Side Pads, Chignons ad valorem	25	p.	cent.
	" Curled per lb.	0	0	2
	Laces—Leather "	0	1	0
	Leather a—Belting (machine) ad valorem	35	p.	cent. r
	" Furniture, Bootmaking, and Bookbinding Morocco (except black), Persian Sheep, Roan and Skinners "			
	" Black Morocco and Goat Levant "	20	p.	cent.
	" Not otherwise enumerated a per lb.	0	0	6
	Leatherware—Harness, Saddles, or Articles made up of Leather, or any manufacture of which Leather is the most valuable part, including Trunks and Portmantaux, and Leather cut into shapes, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	30	p.	cent. r
	Shoe and Boot Uppers, viz. :—			
	Leather—Closed, Men's per doz. pairs	1	4	0
	" " Women's and Children's "	0	18	0
	" Wellington Fronts and Grafts "	0	6	0
	" Cashmere, Lasting, or Stuff "	0	3	0

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force :—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

† Or 34s. r. for each reputed 2-gallon case, or 48s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.

‡ Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of the S.G. 125, at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, is chargeable with duty as spirits.

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.	
			£	s. d.
24	Skins, Fur, dressed or prepared for making up	... per lb.	0	0 2
	Soap—Perfumed and Toilet	... ..	0	0 4
	" Other	... ..	0	0 2
	Stearine	... ..	0	0 1r
	Whips	... .. ad valorem	30 p. cent.	n
25	Advertising Matter, viz. :—			
	Advertisements, Lithographed	} When framed see "Stationery."	35 p. cent.	n
	Advertisements, Printed			
	Posters of all kinds			
	Printed or Lithographed, or any Printed Plates, Lithographs, Pictures, Cards, Calendars, Almanacs, or matter of a similar description used or designed for use for advertising purposes (paper)...	... per lb.	0	0 4
	Blue	... ..	0	0 2
	Boxes—Cardboard or Paper, including paper or cardboard (with or without printing) cut into shapes for wrapping or boxing	... .. ad valorem	25 p. cent.	
	Boxes or Cases, viz.:—Dressing, Glove, Handkerchief, Jewel, Scent, Work, including the articles belonging thereto (if any)	... ..	
	" " Timber cut into shapes for making.	... ..	
	See "Timber"	... p. cubic foot	0	0 6
	Canary Seeds	... .. ad valorem	10 p. cent.	
	Casks and Shooks (new and second-hand), Staves	... ..	35 p. cent.	
	shaped and dressed, and Tubs	... ..	25 p. cent.	
	Chests or Cases—Medicine, with or without fittings	... ..	0	0 4
	Corks—Cut	... .. per lb.	10 p. cent.	n
	Corn Millet—Broom	... .. ad valorem	20 p. cent.	
	Gum—Liquid	... ..	0	2 0
	Lithographic Varnish	... .. per gallon	0	12 0
	Indiarubber Shoes	... .. p. doz. pairs		
	Paper—Advertising Matter, Printed or Lithographed, or any Printed Plates, Lithographs, Pictures, Cards, Calendars, Almanacs, or matter of a similar description used or designed for use for advertising purposes	... .. per lb.	0	0 4
	" All Printed, Ruled, or Engraved Forms of, bound or unbound...	... .. ad valorem	35 p. cent.	
	" Bags	... .. per cwt.	0	10 0r
	" Cardboard, Pasteboard	... ..	0	4 0
	" Cut	... .. per lb.	0	0 2
	" Other	... .. per cwt.	0	6 0
	" or Cardboard (with or without Printing), cut into shapes for wrapping or boxing	... .. ad valorem	25 p. cent.	
	" Writing, Fancy Wrappers for	... ..	35	"
	Parchment, cut	... ..	20	"
	Pitch	... ..	25	"
	Seed, Mustard	... .. per lb.	0	0 0 1/2
	Starch	... ..	0	0 2
	Sticks—Parasol, Sunshade, and Umbrellas, when wholly or partly fitted with Frames	... .. each	0	1 0

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force :—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (s) other alterations.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 622, of seq. vols.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
25	Timber and Building Materials, being—		
	Architraves and Mouldings, of all sorts (except Picture Frame Mouldings), wholly or partly prepared, under		
	3 inches in width per 100 lin.ft.	0	4 0
	3 inches and over in width "	0	7 0
	Boards—Flooring		
	" Lining	Dressed or planed per 100 sup.ft.	0 1 6
	" Weather		
	" Shelving		
	Hardwood "		0 3 0
	Laths per 1,000		0 5 0
	Palings per 100		0 0 9
	Pickets—Dressed "		0 6 6
	" Undressed "		0 0 6
	Picture Frame Mouldings, Not mitred ad valorem	15	per cent.
	" Mitred "	35	"
	Sashes—Window, Unglazed per pair	0	2 0
	" Glazed "	0	3 0
	Shingles per 1,000	0	0 9
	Skirtings, wholly or partly prepared per 100 lin.ft.	0	7 0
	Spokes, Rims, and Felloes in the rough (except Hickory—Free) per 100	0	0 6
	Timber of sizes less than 7 inches by 2½ inches per 100 sup.ft.	0	4 0
	" Bent, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	25	per cent.
	" Cut into Shapes for making into Cases, Boxes, or similar articles per cubic ft.	0	0 6
	" known as Oregon, of sizes less than 7 inches by 2½ inches per 100 sup.ft.	0	4 0r
	" known as Oregon, of the sizes of 7 inches by 2½ inches and upwards, and less than 12 inches by 6 inches "	0	2 0r
	" known as Oregon, of the sizes of 12 inches by 6 inches and upwards "	0	1 0r
	" Finished, not otherwise enumerated. See "Woodenware" ad valorem	25	p. cent.r
	Varnish, including Lithographic per gallon	0	2 0
	Wickerware (except Furniture, otherwise dutiable) ad valorem	45	per cent.
	Woodenware, not otherwise enumerated (except Furniture and Staves, shaped and dressed, otherwise dutiable), including Beehives, Bellows, Picture Frames, and Wooden Hames, Turnery, and Finished Timber, not otherwise enumerated "	25	p. cent.r
26	Oil and Paste—Furniture "	20	p. cent.
	Oils in Bulk a per gallon	0	0 6
	" packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under—		
	Quarts and over a pint per doz.	0	4 0
	Pints and over a half-pint "	0	2 0
	Half-pints and over a quarter-pint "	0	1 0
	Quarter-pints and smaller sizes "	0	0 6r
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon "	0	12 0

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Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
28	Charcoal and Coal (ground) ad valorem	20 p. cent
	Wax (Paraffine) per lb.	0 0 1
29	Bottles—Glass or Stone, containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of Spirits (not perfumed), Wine, Ale, Porter, or other Beer, and Bottles containing Aerated or Mineral Waters per doz.	0 0 6
	Bottles of all kinds, containing an Imperial quart or any less quantity of Liquid or other substance, not otherwise enumerated "	0 0 3
	Brownware. See "Earthenware" p. cubic foot†	0 0 8
	China ware and Porcelain ad valorem	15 p. cent
	Earthenware, being Brown Ware, Yellow or Cane Ware, Rockingham Ware, C.C. Chambers, C.C. Bakers', C.C. Pudding Bowls, C.C. Jellies, Brown or Cane or Fireclay Medical and Sanitary Ware, Earthenware Flower-pots and Saucers, including packing and measuring outside the package as imported a p. cubic foot	0 0 8
	" Not otherwise enumerated a ad valorem	15 p. cent
	Fire-clay Goods, not otherwise enumerated a "	20 p. cent.
	Fire Lumps a "	"
	Glass—Bent "	30 p. cent.†
	" Bevelled "	"
	" Corners—Cut, Bevelled, or Engraved "	"
	" Heraldic "	"
	" Panes, Prisms, and all other, framed with metal "	"
	" Silvered "	"
	" Sand-blasted, Enamelled, Embossed, Etched, Cut a "	"
	Glassware a being—	
	Bird Seed Boxes and Cups When cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sand-blasted	p. cubic foot†
	Bottles (except for Aerated Waters) and Flasks	
	Cake Glasses	
	Chimneys for Lights	
	Confectionery Glasses	"
	Fish Globes When not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sand-blasted	
	Fly Traps	
	Globes for Lights	
	Jars—Jam, Fruit, and Preserving	" †
	Propagating Glasses	
	Telegraph Glassware	
	Bottles for Aerated Waters "	
	" " Medicine "	0 0 6
	Glassware, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	0 1 0
	Putty per ton	25 p. cent. a
	Stone and Marble, Wrought—	2 0 0
	Monumental and Wrought Stone a p. cubic foot†	0 7 6a
	Not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	35 p. cent.
31	Gold and Silver Leaf "	20 p. cent.

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† Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

‡ For purposes of measurement each stone shall be considered a rectangular solid, corresponding in measurements to the extreme length, width, and height of the stone measured.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s	d
31	Gold per oz. troy	0	8	0
	Jewellery, viz.:—Rings of Gold, finished or unfinished, but without cameos or precious stones set therein per dwt. troy	0	4	0
	" All other, whether manufactured wholly or in part, including Imitation Jewellery, cases containing Jewellery or Imitation Jewellery, also Pencil Cases ad valorem	20 p. cent.		
32	Plate of Silver per oz. troy	0	2	0
	Black Lead and Polishes made of Plumbago, in packages of less than 2 lbs. weight ad valorem	20 p. cent.		
	Buckets and Tubs, other than Wooden "	25 p. cent.		
	Crowbars a... .. "	30 p. cent.		
	Decorated Tin Plates, for manufacturing Tinware a "	12½ p. cent.		
	Electroliers a "	30 p. cent.		
	Hammers—Napping, Spalling, and Quartz a "	"		
	Lead—Sheet and Piping per cwt.	0	2	6
	Mattocks (Metal) a... .. ad valorem	30 p. cent.		
	Mauls " "	"		
	Metal Furniture a (including second-hand) "	"		
	Metals—Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, including Fittings for Pipes and Tubes "	"		
	H rolled Girder and Channel Iron }	per ton	3	0 0s
	Wire—Barbed }			
	Castings, viz.:—			
	Bars—Fire }			
	Cylinders—Hydraulic }			
	Pipes, and Connexions for same }			
	Plates—Tank }			
	Weight—Sash }			
	Metalware, Plated and Mixed (except Furniture otherwise dutiable) a ad valorem	25 p. cent.		
	Nails—Iron and Steel per cwt.	0	7	6s
	" Horseshoe "	0	14	0
	Picks (Metal) ad valorem	30 p. cent.		
	Retorts "	20 p. cent.		
	Wedges (Metal) "	30 p. cent.		
33	Animals—Live, viz.:—			
	Bulls, Bullocks, Steers, Cows, Heifers, and Calves per head	1	10	0
	Pigs "	0	10	0
	Sheep and Lambs... .. "	0	2	0
35	Bookbinders' Materials, viz.:—			
	Fillets—Line ad valorem	10 p. cent.		
	Holders, Type "	"		
	Rolls—Ornamental "	"		
	Brushware—Painters' Brushes "	25 p. cent.		
	" not otherwise enumerated "	30 p. cent.		
	Fancy Goods "	10 p. cent.		

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force:—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, *et seq.*, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
35	Oilmen's Stores packed in bottles or jars not exceeding one reputed quart in size, or in canisters or vessels not exceeding one quart in size ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	" not otherwise enumerated "	10 p. cent.
36	Minor Articles used in the manufacture of any dutiable article when stamped in gold, silver, or other metal, or in blind "	30 p. cent.

EXEMPTIONS.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
2	Musical Instruments, being action work in separate pieces, including Rails and Keys	9	†Agricultural Implements, known as Reapers and Binders
3	Artists' Brushes		Anvils—Metal
	" Colours		Asphyxiators for Rabbit-killing
	Art—Works of		Axes—Cutlery
	Globes—School, mounted		Chaffcutter Knives
4	Lasts—Wooden		Cutlery of Iron and Steel, being Tools of Trade and Axes
6	Instruments—Optical, Scientific		Engines—Traction, Metal
	Scientific Instruments, being Glass-ware and Metal		Grape Mills and Stemmers
	Watch Glasses		§Machines, viz. :—
	Watches which have been in use and which have been left by will to, or inherited by the importer, provided that such Watches are not imported for sale, and that the intrinsic value thereof does not exceed 75 per centum of the value of new articles of a similar description		Button-making, Eyelet, Knitting, Sheep-shearing, Stitching, Dairy Refrigerators and Separators
7	Elastic Silk Stockings for Surgical purposes		Printing and Printing Presses
	†Surgical Appliances or Instruments.		Known as Centrifugal Cream Separators
	" Instruments, being Glass-ware		Sewing
8	Firearms		Constructed for use exclusively by Viticulturists
	Powder—Fine Meal, not Sporting, in bulk and in packages of not less than 25 lbs. each		§Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing the manufacture of Fibrous Material, and Cards for such Machinery
	" Blasting, Common		Machinery for Telegraphic purposes
			Machinery used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting, including Wire-Cloth and Felts
			Mallets
			Reaping-Machine Knives

* Letters placed against the names of articles indicate the alterations as compared with the tariff previously in force :—(i) increase, (r) reduction, (n) new duty, (a) other alterations.

† Provided that such Surgical Instruments or Appliances are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs published in the *Government Gazette*.

‡ See also under "Metals," Order 33.

§ Exemption of Machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
9	Tools of Trade, not being Machinery (except Napping, Spalling, and Quartz Hammers, Picks, Mattocks, Gas and Blacksmiths' Tongs, Mauls, Wedges, Crowbars, Soldering Irons)		Solid Drawn Fork Sides, Nipples, Pedals, Stampings of all parts of Cycles in the rough or partially finished, Steel Rims for Pneumatic or other Tyres, Steel Spokes, Handle Ends, all Rubber Goods exclusively used in the manufacture of Cycles and Cycle Tires, all fittings and parts used in the manufacture of Pneumatic Tires, Cycle Lamps, and Bells.
10	*Bolts—Carriage, $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in diameter and under, and 4 inches in length and under Carriages or other Vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the Officer of Customs nearest the place where such Carriage or Vehicle may ply or pass, and in such a manner as the Commissioner of Trade and Customs may by any order from time to time approve Finger Joints used in Carriage Building (Plated or Mixed Metal) Pneumatic Tyres for Bicycles, Tricycles, and similar Vehicles, all fittings and parts used in the manufacture of, not being brazed or joined with any other part " " Parts of, being Valves, Wires, and Rims (Metal) " " Steel Rims for— for Bicycles, Tricycles, and similar Vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part Pneumatic Tyres Inflators for Poles and Shafts in the rough (Wooden) Spokes, Rims, and Felloes, of Hickory in the rough Stump Joints used in Carriage Building (Plated and Mixed Metalware) Tricycles and similar Vehicles, Parts of, viz.:—The following finished component parts of Bicycles, Tricycles, and similar Vehicles, such parts not being brazed or joined together, such parts being Bearing Brackets, Chain Wheels and Axles, Cranks, Steel Balls, Ball Heads and Lugs, Seat Lugs, Back Fork Ends or Lugs, Brazed or	11	Anchors, Metal Oars, Ash Ships' Fittings " Stores, Packages, Second-hand, in which imported Spars in the rough
		12	*Door Fittings, except Handles and Plates (Metal)
		13	*Furniture—being Second-hand, accompanying any passenger, which has been in such passenger's own use, up to £50 in value, and which is not imported for sale.
		14	Lamps—Miners' Safety Asphaltum—Egyptian and Assyrian " Swedish Drugs and Chemical, viz.:— Ammonia, Liquid Chlorodyne Morphia Nitrate of Silver Nux Vomica Strychnine Matches—Wood Safety Tobacco, being Sheepwash, including Tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some Officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption
		15	Carpeting and Druggeting, being Felt Cloth— Carriage Cut up into sizes or lengths for making Caps, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs Waterproof of all kinds Felts and Wire Cloth used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting

* See also under "Metals," Order 32.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
15	Plush, cut up into sizes or lengths for covering Furniture, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs " Imitations of, and similar makes for Upholstery Woollen Manufactures, being Printers' Blankets and Collar Checks Saddle Cloth, Saddlers' Serges, and Twilled Scourers, and Imitations of Plush and similar makes for Upholstery Cloths cut up into sizes or lengths for making Caps, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs Carriage Cloth	19	Handkerchiefs, being of Cotton or Linen only Hats, Caps and Bonnets, viz., Hats, Miners' Safety Hatters' Fur, being Mungo Hoods—Felt, Pull-over Hosiery, being of Cotton or Linen, and Elastic Silk, Silk Stockings for surgical purposes, and Military Socks Shoes and Boots, being Children's Nos. 0-3, and Slippers of Straw only Toetips Wooden Heels for Boots
16	Oil Silk Silks, being Dress Good of Wool, Cotton, Linen, or other mixed materials (not being Silks, Satins, Velvets, or Plushes) containing not more than 10 per centum of silk; and Laces and Veilings Silks cut up into sizes or lengths for making Neckties, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs Silks, being Hatters' Silk Plush, Umbrella Silk, Silk for Flour Dressing, Silk Fags, Oil Silks, Fringes, Tassels, and Gimp for Furniture, Reps, Damasks, and other material for covering Furniture, and Plush cut up into sizes or lengths for covering Furniture, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs	20	Bags and Sacks, being Gunnies and Sugar Mats " Carpenters' Cordage, being unserviceable when cut into lengths of not over 3 feet Cair Yarn Cordage, &c., Twine, Cotton Hessians—Bleached or Coloured " Brattice Cloth " Canvas, being Tarpaulin, Navy, Collar, Buckram, and other Canvas Woolpacks
17	Blankets, Cotton—Each Blanket being legibly and indelibly branded with the words "all cotton," in accordance with regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs	21	Isinglass, uncut
19	Caps, Cloths, cut up into sizes or lengths for making, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs Diving Dresses, including the Boots, Gloves and Helmets for such dresses Flowers, Artificial Gloves, being other than Kid or Leather	22	Fruits, Green, being Bananas, Guavas, Mangoes, Olives, Pine-apples, Paw Paw Apples, Custard Apples, Japanese Date, Plums (Persimmons) Infants and Invalids' Food—Special Preparations of Nuts, being Candle-nuts and Cocoanuts Rice, imported into any bonded warehouse, and manufactured into Starch therein
		23	Cocoa, raw Coffee Salt, being Brown Rock Salt
		24	Leather, being crust or rough-tanned Calf, Goat, Hogskin, Sheep, or Kangaroo, when not exceeding 7 lb. each skin; English Bend, sometimes called Butt Kid, Calf Kid, Mock Kid, and Patent Calf Hogskins
		25	Bitumen, Bone Pitch, Egyptian and Assyrian Asphaltum, sweated or prepared Pitch, Swedish Asphaltum, Stockholm Pitch

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
25	Boxes, Cardboard, containing non-dutiable, goods ordinarily imported therein Boxwood, Engravers Buckets, wooden Gum, Boots Hubs, Elm, with Patented Metal Bands Indiarubber Boots " Gloves " Skin Rubbers Paper, being Printing and Writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill; Paperhangings and Millboard (including Grey Millboard) " Specially prepared for making gun or blasting cartridges " Vegetable Parchment (used for packing and wrapping Butter) Paperhangings Timber and Building Material, viz.:— Ash, Australian and New Zealand Pine, Blackwood, Cedar, Hickory, Oak, Posts and Rails, Walnut, Whitewood, Willow Staves, undressed, or roughly dressed, but not shaped Hardwood (undressed logs, of the size of 9 inches square or larger) California Redwood, Sugar Pine, American White Pine (undressed, 1 inch and over in thickness) Spokes, Rims, and Felloes, of Hickory in the rough Spars in the rough Sycamore, not cut into sizes for boxes or packages Timber known as Oregon, undressed logs of any size Turnery—Billiard Balls in the rough Wine Presses	26	Oil in bulk, being Coconut, Fish of all sorts, Mineral Refined, of which the point of ignition is below 80° Fahr., Kerosene, Palm, Lubricating of which the chief component part is Mineral, and Resin 28 Charcoal, Animal (Ground) 29 Bottles, Syphon, for Aerated Waters Bottles of all kinds, containing one fluid dram or less of liquid or other substance Earthenware Chinaware and Porcelain, being Photographic, Scientific and Telegraphic Materials Glassware, being Locket, Brooch, Watch Glasses and Optical, Surgical, Scientific Instruments, and Photographic and Telegraphic Materials Marble and Stone, Wrought, being Lithographic Stones and Stones for Milling and Grinding purposes Trial Glasses 31 Jewellery, being Cameos and Precious Stones, unset Plate of Gold and Silver, Jewellery, Watches, and Heirlooms* which have been in use and which have been left by will to, or inherited by, the importer, provided that such articles are not imported for sale, and that the intrinsic value thereof does not exceed 75 per centum of the value of new articles of a similar description; and Trophies won 32 Metals—Manufactures of, viz.:— Balances, Spring, to weigh up to 30wt. Bands—Curtain " Patent, for Elm Hubs Bar, not machined, and in the rough Bell Fittings Bells, 6 inches and under Bits (for harness) Blocks and Types—Printers' Blowers for Ventilating Mines Metal Foundry used in the Manufacture of Furniture Brest Drills Bucket and Kettle Ears
26	Essences and Essential Oils, not containing Alcohol		

* Heirlooms shall mean and include all articles that have been in the possession of the owner or any deceased relative for a period of not less than five years.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32	<p>Metals—Manufactures of, viz.:— <i>continued—</i></p> <p>Bushes, Patent Roller, for Block-making Buttons Caps—Percussion Chains—Curtain Cloth—Wire, over 36-mesh Concentrators for Mining purposes Copper and Copperware, being prepared Plates for Engravers and Lithographers, Silver-plated Sheet, Perforated Sheet, Rivets, Washers Cordage Cornices in piece Crucibles Detonators Door-fittings (except Handles and Plates) Fittings—Electric, viz.:—Arc Lamps, without Globes, Carbons, Incandescent Lamps, Automatic Resistors, Transmitters, or Transformers and Storage Batteries Gate Fittings (except Hook-and-Eye, Strap and T Hinges) Handles—Trunk Hinges (except Hook-and-Eye, Strap and T) Hooks (Brass) " Cornice " Curtain Hoop, not machined and in the rough Iron—Angle and T " Sheet, Corrugated Irons—Box and Sad " Stirrup Latches Lightning Conductors Locks Meters, Gas—Internal Fittings of, when imported in parts not put together Mortars and Pestles Nails, being Nails for Trunks and Grindery Netting—Wire, Galvanized, Machine-made Pig Pins—Gimp</p>	32	<p>Metals—Manufactures of, viz.:— <i>continued—</i></p> <p>Pipes and Tubes, viz.:—Brass-cased, Brazed, Solid-drawn, Welded and Fittings—Iron, screwed for Wrought-iron pipes Plate, not machined and in the rough Plates—Circular, for the manufacture of Saws " Prepared for Engravers and Lithographers Primers Pulleys, under 4 inches Rails—Tram and Railway Rings—Curtain Rivets Rod, not machined and in the rough Saws of all kinds, but not the machinery connected therewith (if any) Scales, to weigh up to 3cwt. Scrap Screwhooks, Eyes and Rims Screws—Cork, Galvanized, Hand, Table, Wood, Bench Sheet, not machined and in the rough Sheet (Copper)—Silver-plated " " Perforated " viz.:—Copper, Brass, Zinc, Muntz, and other Mixed Metals, in circles not less than 24 inches in diameter " (Zinc)—Perforated. Slides—Cornice Spokes, not machined and in the rough Spoons—Iron or Steel Springs—Buffer Steelyards, to weigh up to 3cwt. Tacks, 1 inch and under Tires of Steel in the rough Trace Hooks, Water Conductors, Seat Fasteners, Axle Clips and Spring Clips, Malleable Rim Bands, Hood Springs, Shaft Couplings, Roller Bolts, King Bolts, Iron Washers, Pole and Shaft Eyes, Iron Rivets, Step Pads, Tubular Bows, Break Rolls for Roller Flour Mills Traps—Vermin Types—Printers', and Brass</p>

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32	Metals—Manufactures of, viz.:— <i>continued</i> — Washers (Copper) Window Fittings (except Shutters, Blinds, Poles, and Cornices) Wire, not machined and in the rough Metalware, Plated and Mixed, being Door Handles, Locks, Shaft Tips, Stump and Finger Joints, and Slot Irons used in Carriage building, Harness Mountings, and Hames	35	Photographic Materials, being China- ware, Earthenware, Glassware, and Porcelain Telegraphic Materials, being China- ware, Earthenware, and Porce- lain
33	Cattle, Horned, not exceeding ten in number, which for the previous six months have formed portion of the <i>bond fide</i> working stock of any person coming across the border into Victoria to settle on the lands of this State Horses, Live	36	Baggage, Passengers', being Cabin Furniture and Personal Luggage Heirlooms, which have been in use and which have been left by will to, or inherited by, the importer, provided that such articles are not imported for sale, and that the in- trinsic value thereof does not ex- ceed 75 per centum of the value of new articles of a similar descrip- tion*
35	Bellows for Air Beds Holloware, Iron, being Oval Boilers, Camp Ovens, Digesters, Kettles; Brazing, Fry, Maslin, Preserving, Sauce, and Stew Pans; Danish, French, Glue, Oval, Plumbers' Stock, and Three-legged Pots; Tea Kitcheners or Fountains, and Gridirons Oilmen's Stores, being Essential Oils and Essences not containing Alcohol, and Isinglass uncut		Minor Articles of Mixed or Un- described Materials used in the manufacture of any dutiable article; provided that such minor articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> Packages in which goods are ordi- narily imported, not otherwise enumerated Trophies, Won Wares, Goods, and Merchandise im- ported for the supply of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, or for the use of Her Majesty's Government.

EXPORT DUTY.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, *et seq.*, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
32	Scrap Iron per ton	£ s. d. 3 0 0

* Heirlooms shall mean and include all articles that have been in the possession of the sender or any deceased relative for a period of not less than five years.

EXCISE DUTIES.

For the position of any article, *see* Index, page 422, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Beer Brewed or Manufactured within Victoria—			
	From Malt and Hops exclusively per gallon	0	0	2
	From Sugar, or of which Sugar forms an ingredient, or brewed or manufactured from any substance or material other than Malt or Hops "	0	0	3
	Brandy distilled in the State wholly from Grape Wine, and Whisky and Geneva distilled wholly from Barley Malt "	0	8	0*
	Other Spirits distilled in the State (except Spirits for manufacturing perfumery under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trades and Customs—Free) "	0	10	0*
	Tobacco			
	Snuff } Manufactured in the State per lb.	0	0	9
	Cigars } " " " " " " " "	0	1	6

TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Corrected up to 7th November, 1900.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article *see* Index, page 422 *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	PERMANENT TARIFF.	£ s. d.
14	Bitters, Essences, Fluid Extracts, Sarsaparilla, Tinctures, Medicines, Infusions, and Toilet preparations, containing —Not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit per gallon	0 3 6
	" 50 " " " " " " " " " "	0 7 0
	" 75 " " " " " " " " " "	0 10 6
	If containing more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit "	0 14 0
	If containing spirit overproof to be charged as spiri- tuous compounds per proof gal.	0 14 0
	Methylated Spirit per gallon	0 0 1
	Opium, and any preparation thereof per lb.	1 0 0
	Perfumed Spirits, Perfumed Waters, Florida Water, and Bay Rum... .. liquid gal.	1 0 0
22	Biscuits per lb.	0 0 0½
	Confectionery (including Cakes, Comfits, Liquorice, Liquorice Paste, Lozenges of all kinds, Cocoanut in Sugar, Sugar Candy, Succades, and Sweetmeats) "	0 0 1
	Fruits—Dried, Candied, and Prunes (exclusive of Dates) "	0 0 2

* The above-mentioned respective duties on Spirits shall be paid on the gallon standard measure of Spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 222, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Jams and Jellies per lb.*	0	0	0½
	Molasses and Treacle per cwt.	0	2	0
	Glucose—Solid "	0	3	0
	" Liquid "	0	2	0
	Preserved and Canned Fruits—Fruits boiled; Peel, drained or dry "	0	0	0½
	Sugar—Raw "	0	3	0
	" Refined "	0	4	0
23	Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce, or other Beer, Cider and Perry—			
	In wood or jar per gallon	0	0	6
	In bottle "	0	0	9
	For six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints "	0	0	9
	Cigars and Cigarettes (including wrappers in latter case) per lb.	0	6	0
	†Spirits—On all kinds of spirits and spirituous compounds imported, and not otherwise enumerated per proof gal.	0	14	0
	No allowance beyond 16·5 shall be made for the underproof of any spirit of a less strength than 16·5 underproof.			
	Tea per lb.	0	0	1
	Tobacco—Delivered from ship's side or from a Customs Bond for home consumption—manufactured, unmanufactured, and snuff "	0	3	0
	" Unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony. At the time of removal from a Customs Bond, or from an importing ship to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes "	0	1	0
	" Sheepwash "	0	0	3
	Wines—Sparkling—For six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints per gallon	0	10	0
	" Other kinds "	0	5	0
	" " For six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints... .. "	0	5	0

EXCISE DUTIES.

23	Narcotics—Cigars and Cigarettes per lb.	0	2	6
	" Tobacco "	0	1	3
	Stimulants—Beer per liquid gal.	0	0	3
	" Spirits distilled in the colony per proof gal.	0	14	0

* Per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.

† Case Spirits. Contents of two, three, four or five gallons shall be charged—Two gallons and under as two gallons; over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallons; over three gallons and not exceeding four as four gallons; over four gallons and not exceeding five as five gallons.

TARIFF OF QUEENSLAND.

(Corrected to 13th November, 1900.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

(a) SPECIFIED ARTICLES.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
1	Pens ad valorem	15 p. cent.
2	Instruments, Musical—Harmoniums each	3 0 0
	" " Organs, cabinet "	3 0 0
	" " Pianos, upright "	6 0 0
	" " " horizontal, square, grand, or semi-grand "	12 0 0
4	Mouldings, Gilt, for pictures ad valorem	15 p. cent.
6	Clocks, and all parts thereof "	"
	Watches, and all parts thereof "	"
9	Cutlery "	"
	Pencils—Carpenters' "	"
	Weighing Machines of all kinds (except platform weigh-bridges), and weights for same "	"
10	Bicycles and Tricycles "	"
	Carriages, Carts, and Conveyances, &c., viz.:—	
	Boston Chaises, Dog Carts, Gigs, Tilburys, and Wheeled Vehicles, with or without Springs or thorough braces each	10 0 0
	Buggies—Four-wheeled	
	Waggons for carrying goods	
	" Single or Double Seated	
	" Express	
	Hansom Cabs	
	Waggon—Single and Double Seated	
	Wagonettes	
	Buggies—Four-wheeled	
	Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passengers	
	Barouches, Broughams, Drags, Landaus, Mail Phaetons, and similar Vehicles	
	Carriage Makers' Materials, &c., viz.:—	
	Carriage Springs, Carriage Trimmings, and Carriage Cloth in the piece ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Saddlers' Materials, viz.:—	
	Saddle Cloths and Saddle Girths made up "	"
12	Cement per barrel	0 2 0
	Doors—Wood each	0 4 0
	Sashes per pair	0 4 0
13	Castors for Furniture ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Furniture Springs "	5 per cent.
	Globes, Lamp "	15 p. cent.
14	Acid—Acetic, containing not more than 33 per cent. acidity per lb.	0 0 3
	" " for every extra 10 per cent. or part thereof of acidity "	0 0 1
	" Sulphuric per cwt.	0 5 0
	Ink—Burnishing ad valorem	15 p. cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
14	Lead, Red and White per cent.	0 3 0
	Opium per lb.	1 0 0
	Paints (wet and dry) per cwt.	0 3 0
	Soda—Bicarbonate "	0 1 0
	" Crystals "	0 2 0
	Spirits—Methylated p. liquid gal.	0 5 0
	Washing Powders per lb.	0 0 2
15	Alpaca Cloth, with border ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Baize "	15 p. cent.
	Bedford Cord "	"
	Carpeting and Druggeting "	"
	Cloths "	"
	Flannel—Crimean, in the piece "	5 per cent.
	" Piece Goods "	15 p. cent.
	Linseys "	"
	Serges and Estamenes "	"
	Tweeds "	"
	Wool—Berlin and Knitting "	"
	Woollens "	"
	Worsted, in Hanks, Coils, or Reels "	"
16	Ribbons "	"
	Silk—Lace "	"
	Silks "	"
	Velvets and Velvetens "	"
17	Cotton Blind Nets "	15 p. cent.
	" Cords "	"
	" Lace "	"
	" Piece Goods "	5 per cent.
	Linen Cords "	15 p. cent.
	" Piece Goods "	5 per cent.
	Moleskin, in the piece "	"
	Mosquito Nets and Valance Nets "	15 p. cent.
	Union Ticks, in the piece "	5 per cent.
18	Trimmings, (Mantle and Dress) "	15 p. cent.
	" (Tailors)—Italians "	5 per cent.
19	Bonnet Shapes "	15 p. cent.
	Boots and Shoes, except Indiarubber Shoes (present English sizes to be the standard), viz.:—	
	Men's No. 6 and upwards per doz. pairs	1 13 0
	Youths', Nos. 2-5 "	1 1 0
	Boys', Nos. 7-1 "	0 17 6
	Women's, No. 3 and upwards "	0 19 6
	Girls', Nos. 11-2 "	0 16 0
	" 7-10 "	0 11 6
	Dress Goods ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Hats and Bonnets, Straw (untrimmed and unlined, paper and glazed calico not to be considered lining) "	"
20	Bags and Sacks, being Bran, Corn Sacks, Flour, Gunny, Ore, Woolpacks, and Sugar Bags and Mats "	"
	Boot Cloth "	"
	Cordage and Rope per cwt.	0 8 0
	Oil and other Floorcloth ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Twine per reputed lb.	0 0 1½
	Zanella Cloth, with border ad valorem	5 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
21	Butter per lb.	0	0 3
	Butterine and other similar products "	0	0 4
	Cheese "	0	0 4
	Fish—Dried "	0	0 1
	" Pickled or Salted, in casks "	0	0 1
	" Preserved (not salted) per doz. reputed lbs.*	0	2 0
	Honey per lb.	0	0 3
	Isinglass ad valorem	15	p. cent.
	Lard per reputed lb.	0	0 1½
	Meats—Bacon and Hams per lb.	0	0 3
	" Beef, salted per reputed lb.	0	0 1
	" Extract of per doz. reputed lbs.*	0	4 0
	" Pork (not including mess pork) per reputed lb.	0	0 2
	" " Mess "	0	0 1
	" Preserved (not salted) per doz. reputed lbs.*	0	4 0
22	Milk, condensed per reputed lb.	0	0 2
	Arrowroot "	0	0 1
	Biscuits "	0	0 2
	Cakes "	0	0 2
	Chocolate Confectionery per lb.	0	0 4
	Confectionery and Succades "	0	0 4
	Flour per ton of 2,000 lbs.	1	0 0
	" Corn per reputed lb.	0	0 2
	Fruits—Bottled, or in tins or jars per doz. reputed lbs.*	0	1 6
	" Dried per lb.	0	0 3
	" Jams and Jellies per doz. reputed lbs.*	0	2 0
	" Pulp, and Fruit preserved by acids per cwt.	0	5 0
	" Nuts, except Cocoanuts per lb.	0	0 3
	Grain and Pulse—Barley per bushel	0	0 9
	" " Malting "	0	1 6
	" " Pearl per reputed lb.	0	0 1
	" Beans and Peas per bushel	0	1 0
	" Maize "	0	0 8
	" Malt "	0	4 6
	" Oats "	0	0 8
	" Peas, split per reputed lb.	0	0 1
	" Rice "	0	0 1
	" Wheat per bushel	0	0 4
	Groats—Patent and Farinaceous Food, prepared, not being wheaten flour or otherwise specified per lb.	0	0 2
	Macaroni per reputed lb.	0	0 2
	Maize-meal "	0	0 2
	Maizena "	0	0 2
	Oatmeal per cwt.	0	4 0
	Onions per ton	1	0 0
	Peel, dry and drained per reputed lb.	0	2 0
	" Lemon, preserved in brine ad valorem	15	p. cent.
	Potatoes per ton	0	15 0
	Sago per reputed lb.	0	0 1
	Sugar—Glucose per cwt.	0	10 0
	" Molasses, in packages containing 1 gallon or under "	0	10 0

* And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, *et seq.*, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
22	Sugar--Molasses, in any other packages ... per cwt.	0 7 6
"	Raw "	0 5 0
"	Refined "	0 6 8
Tapioca	per reputed lb.	0 0 1
Vermicelli	" "	0 0 2
23	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry for 6 reputed quart or for 12 reputed pint bottles	0 1 6
" " " " .....	... per gallon	0 1 3
Bitters, if containing more than 25 per cent. proof spirit	"	0 14 0
" if not containing more than 25 per cent. proof spirit	"	0 6 0
Chicory	per lb.	0 0 6
" Root (kiln dried)	"	0 0 3
Cocoa and Chocolate	"	0 0 4
" Beans, raw	ad valorem	15 p. cent.
Coffee, roasted	per lb.	0 0 6
" raw	"	0 0 4
Cordials	per gallon	0 14 0
Ginger, preserved and dried	per lb.	0 0 4
Hops	"	0 0 8
Milk, condensed	per reputed lb.	0 0 2
Mustard	per lb.	0 0 3
Pepper	"	0 0 3-
Pickles, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not ex- ceeding one gallon in size, as under, viz. :-		
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes	per dozen	0 0 6
Half-pints and over quarter-pints	"	0 1 0
Pints and over half-a-pint	"	0 2 0
Quarts and over a pint	"	0 4 0
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon	"	0 12 0
Sarsaparilla and Bitters, if containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit	per gallon	0 6 0
" " if containing more than 25 per cent.	"	0 14 0
Sauces, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not ex- ceeding one gallon in size, as under, viz. :-		
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes	per dozen	0 0 6
Half-pints and over quarter-pints	"	0 1 0
Pints and over half-a-pint	"	0 2 0
Quarts and over a pint	"	0 4 0
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon	"	0 12 0
Spices	per lb.	0 0 3.
Spirits *- Brandy	per proof gallon	0 14 0
" Geneva	" "	0 14 0
" Old Tom	" "	0 14 0
" Perfumed	per liquid gallon	1 0 0
" Rum	per proof gallon	0 14 0
" Whisky	" "	0 14 0
" All other	per gallon	0 14 0

* Spirits in case.—Reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged as follows:—Two gallons and under, as two gallons; and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three and not exceeding four, as four gallons.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, *et seq.*, *ante*.

*The duty on timber to be estimated as of a thickness of one inch and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under one inch to be reckoned as one inch.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
25	Timber—Undressed, of a scantling 96 square inches and over super. feet.	0	1	6
	" Logs "	0	1	6
26	Oils—Castor and Salad, packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size as under:—			
	Quarter-pints and smaller sizes per doz.	0	0	6
	Half-pints and over quarter-pints "	0	1	0
	Pints and over half-a-pint "	0	2	0
	Quarts and over a pint "	0	4	0
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon "	0	12	0
	Oil—Chinese, in bulk per gallon	0	1	0
	" Cod Liver, in bottle per doz. reputed pints*	0	2	0
	" " in bulk per gallon	0	1	0
	" Colza, in bulk "	0	1	0
	" Linseed and other vegetable, in bulk "	0	1	0
	" Mineral, and all other not otherwise enumerated (except perfumed oils) "	0	0	6
	" Neatsfoot, in bulk "	0	1	0
28	Coal per ton	0	2	0
29	Door Nobs, Glass, Brass, and China ad valorem	15	p.	cent.
	Emery—Cloth "			
	" Paper "			
	" Powder "			
	Glass Stoppers for Sodawater Bottles "			
	" Window and Plate "			
	Lamp Chimneys and Globes "			
	Holystones "			
	Stone, Unwrought "			
	Whiting per ton	0	7	6
32	Door Springs, Patent ad valorem	15	p.	cent.
	Hammers (except Mining) "			
	Hinges (except otherwise enumerated) "			
	" Hook and Eye per cwt.	0	6	0
	Iron—Castings, for building purposes, and malleable iron castings "	0	3	0
	" Corrugated "	0	2	0
	" Galvanized "	0	2	0
	" Tanks each	0	8	0
	Irons—Hatters', Italian, Smoothing, and Tailors' ad valorem	15	p.	cent.
	Latches "			
	Lead, Piping and Sheet per cwt.	0	2	0
	Locks ad valorem	15	p.	cent.
	Mortice Furniture, all kinds... .. "			
	Nails per cwt.	0	3	0
	Rivets, Tinned ad valorem	15	p.	cent.
	Sash-fasteners "			

(b) UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

Upon all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into Queensland other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedule or in the following List of Exemptions ... ad valorem 25 p. cent.

* And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed, except for advertising purposes	9	Machinery—Freezing Machines, not including Engine-power
	Cards—Birthday and Christmas	"	Planing Machines and
	Copy Books for Schools		Machines for Joinery,
	Newspapers—Printed		Hot-air Machinery for
	Picture Cards for Schools		Drying Timber, Hy-
3	School Slates and Slate Pencils		draulic Hat-moulds,
	Art Materials		Knitting Machines,
	Charts		Printing Machines
	Globes, Educational		and Presses, but not
	Maps		the motive power (if
	Music		any) for same
6	Machinery for Telegraphic Purposes		Machinery of the following descrip-
	Magic Lanterns and Slides		tion, not including Engines and
8	Cartridge Fillers and Recappers		Boilers :—
	Dynamite, Gelatine, Dynamite, Litho-		Bookbinding and Ruling
	fracteur, Sporting Powder, Blast-		Machines
	ing Powder, Fuse, Detonators, and		Canning Machines
	other Explosives		Drilling Machines over 2½ tons
	Shot		weight
9	Air Compressors (mining machinery)		Flour Milling
	Boiler Plates		Lathes over 3½ tons weight
	" Tubes		Plate Bending Machines, over 5
	Cane Shredders		tons weight
	Combs—Graining		Punching Machines, over 7 tons
	Cream Separators		weight
	Cream Testers		Shearing Machines, over 7 tons
	Eyelet Punches		weight
	Fire Engines		Slotting Machines, over 4 tons
	Implements and Machines, Agricul-		weight
	tural, viz. :—		Steam Threshing Machines
	Chaff-cutting Machines, Corn		Yaryan Evaporators
	Crushers, Grain Sowers, Huskers		Patent Porcelain or Steel Roller for
	and Shellers, Winnowing		Flour Mills
	Machines, and Mowing Machines		Reaper and Binder Combined
	Implements and Machines, Agricul-		Strippers
	tural, not otherwise enumerated		Tools, viz. :—
	Knives—Chaff-cutting		Adzes
	" Pallet		Anvils
	Machinery for Carding, Spinning,		Augers, Screw and Shell and
	Weaving, and finishing the manu-		Auger Bits
	facture of Fibrous Material and		Awls, Awl Pads, and Hafta
	Cards for such Machinery		Axes, Hatchets, and Tomahawks
	Machinery—Dry Air, for Refrigerat-		Bevels and Blowpipes
	ing without Engine		Braces and Bits, and Breast
	Machinery used in the manufacture		Drills
	of Paper and Felting		Bruzzes for Wheelwrights
	Machinery, Engines—Gas		Bung-borers
	" " Portable		Brushes—Patent Roller, for
	" " Traction and		Blockmaking
	Steam Ploughs		Chisels and Gouges
	" Centrifugals—Multiple		Choppers and Cleavers—Butchers
	Effets		Compasses—Dividers
	Machinery—Sewing Machines		

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
9	Tools, viz.— <i>continued</i> — Compasses—Carpenters' and Coopers' Diamonds—Glaziers' Files and Raaps Forks—Digging, Hay, and Stable Glaziers' Grindery Tools—Edge-planes, Kit, Peg, Shaves, and Welt-trimmers Hoes—Garden and Plantation Knives—Butchers', Hay, Pruning, Putty, Saddlers', Shoemakers', and Cane Needles of all sorts Palms—Leather Planes and Plane-irons Rules, Tapes, and Chains (measuring) Saddlers' Tools Saws of all kinds, but not the machinery (if any) connected therewith Scissors and Scrapers (ship) Scythes and Scythe-handles Shears—Garden, Hedge, Sheep, Tailors', and Tinmen's Shovels—Iron or Wood Sickles and Spades Spokeshaves, Shaves, and Spoke Trimmers Squares Squeezers (cork) Steels—Butchers' [same Stocks and Dies, and taps for Trowels Vyces and Patent Saw Vyces Typewriters	14	Asphalt Borax Brimstone Chloride of Lime Colours—Artists' Copperas Drugs and Chemicals, viz., Acetate of Soda, Acid—Boracic, Benzoic, Carbolic, Citric Oxalic, Phosphoric, Pyrogallie, Salicylic, Sulphurous, Tannic, Tartaric, Albertine—Aloes, Alum, Ammonia, Anti-toxin, Serums, Arsenic, Bisulphide of Carbon, Borax, Calumba Root, Camphor, Carbolate of Lime, Carbonate of Potash, Cascara Bark, Caustic Potash, Chloride of Gold and Tin, Cinchona Bark, Cullodium, Cream of Tartar, Cyanide of Potassium, Ergot, Garfield Tea, Gentian Root, Glacialine, Glycerine, Iodine, Ipecacuanha Root, Lithofuge, Nitrate of Silver, Nutgalls, Nux Vomica, Pearl Ash, Phosphorous, Senega Root, Silicate of Soda, Soda Sulphate, Sulphate of Barytes, Sulphate of Iron, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Potash, Sulphate of Quinine, Sulphide of Sodium, Superphosphate of Lime, Strychnine Dye Ink—Printing " Ruling Ink and Colours—Lithographic Liquid Stain for Leather Manure—Guano Matches—Safety Potash—Caustic Soda—Ash " Caustic " Nitrate Sulphate of Ammonia Sulphur Tar—Stockholm Silk—Gimp " Mill " Plush, Hatters', Black Silks and Twists—Sewing Cloth for Bookbinders Cotton—Gimp " Waste " Wick Cotton and Linen Thread, Sewing, Knitting, Embroidery, Crochet, and Crochet Thread
10	Bicycle and Tricycle Parts and Accessories, rough and unfinished Carriage and Cartmakers' Materials, viz., Spring Steel, Brass Hinges, Tacks, Tire Bolts, Shackle-holders, Rubber Cloth, and American Cloth, Axles and Axle Boxes Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, Naves, Hubs, and Bent Wheel-rims Saddle Binding Saddle Trees Saddlers' Ironmongery, such as Hames and Mounts for Harness, Straining, Surcingle, Brace, Girth and Roller Webs, Collar Check, Saddle Serge	16	
11	Anchors, over 3 cwt. Alkaline Earth	17	

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
18	Buckles of every description Buttons, Braids, Tapes, Waddings, Pins, Needles, and such minor articles required in the making up of Apparel, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Saddlery, Upholstery, Car- riage, and other Vehicles, Um- brellas, Parasols, and Sunshades, as may be enumerated in any order of the Treasurer, and published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> Hatmakers' Materials, viz., Felt Hoods, Shellac, Galloons, Spale Boards for Hat Boxes Hooks and Eyes Staymakers' Binding, Eyelet-holes, Corset-fasteners, Jean, Lasting, and Cotell Tailors' Trimmings, viz., French Can- vas, Buckram, Wadding, Padding, Silk Worsted and Cotton Bindings and Braids, and Stay-binding Umbrella-makers' Materials, viz., Sticks, Runners, Notches, Caps, Ferrules, Cups, Ribs, Stretchers, Tips, and Rings, for use in the making of Umbrellas, Parasols, Sunshades, and Reversible and Levantine Silk mixtures of not less than 44 inches in width	24 25	Whalebone Backs, Wooden, for Brushes Bark—Long (in bundles) " For Tanning Canes Cork—Corks (cut) and Cork Socking Elastic—Boot (formerly 5 per cent. ad valorem) Fibre—Cocoanut Flax Gutta-percha Hemp Hoops for Casks—Wooden Hose—Indiarubber Indiarubber Linseed Millboard, Pasteboard, and Straw- board Oakum Paper—Hand-made or Machine-made, Book or Writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "Demy," when in original wrappers and with uncut edges, as it leaves the mill Paper Patterns Phormium Tenax Rattans Resin Screws—Wood Seed—Castor Oil Shoe Pegs, Peg Wood Starch, manufactured in bond from imported rice, under such restric- tions and regulations as the Treasurer may impose Timber—Ash (in plank), American Oak, for Staves (formerly 5 per cent. ad valorem) Willows
19	Boots—Children's, Nos. 0 to 6 Plaits—Straw, Palm-leaf, and Tuscan	26	Oil—Castor, in bulk Oil of Rhodium
20	Bagging and Wool-bagging (formerly 5 per cent. ad valorem) Bunting, in the piece Canvas of all kinds Coir Yarn Corn Sacks—Jute (to contain 3 bushels) Felt " Sheathing Hessian Hose—Canvas Twine—Seaming (formerly 1½d. per lb.)	29	Asbestos—Unmanufactured Bottles for Pickles, Fruits, and Sauces " Glass (except otherwise enu- merated)
22	Cocoanuts Fruit—Green (in cases)		Chalk Grindstones Lithographic Stones Marble—Unwrought Millstones
23	Salt Saltpetre	31	Gold—Unmanufactured " Leaf Precious Stones—Unset Specie—Gold, Silver, and Bronze Silver—Unmanufactured " Leaf
24	Bass and Bristles Flock (formerly 5 per cent. ad valorem) Hides and Skins—Raw Ivory Kapok Leather—Patent Chamois, Enamelled, Kid, Hogskins, Levant, Morocco, and imitations thereof Leather for Bookbinders		

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32 *	Bolts and Nuts and Bolt-heads and Nuts, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter and under, in lieu of Bolts and Nuts exempted by third schedule of <i>The Customs Duties Act of 1888</i> Braces—Ratchet Brass—Bar, Sheet, and Rolled Capsules for Bottles Copper Nails " Rod " Sheet, Plain, and Ingots " Wire " Wire, thread covered Diving Pumps and Dresses Eyelets Iron—Bar " Hoop " Ore " Pig " Pipes (cast) " Rod, from $\frac{1}{8}$ ths to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch; Channel Iron, Angle and T Iron, Rolled Iron Joists up to 10 inches by 5 inches " Scrap " Sheet—Plain (not including galvanized) " Traps, Rabbit " Wire Lead—Pig (formerly 2s. per cwt.) Malleable Iron and Copper Piping Metal—Fittings for Portmanteaux, Travelling Bags, and Leggings " Frames for Bags and Satchels " Muntz " Tubing (except tin, zinc welded and lead) Nails—Plated " Shoemakers', viz.:—Sparrow Bills, Wrought and Cast Tips, bright and black malleable Hobs, wrought Hobs, Nuggets, Hungarian Cut Sprigs, Steel Bills, Tingles, Iron and Brass Rivets Ores Quicksilver Screws—Bench, Brass, Coach, Galvanized Hand and Table	32 *	Staples for fencing Steel—Unwrought, Sheet, Bar, Angle, and T " Rails " Wire Rope Tin—Plates Tinfoil Tubing for Artesian Wells Type Whip Sockets Wire Bottling " Netting Zinc 33 Animals, alive Specimens of Natural History 34 Bulbs—Garden Seeds " Shrubs " Trees " 35 Cameras, Photographic Outside Packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods 36 Articles and Materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Treasurer, which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony, All decisions of the Treasurer in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the <i>Government Gazette</i> Curiosities, antique Naval and Military Stores, imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces Passengers' Cabin Furniture and Baggage, and Passengers' Personal Effects, not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture, which are imported with and by passengers <i>bond fide</i> for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale

* See also Order 9, ante.

EXPORT DUTY.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
25	Timber—Cedar, in the log per 100 sup. ft.	0 2 0
	" " " sawn, over 4 inches in thickness "	0 2 0
EXCISE.		
14	Spirits—Methylated, Colonial per gallon	0 2 0
23	Spirits per proof gallon	0 12 0
	Tobacco per lb.	0 1 0
	Cigars "	0 2 0
	Cigarettes "	0 2 0

TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Corrected to the 19th November, 1900.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

(a) SPECIFIED ARTICLES.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
1	Albums ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Cards—Playing per dozen packs	0 6 0
	Stationery, Manufactured—Labels, Posting and Hand-bills, and Printed Bags, not enumerated... ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	" Paper Bags, printed per cwt.	0 15 0
2	Harmoniums and Pianofortes, Organs other than pipe ... ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Organs, pipe "	25 p. cent.
4	Mouldings, Gold "	" "
	Tobacconistware "	15 p. cent.
5	Archery Materials "	25 p. cent.
	Cricketware "	15 p. cent.
	Dumb Bells "	25 p. cent.
	Fireworks "	20 p. cent.
6	Clocks and Watches, or parts thereof "	15 p. cent.
	Eyeglasses and Spectacles, gold and silver "	" "
8	Gunpowder, Sporting per lb.	0 0 3
	Shot per cwt.	0 2 6
9*	Agricultural Implements, not enumerated ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Beer Engines "	25 p. cent.
	Bellows, and Bellows with Forges "	" "
	Bench Screws "	" "
	Blacksmith's Tonges "	" "
	Boilers (Land and Marine) "	" "
	Bread-cutters "	" "

* See also Orders 25 and 32, post.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
9*	Brooms and Brushware ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Carpenters' and Joiners' Benches "	"
	Cast Steel Drills "	"
	Chisels, Cold "	"
	Corkscrews, Wire and Steel "	"
	Copy and Embossing Presses... .. "	"
	Corn Crushers "	15 p. cent.
	Engines and Parts (except Gas, Portable, and Traction Engines and Pressure Gauges) "	25 p. cent.
	Forges and Forge Backs "	"
	Garden Rollers "	"
	Gas Tongs "	"
	Hammers (Napping, Quartz, and Spalling) "	"
	Hay-presses "	20 p. cent.
	Hoists and Lifts "	25 p. cent.
	Horse Powers, and Parts "	"
	Hydraulic Presses "	"
	Icemaking and Cooling Machines (Refrigerators) "	"
	Jacks, Lifting "	"
	Knifeboards and Knifecleaners "	"
	Ladles, Iron "	"
	Machines, Washing, and Mangles "	"
	Machinery, not enumerated "	20 p. cent.
	Mandrels "	25 p. cent.
	Picks and Mattocks "	"
	Pliers "	"
	Punching Machinery "	"
	Quarry Mauls and Picks "	"
	Sieves "	"
	Wedges "	"
	Weighbridges over 20 cwt. "	"
	Winepresses "	"
	Winches "	"
	Windmills "	"
	Woolpresses "	"
	Woolscourers "	"
	Wringers "	25 percent.
10	Carriages—	
	Tilburys, Dogcarts, Gigs, Boston Chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles, on springs or through braces each	10 0 0
	Express Waggon and waggons for carrying goods, and single and double seated Waggons, and four-wheeled Buggies without tops, mounted on springs or through braces "	15 0 0
	Hansom Cabs, Safety, single and double seated Waggon and Waggonettes, and four-wheeled Buggies with tops "	20 0 0
	Omnibuses and Coaches, for carrying mails or passengers "	40 0 0
	Barouches, Broughams, Mail Phaetons, Drays "	30 0 0
	Carriages, Carts, Waggons, and all Vehicles not enumerated ad valorem	25 percent.

* See also Orders 25 and 32, post.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index page 122, *et seq.*, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
10	Buggy Hoods, wholly or partly manufactured ad valorem	25 per cent.
	Felloes	"
	Harness and Saddlery, made up	"
	Saddle and Harness Trees	"
	Wheels and Axles	"
	Whips	"
11	Blocks, Pulleys, and Sheaves	"
	Cork and other Ship Fenders	"
	Oars	"
	Sails (new)	"
12	Air Bricks	"
	Architraves, Mouldings, 3 inches and under per 100 lin. feet	0 4 0
	over 3 inches	0 7 0
	Bricks (except Bath and Dinas) ad valorem	25 per cent.
	Cement per barrel	0 2 0
	Doors (except iron doors), 1½ in. and under each	0 5 0
	" " over 1½ in. and under 1½ in.	0 7 6
	" " 1½ in. and over	0 10 0
	Sashes, up to and including 1½ in. inches per pair	0 4 0
	" over 1½ inches	0 6 0
	Skirtings per 100 lin. feet	0 7 0
13	Furniture ad valorem	25 per cent.
	Gasaliers, and parts	"
	Lamps, and Lampware	15 per cent.
	Mantelpieces	25 per cent.
14	Acid—	
	Acetic containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity per lb. or pt.	0 0 3
	Every extra 10 per cent. or part of 10 per cent. acidity	0 0 1
	Muriatic per cwt.	} 0 5 0
	Nitric	
	Sulphuric	
	Alkali—Soda Crystals per ton	2 0 0
	Blackening (including Boot Gloss, Harness Dressing, and Black Lead) ad valorem	25 per cent.
	Matches and vesters (except safety matches)—	
	For boxes containing 100 matches or under per gross	0 1 0
	For each additional 100 or part thereof	0 1 0
	Medicines, patent or so called, or being subject to a stamp duty in the country whence exported ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Naphtha per gallon	0 0 6
	Opium, Morphia per lb.	1 0 0
	Paints, not prepared ready for use per cwt.	0 2 0
	" mixed ready for use	0 4 0
	Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) per gallon	0 6 0
	Soap (extract of), Soap and Washing Powders per lb.	0 0 2
	Turpentine and Varnish per gallon	0 0 6
15	Blankets ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Carpets and Carpeting	"
	Carpet Bags	25 p. cent.
	Rugs	15 p. cent.

• See also Order 25, *post*.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
15	Woollen and Flannel Piece Goods (except Dress Piece Goods), Cloths, Tweeds, Estamenes, and Serges, not enumerated	ad valorem	15 p. cent.
16	Silks (<i>see also</i> Order 18, Drapery and Millinery)	"	"
17	Bags, canvas	"	25 p. cent.
18	Quilts	"	15 p. cent.
18	Drapery and Millinery:—Bonnet, Dress, Mantle, and Jacket Ornaments, Trimmings and Fringes, Corsets, Crapes, Embroidery, Flowers, Gloves, Gimp, Gosamer, Handkerchiefs, Lace (cotton, silk, or wool), Nets, veil or trimming. Piece Goods, viz.:—Silk and manufactures thereof, containing 5 per cent. of silk (not enumerated), Satins, Plushes, and Velvets, Ribbons, Ruffling, Tablecloths, Table and Toilet Covers (cotton or linen), Table Napkins, Towels and Dusters	"	"
	Drapery and Millinery, unenumerated (except Hosiery not enumerated to be considered as enumerated)	"	25 p. cent.
19	Apparel and Slops being mole clothing and imitation thereof	"	15 p. cent.
	" " not otherwise enumerated	"	25 p. cent.
	Bonnets and Caps not enumerated	"	"
	Boot and Slipper Uppers, Bootlaces, Leather	"	"
	Boots and Shoes, except indiarubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard), viz.:—		
	Men's No. 6 and upwards	per doz. pairs	1 13 0
	Youths', Nos. 2-5	"	1 1 0
	Boy's, Nos. 7-1	"	0 17 6
	Women's, No. 3 and upwards, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots	"	0 19 6
	Girls', Nos. 11-2, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots	"	0 16 0
	Girls', Nos. 7-10, excepting lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots	"	0 11 6
	Not enumerated	ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Feathers*	"	20 p. cent.
	Furs*	"	25 p. cent.
	Hats, viz.:—Boys' and Youths' Felt Hats and Glazed Straw Hats	per dozen	0 8 0
	Hats, Men's Felt Hats and Women's untrimmed Felt Hats, of any size	per dozen	0 15 0
	" Boys', Youths', and Men's Hats, with calico or other foundation or frame, covered with felt, plush, silk, merino, velvet, or other material not enumerated	"	1 10 0
	" Dress Hats (known as)	"	2 8 0
	" Pith	ad valorem	15 per cent.
	" Not enumerated	"	25 per cent.
	Hosiery	"	"
	" knitted	"	20 per cent.
	Leggings	"	25 per cent.
	Umbrellas and Parasols	"	20 per cent.
	Walking Sticks	"	25 per cent.

* See also Order 24, post.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
19	Wigs ad valorem	25 percent.
20	Bags, canvas per " cwt.	0 5 0
	Cordage, viz :—Coir Rope	
	" other (except Galvanized and other Iron, and Steel Cordage)	0 11 0
	" Galvanized Iron	0 3 0
	" Twine and Cord, including Fishing Lines (except Sewing or Seaming Twine) per lb.	0 0 2
	Matting ad valorem	15 percent.
	Mats, all kinds of	25 percent.
	Oil and Floor Cloth	15 percent.
	Tents and Taraulins	20 percent.
	Twine, harvest per cwt.	0 8 0
21	Butter per lb.	0 0 2
	Butterine	0 0 4
	Cheese	0 0 4
	Fish (dried and salted) and Sardines (except in pickle or brine)	0 0 1
	" preserved (except Sardines)	0 0 2
	" Paste	0 0 2
	Honey	0 0 3
	Meats—Bacon and Hams	0 0 4
	" fresh per 100 lbs.	0 5 0
	" preserved per lb.	0 0 2
	" Pork (in pickle)	0 0 3
	Soup—Preserved	0 0 2
22	Biscuits	0 0 2
	Confectionery	0 0 3
	Fruits—Bottled (quarts) per dozen	0 4 0
	" " (pints)	0 2 0
	" " (smaller sizes)	0 1 6
	" Currants per lb.	0 0 2
	" Candied	0 0 3
	" Dates	0 0 3
	" dried (except Dates, Currants, and Raisins)	0 0 4
	" fresh per bushel	0 1 0
	" preserved per lb.	0 0 2
	" pulp	0 0 4
	" Raisins	0 0 3
	Grain and Pulse of every description not enumerated, and whether prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured per 100 lbs.	0 2 0
	" Barley per bushel	0 1 6
	Grain, Maize per 100 lbs	0 1 0
	" Rice and Rice Flour per cwt.	0 3 0
	Jams and Jellies per lb.	0 0 3
	Preserves	0 0 3
	Macaroni and Vermicelli	0 0 2
	Malt per bushel	0 4 6
	Nuts (except Cocoanuts) per lb.	0 0 3
	Oatmeal per ton	2 0 0
	Onions per cwt.	0 2 0
	Potatoes	0 1 0
	Sugar	0 3 0

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
22	Sugar Glucose per cwt.	0 6 0
	" Molasses and Treacle per lb.	0 3 0
	Vegetables—Preserved per lb.	0 0 2
23	Aërated Waters ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Ale, Porter, Spruce, or other Beer, Cider, and Perry ... per gallon	0 1 0
	Beer, in bottle per lb.	0 1 6
	" in bulk per lb.	0 1 2
	Chicory, including kiln-dried (except Green Root) ... per lb.	0 0 6
	" Green Root per ton	3 0 0
	Chocolate per lb.	0 0 3
	Cocoa, manufactured "	0 0 3
	Coffee and substitutes therefor, mixed with Chicory or Coffee "	0 0 6
	" raw "	0 0 3
	" roast or ground "	0 0 4
	Cordials—Lime Juice and Aërated, not spirituous ... per gallon	0 1 0
	" not spirituous ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Hops per lb.	0 0 6
	Lime Juice per gallon	0 1 0
	Milk (preserved), and compound thereof per lb.	0 0 1
	Mineral Waters ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Mustard per lb.	0 0 3
	Pickles, bottled (quarts) per dozen	0 4 0
	" " (pints) "	0 2 0
	" " (smaller sizes) "	0 1 6
	Pepper per lb.	0 0 2
	Perfumery ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Salt per ton	1 5 0
	Sauces, bottled (quarts) per dozen	0 4 0
	" " (pints) "	0 2 0
	" " (smaller sizes) "	0 1 6
	Spices per lb.	0 0 2
	Syrups ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Spirits (of all kinds), the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer per proof gal.	0 15 0
	" and Spirituous Compounds (of all kinds), the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer... .. per liquid gal.	0 15 0
	" (of all kinds) used for fortifying Wine, the produce of the Province per proof gal.	0 2 6
	" Perfumed "	1 5 0
	" Methylated per liquid gal.	0 4 0
	Tea per lb.	0 0 3
	Tobacco—Manufactured "	0 2 9
	" Unmanufactured "	0 1 7½
	" Cigars "	0 6 3
	" Snuff "	0 6 0
	Vinegar, containing not more than 5 per cent. of acidity per gallon	0 0 9
	" for every extra 1 per cent. or part of 1 per cent. of acidity "	0 0 2
	Wine, if not containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit "	0 12 0
	" sparkling "	0 15 0
24	Beeswax per lb.	0 0 3

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
24	Candles per lb.	0 0 2
	Curled Hair "	0 0 2
	Feathers* ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Furs* "	"
	Glue per lb.	0 0 2
	Leather Millbands ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	" not enumerated, except Roans and Skivers "	15 p. cent.
	Leatherware of every description, not enumerated "	25 p. cent.
	Portmanteaux and Trunks (of all kinds) "	"
	Soap (other than fancy) per lb.	0 0 1
	" (fancy) "	0 0 4
	Stearine "	0 0 1
25	Basketware ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Blue per lb.	0 0 2
	Buckets and Tubs (of all kinds) ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Lasts (wood) "	"
	Paper Bags, printed per cwt.	0 15 0
	" " not printed "	0 10 0
	" Wrapping (of all kinds), Tissue... .. "	0 3 4
	Picture Frames (except for public institutions) ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Starch per lb.	0 0 2
	Timber, viz. :—	
	Battens, Deals, Planks, Quartering, Spars... .. per 40 cubic ft.	0 2 6
	Boards, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., rough or planed, tongued or grooved per 100 sup. ft.	0 1 6
	Laths per 1,000	0 1 0
	Palings per 100	0 0 6
	Shingles per 1,000	0 0 6
	Wickerware and Woodware ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Wood (bent) and Joinery "	"
26	Oils (except Cloth, Cod, Coconut, Palm, Seal, and Whale, free) per gallon	0 0 6
	" Kerosene "	0 0 3
	" Salad or Olive, in bulk "	0 2 0
	" " bottled (quarts) per dozen	0 4 0
	" " " (pints) "	0 2 0
	" " " (smaller size) "	0 1 6
	Paraffin and Mineral Wax per lb.	0 0 1
27	Boring Rods and Tools ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Whim Bows and Mounting "	"
29	China and Earthenware, not enumerated "	15 p. cent.
	Earthenware, Brown, and Stoneware... .. "	20 p. cent.
	Glass, Plate and Sheet, not enumerated "	15 p. cent.
	" Silvered "	25 p. cent.
	Glassware—cut, engraved, etched, or ground, and Bottles (except Medicine Bottles) "	20 p. cent.
	" not enumerated... .. "	15 p. cent.
	Lamps and Lampware "	"
	Mantelpieces "	25 p. cent.
	Marble, Stone, Slate, wrought "	20 p. cent.
	" Slate, Stone (for building), unwrought per cubic ft.	0 1 0
	Plaster of Paris per barrel	0 3 0
	Polishing Powders and Pastes ad valorem	25 p. cent.

* See also Order 19, ante.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty
29	Tiles ad valorem	£ s. d. 25 p. cent.
31	British Plate "	"
	Jewellery "	"
	Metal Services, Spoons, and Forks (except Steel Table Forks) "	15 p. cent.
	Plate and Plated Ware, not enumerated "	25 p. cent.
32	Silverware "	"
	Kettles and Pans (copper and brass) "	"
	Lead, Pipe and Sheet per cwt.	0 2 6
	Metals, Manufactures, as under :—	
	Bedsteads ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Bells (all kinds) "	"
	Bird Cages "	"
	Bolts and Nuts, over ½-in. diameter "	"
	Bridges and Bridge Work, manufactured "	"
	Bright Wireware "	"
	Britannic Metalware "	"
	Buckets and Tubs (of all kinds) "	"
	Camp Ovens and Covers "	"
	Candle Moulds and Candlesticks "	"
	Castings, not enumerated "	"
	Grates, Stoves, Ranges, and Ovens, and parts thereof "	"
	Hooks, Cabin "	"
	Iron Safes "	"
	" Manufactures, Galvanized "	"
	" Galvanized, Corrugated, unmanufactured per ton	1 10 0
	" or Steel Columns, Girders (rolled or riveted), Pipes, Tubes "	2 0 0
	" Galvanized and Iron Cordage per cwt.	0 3 0
	" Nails "	0 2 0
	" Brackets, Doors, Gates, Kibbles, Lasts ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Japanned Ware "	"
	Metals (Manufactures of), not enumerated (except Plough and Scarifier Shares) "	"
	Plummer Blocks and Brasses "	"
	Sashweights, Staples "	"
	Scrapers "	25 p. cent.
	Screws per cwt.	0 2 0
	Shafting, cold-rolled or turned, and Couplings ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Steel, Plough and Scarifier Shares "	15 p. cent.
	Tinware "	25 p. cent.
	Tiring Plates "	"
	Troughing "	"
33	Cattle (horned), Cows, Oxen, Heifers, Bulls, Steers, Calves, over 6 months old each	1 0 0
	Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, and Fillies, over the age of 6 months "	2 0 0
	Sheep "	0 1 0
	Pigs "	0 5 0
36	Fancy Goods ad valorem	15 p. cent.

(b) UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

On Imported Goods not included in the foregoing Schedule, or in the following Free List ad valorem 10 p. cent.

(c) FREE LIST.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed Paper — Blotting, Copying, Felt, Marble, Albuminized, Tracing, Coloured, Surface, Gelatine, Flint, Glazed, Morocco, Striped, Plaid, Printing and Writing (except faint lined) Slates, School Drawing Pins Music Newspapers—Printed Paper Fasteners Pencils—Carpenters' and Slate Pens and Penholders (not fancy) Transfers and Album Scraps	9	Hooks—Reaping Irons—Hatters', Italian, Smoothing, Cloth Manufacturers', and Tailors' Knives—Leather, Machine, Putty, Hay, Shoemakers', Saddlers', Chaffcutting Knife Sharpeners and Powders Knitting Machine Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing Manufactures of Fibrous Materials, and Cards for such Machinery " used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting (including Wire Cloth and Felts) " Roller, &c., connected therewith, not enumerated, for Flour-milling purposes " Printing Presses and Machines " Lathes, over 3½ tons weight " Drilling Machines, over 2½ tons weight " Planing Machines, over 6 tons weight " Punching Machines, over 7 tons weight " Shearing Machines, over 7 tons weight " Plate Bending Machines, over 5 tons weight " Slotting Machines, over 4 tons weight " Shaping, over 2½ tons weight " Bookbinding and Ruling Machines (except engines and shafting)
3	Atlases Globes, School Maps Natural History Card Paintings and Engravings Picture Cards—School Works of Art — Chromo and Oleographs		Mops Rabbit Traps Raddle Sewing Machines and Slabs Scythe and Scythe Handles Shears Shovels and Spades Sickles Tools, not otherwise enumerated Carriage Trimmings Bicycle Steel Backbones or Tubes, and Rims, unfinished Hames, all kinds Harness — Minor Articles and Mountings
4	Picture-frame Mouldings, except gold and solid polished wood		
5	Paint-boxes—Toy		
6	Eyeglasses and Spectacles (except gold and silver) Magnets Measuring Tapes Photographic—Cameras " Dry Plates Scales, Balances, and Weights and Measures Sensitized Paper Scientific and Optical Instruments Spirit Levels Surveyors' Chains Telephones		
7	Artificial Teeth Dentists' Tools and Materials Stump and Finger Joints Surgical Instruments		
8	Blasting Powder, Dynamite and Lithofracteur Detonators Fuse		
9	Anvils Combined Mower and Binder Eyelet Punches, Eyelets, and Webbing Forks—Hay and Digging Engines—Gas, Portable, and Traction Dry Air Refrigerating Machine, without engine Glaziers' Diamonds	10	

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
10	Saddlers' Bindings and Ironmongery Shaft Tips Slots, Iron, for carriage building Whipstocks	18	Pins and Needles Tapes
11	Anchors, over 3 cwt. Chain Cables and Traces (not galvanized)	19	Bonnet Shapes Bonnets and Hats—Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, or Braid, untrimmed
12	Putty		Boots and Shoes—Children's No. 0-3 (present English sizes to be the standard)
13	Door Knobs and Handles—Brass, Glass, or China Upholsterers' Trimmings		Boot Elastic " Hooks " Laces, other than leather
14	Acid—Tartaric Alkali—Pearlash " Potash, Canadian " Soda ash—Caustic, Nitrate, Silicate Antifouling Composition Asphalt Brimstone—Crude and Flour of Sulphur Colours—Artists' Canvas, and Pallet Knives Copperas Dyestuffs, being Aniline Dyes, Bichrome, Dyewoods, Dyewood Extracts, and Indigo Ink, and Ink Powders Myrobalans Oil of Rhodium Phosphorus Sheep Dip and Wash Strychnine Sulphate of Copper Sumach and Valonia		Hatters' Materials (except Felt Hoods, Pullover Hoods, and any article of Felt prepared for the manufacture of hats) Hooks and Eyes Metal Toe Caps, Heel Plates, and Boot Protectors Stay Busks Umbrella and Parasol Parts (except Covers) Waterproof Material in which India-rubber or Guttapercha is used in the manufacture
15	Crimean and Union Shirtings, in the piece Sock, Lining Wool, Mending	20	Bags and Sacks, printed or otherwise, being Bran, Corn, Flour, Gunny, Ore, and Woolpacks, not enumerated Bagging, Forfar and Hessian Bolt Rope Yarn, Russian Bunting, in the piece Canvas and Canvas Hose " Penelope Cloth, American Leather Coir Yarn Felt, Sheathing and Paper, Roofing Nets, Fishing Oakum and Junk Oil Baize Oil Cloth Sewing Twine Webbing Window Lines, Patent Yarn—Angora, Wool, and Cotton " Mending " Combed, not being fingering
16	Mill Silk Oil Silk Sewing Silk Silk Tags		Arrowroot Corn Flour Ginger, Green Groats, Patent Maizena Nuts, viz., Coconuts Peas, Split
17	Bookbinding Cloth Cotton Goods, in the piece (except Velvets and Velveteens), to be considered as unenumerated articles Cotton, for Hosiery, Packing, Raw, Silicate, Waste, Wick, and Knitting and Mending Cloth Lining, Italian Cotton Thread, Sewing Linen Goods, in the piece Lint	22	
18	Braids and Bindings Elastic		

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
22	Pea Flour Pearl and Patent Barley Rice, imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch therein " Offal Sago Tapioca	25	Timber—Ash, in the rough; Balks, Logs, Sleepers (railway), Square, over 4in. thick; Trenails and Spokes, in rough; Clear Pine, in rough (irrespective of size); Sawn Hickory, Sawn Blackwood, and Staves, in the rough Vegetable Wax Veneers, Wood Wooden Hoops for Casks
23	Cocoa Nibs Lime Juice, in bulk Salt, Rock Saltpetre	26	Oil—Cocanut, Cod (bulk), Palm, Seal, Whale, and Black Shale
24	Bone Black Bones Guano and other Manures Hair, Seating and Unmanufactured " and Bristles, and other Material for Brushmaking Hides and Skins, Raw Ivory Leather—Patent Enamelled, Kid " Hogskin, Levant, Morocco, and imitation thereof Patent Roller Composition Tallow Washers—Raw Hide Wool, Washed or Greasy	27	Diamonds—Mining
25	Backs, Wooden, for Brushes Bass, and other Material for Brush-making Cane " imitation Cardboard, Strawboard, and Mill-board (plain) Corks—Cut and Cork, Cork Socking Ebonite and Vulcanite Bottle Stoppers Fibre, Cocoa Flax Gutta-percha Hemp Hosing and Tubing Indiarubber Bottles " Stamps, Erasers, Anti-rattlers, Buffers, Washers, and Tires for Bicycles. Jute Linseed Oil Cake Osiers Pitch, Tar, and Resin Rattans Shellac Shoe Pegs and Pegwood	28	Coal, Lignite, and Coke Shale
		29	Ballast, not being stone, enumerated Bricks, Bath and Dinas Chalk, and Demonstration Crucibles Grindstones Holloware Holystones Lithographic Stones Millstones Porcelain Chemical Apparatus
		31	Coin, Specie, and Bullion Gold and Silver Leaf Precious Stones, unset
		32	Black Sand Bolts and Nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and under Bolt Ends and Nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and under Brass—Bar, Sheet, Rod, and Rolled Bushes—Patent Roller for Block-making Capsules Copper—Wire, covered Emery Cloth, Powder, and Paper Hinges (except T and Hook Hinges) Iron, Bar and Rod " Galvanized, Sheet and Plain " Girder Plates, unmanufactured " Hoop, Ore, Pig, Plates " Galvanized Iron Droppers " Rails for Rail and Tramways " Scrap, Sheet, Tubing cased with Brass " Wire, Wire Galvanized, Wire Netting, all kinds " Wrought Iron Tubes and Pipes, under 6in. internal diameter Ironmongery, minor articles of, not enumerated Latches and Locks of all kinds Lead Ore, Pig and Scrap

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32	Metals—Antimony, in Ingots Metal—Barrel and Cupboard Bolts " Copper and Yellow Metal, Sheathing, Bar, Rod, and Nails " Muntz Mortise-lock Furniture and Finger- plates Ores Platinum Quicksilver Rivets, Steel, Iron, or Galvanized Sash-fasteners and Lifts Shoemakers' Nails (sparrow-bill), Wrought and Cast Tips, Bright and Black Mal. Hobs, Nuggets, Hungarian Cut Sprigs, Steel Bills, Tingles, Iron and Brass Rivets Springs—Door, Safe, and Chair Steel—Bar, Rod, Sheet, Fencing Wire, Standards and Droppers, Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough for railways and tramways	32	Steel, Wire Cordage Tanks, Iron (except Galvanized or Corrugated Tin—Block, Ingot, Sheet, Plates and Tin Plates, decorated Tinfoil Tubing—Metal (except iron) Wire of all kinds (except Gold, Silver, and Plated) Zinc—Ingots, Perforated and Sheet
		33	Animals—Living, not enumerated
		34	Plants and Trees Seeds and Bulbs—Garden " Grass
		35	Casks and Cases, for dry goods and packages in which goods are ordi- narily imported (except Glass or Stone Bottles enumerated), and empty returns Type
		36	Specimens of Natural History

EXCISE DUTY.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 122, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
23	Beer—Colonial Manufacture per gallon	£ s. d. 0 0 2
	Spirits Distilled in the Colony per proof gallon	0 9 4
	(And so in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.)	
	On Colonial Distilled Spirits cleared for—	
	Fortifying Wine, the produce of the province .. per proof gallon	0 0 6
	Perfumery " "	0 1 0

TARIFF OF NORTHERN TERRITORY.

(Corrected to the 19th November, 1900.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

(a) SPECIFIED ARTICLES.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
1	Album ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Cards—Playing per dozen packs	0 6 0
	Stationery, Manufactured—Labels, Posting and Hand-bills, and Printed Bags, not enumerated ... ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	" Paper Bags, printed "	"
2	Harmoniums and Pianofortes, Organs, other than pipe "	"
	Organs, pipe "	"
4	Mouldings, Gold "	"
	Tobacconistware "	"
5	Archery Materials "	"
	Cricket ware "	"
	Dumb Bells "	"
	Fireworks "	"
6	Clocks and Watches, or parts thereof "	"
	Eyeglasses and Spectacles, gold and silver "	"
8	Gunpowder, Sporting per lb.	0 0 3
	Shot per cwt.	0 2 6
9*	Beer Engines ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Bellows, except Bellows with Forges "	"
	Bread-cutters "	"
	Brooms and Brushware "	"
	Chaffcutters "	"
	Copy and Embossing Presses "	"
	Corn Crushers "	"
	Engines and Parts (except Gas, Portable, and Traction Engines and Pressure Gauges) "	"
	Fenders and Fireirons "	"
	Hay-presses "	"
	Icemaking and Cooling Machines (Refrigerators) "	"
	Machines, Washing, and Mangles "	"
	Machinery, not enumerated "	"
	Mandrels "	"
	Quarry Mauls and Picks "	"
	Weighbridges over 20 cwt. "	"
	Winepresses "	"
	Winches "	"
	Woolpresses "	"
	Wringers "	"
10	Carriages, Carts, Waggon, and all Vehicles not enumerated "	"
	Buggy Hoods, wholly or partly manufactured "	"
	Felloes "	"
	Harness and Saddlery, made up "	"
	Saddle and Harness Trees "	"
	Wheels and Axles "	"

* See also Orders 25 and 32, post.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
11*	Blocks, Pulleys, except Sheaves ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Cork and other Ship Fenders "	"	
	Sails (new) "	"	
12	Air Bricks "	"	
	Architraves, Mouldings, and Skirtings per 100 lin. feet	0 1 6	
	Bricks (except Bath and Dinas) ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Cement per barrel	0 2 0	
	Doors and Frames (except iron doors) each	0 4 0	
	Sashes, all kinds of per pair	0 4 0	
13	Furniture ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Gasaliers, and parts "	"	
	Lamps and Lampware "	"	
	Mantlepieces "	25 p. cent.	
14	Acid—Acetic per lb. or pt.	0 0 3	
	Alkali—Soda Crystals per ton	1 0 0	
	Blacking, including Boot Gloss, Harness Dressing, and Black Lead ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Chemicals and Drugs "	"	
	Matches and Vestas (except safety matches)—		
	For boxes containing 100 matches or under per gross	0 1 0	
	For each additional 100 or part thereof "	0 1 0	
	Naphtha per gallon	0 0 6	
	Opium, Morphia per lb.	1 10 0	
	Paints, mixed or dry per cwt.	0 2 0	
	Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) per gallon	0 4 0	
	Turpentine and Varnish "	0 0 6	
15	Blankets ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Carpets and Carpeting "	"	
	Carpet Bags "	"	
	Rugs "	"	
16	Silks (see also Order 18, Drapery and Millinery) "	"	
17	Bags, canvas "	"	
	Quilts "	"	
18	Drapery and Millinery:—Bonnet, Dress, Mantle, and Jacket Ornaments, Trimmings and Fringes, Corsets, Crapes, Embroidery, Flowers, Gloves, Gimp, Gossamer, Handkerchiefs, Lace (cotton, silk, or wool), Nets, veil or trimming. Piece Goods, viz.:—Silk and manufactures thereof, containing 5 per cent. of silk (not enumerated), Satins, Plushes, and Velvets, Ribbons, Ruffling, Tablecloths, Table and Toilet Covers (cotton or linen), Table Napkins, Towels and Dusters "	"	
19	Apparel and Slops, being mole clothing and imitation thereof "	"	
	Bonnets and Caps not enumerated "	"	
	Boot and Slipper Uppers, Bootlaces, Leather Boots and Shoes (except Women's and Children's Lasting and stuff) "	"	
	Feathers† "	"	
	Flowers, Artificial "	"	
	Fur† "	"	

* See also Order 25, post.

† See also Order 24, post.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 122, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
19	Gloves ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Hats "	"
	Hosiery "	"
	Leggings "	"
	Umbrellas and Parasols "	"
	Walking Sticks "	"
20	Cordage, viz.:—Coir Rope per cwt.	0 4 0
	" other (except Galvanized and other Iron, and Steel Cordage) "	0 8 0
	" Manilla, Jute, and Flax, except when tarred, and all other white lines "	0 8 0
	Matting ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Mats, of all kinds "	"
	Oil and Floor Cloth "	"
	Tents and Taraulins "	"
21	Butter per lb.	0 0 1
	Cheese "	0 0 3
	Fish—Dried, preserved, and salted (except in pickle or brine) "	0 0 1
	" Paste "	0 0 2
	Honey "	0 0 3
	Meats—Bacon and Hams "	0 0 3
	" preserved "	0 0 2
	" Pork (in pickle) "	0 0 3
22	Arrowroot "	0 0 1
	Parley per bushel	0 0 9
	Biscuits per lb.	0 0 2
	Confectionery "	0 0 3
	Fruits—Bottled (quarts) per dozen	0 3 0
	" " (pints) "	0 1 6
	" " (smaller sizes) "	0 1 0
	" Currants and Raisins... .. per lb.	0 0 2
	" Candied "	0 0 3
	" Dates "	0 0 2
	" dried (except Dates, Currants, and Raisins) "	0 0 3
	" fresh per bushel	0 0 9
	" pulp per lb.	0 0 2
	Jams and Jellies "	0 0 3
	Preserves "	0 0 3
	Macaroni and Vermicelli "	0 0 2
	Maizena, Cornflour, and Peaflour "	0 0 1
	Malt per bushel	0 2 0
	Nuts (except Cocoanuts) per lb.	0 0 3
	Oats per bushel	0 0 3
	Oatmeal per ton	2 0 0
	Onions per cwt.	0 1 0
	Patent Groats per lb.	0 0 1
	Pearl and Patent Barley "	0 0 1
	Potatoes per cwt.	0 0 6
	Rice per lb.	0 0 1
	Ricemeal Offal per ton	0 10 0
	Sago per lb.	0 0 1

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 612, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
22	Split Peas per lb.	0 0 1
	Sugar per cwt.	0 5 0
	" Glucose "	0 6 0
	" Molasses and Treacle "	0 5 0
	Tapioca per lb.	0 0 1
	Vegetables—Preserved "	0 0 1
23	Ale, Porter, Spruce, or other Beer, Cider, and Perry ... per gallon	0 1 0
	Chicory, including kiln-dried (except Green Root) ... per lb.	0 0 6
	" Green Root per ton	3 0 0
	Chocolate per lb.	0 0 3
	Cocoa, manufactured "	0 0 3
	Coffee and substitutes therefor, mixed with Chicory or	
	Coffee "	0 0 6
	" raw "	0 0 3
	" roast or ground "	0 0 4
	Cordials—Lime Juice and Aerated, not spirituous ... per gallon	0 1 0
	" not spirituous per pint	0 0 3
	Hops per lb.	0 0 6
	Milk (preserved), and compound thereof "	0 0 1
	Mustard "	0 0 3
	Pickles, bottled (quarts) per dozen	0 3 0
	" " (pints) "	0 1 6
	" " (smaller sizes) "	0 1 0
	Pepper per lb.	0 0 2
	Perfumery ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Salt per ton	1 5 0
	Sauces, bottled (quarts) per dozen	0 3 0
	" " (pints) "	0 1 6
	" " (smaller sizes) "	0 1 0
	Spices per lb.	0 0 2
	Syrups "	0 0 3
	Spirits (of all kinds), the strength of which can be ascer-	
	tained by Sykes' hydrometer per proof gallon	0 14 0
	" and Spirituous Compounds (of all kinds), the	
	strength of which cannot be ascertained by	
	Sykes' hydrometer per liquid gallon	0 14 0
	" Perfumed per proof gallon	1 0 0
	" Methylated per liquid gallon	0 2 0
	Tea per lb.	0 0 6
	Tobacco—Manufactured "	0 2 6
	" Unmanufactured "	0 1 6
	" Cigars "	0 6 0
	" Sheepwash "	0 0 3
	" Snuff "	0 6 0
	Vinegar per gallon	0 0 9
	Wine, if not containing more than 35 per cent. of proof	
	spirit "	0 6 0
	" Sparkling "	0 10 0
24	Beeswax per lb.	0 0 3
	Candles "	0 0 2
	Feathers* ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Furs* "	"

*See also Order 19, ante.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.						Rate of Duty.	
							£	s. d.
24	Glue	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0 2
	Leather Millbands	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	" not enumerated, except Roans and Skivers	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Portmanteaux and Trunks (of all kinds)	...	...	...	...	"	"
25	Soap—Other than Fancy	...	...	...	...	per ton	1	10 0
	" Fancy	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Stearine	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0 1
	Basketware	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Blue	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0 2
	Buckets and Tubs (of all kinds)	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Lasts—Wood	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Paper Bags	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	5 0
	" Wrapping (of all kinds), Tissue	...	...	...	...	"	0	3 4
	Picture Frames	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Starch	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0 2
	Timber, viz. :—							
26	Battens, Deal, Planks, Quartering, Spars	...	...	...	...	per 40 cubic ft.	0	2 6
	Boards, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, rough or planed, tongued	...	...	...	...	per 100 sup. ft.	0	1 6
	or grooved	...	...	...	...	per 1,000	0	1 0
	Laths	...	...	...	...	per 100	0	0 6
	Palings	...	...	...	...	per 1,000	0	0 6
	Shingles	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Wickerware and Woodware	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Wood (bent) and Joinery	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Oils (except Cod, Seal, and Whale, free)	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0 6
	" Chinese	...	...	...	...	"	0	1 0
	" Kerosene	...	...	...	...	"	0	0 3
	" Salad, Bottled—Quarts	...	...	...	...	per dozen	0	3 0
27	" " Pints	...	...	...	...	"	0	1 6
	" " Smaller size	...	...	...	...	"	0	1 0
	Paraffin and Mineral Wax	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0 1
	Boring Rods and Tools	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	Whim Bows and Mounting	...	...	...	...	"	"
	China and Earthenware, not enumerated	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Earthenware, Brown, and Stoneware...	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Glass, Plate and Sheet, not enumerated	...	...	...	...	"	"
	" Silvered	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Glassware—cut, engraved, etched, or ground, and Bottles	...	...	...	...	"	"
	(except Medicine Bottles)	...	...	...	...	"	"
	" not enumerated	...	...	...	...	"	"
29	Lamps and Lampware	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Mantelpieces	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Marble, Stone, Slate, wrought	...	...	...	...	"	"
	" Slate, Stone (for building), unwrought	...	...	...	...	per cubic ft.	0	0 6
	Plaster of Paris	...	...	...	...	per barrel	0	3 0
	Tiles	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent.	
	British Plate	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Jewellery	...	...	...	...	"	20 p. cent.	
	Metal Services, Spoons, and Forks, except Steel Table	...	...	...	...	"	15 p. cent.	
	Forks	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Plate and Plated Ware, except Gilt Mountings for Saddlery	...	...	...	...	"	"
	and Harness Furniture, plated in sets	...	...	...	...	"	"
31	Silverware	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Cordage—Galvanized Iron	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	3 0
32	" Steel Wire, not being Fencing Wire	...	...	...	...	per ton	1	0 0

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty
		£ s. d.
32	Japanned Ware ad valorem	15 p. cen't.
	Lead, Pipe, and Sheet per cwt.	0 2 6
	Metals, Manufactures, as under :—	
	Bedsteads ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Beds, all kinds "	"
	Bird Cages "	"
	Bolts and Nuts, over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter "	"
	Bright Wireware "	"
	Britannic Metalware "	"
	Buckets and Tubs of all kinds "	"
	Candle Moulds and Candlesticks "	"
	Castings, not enumerated "	"
	Grates, Stoves, Ranges, and Ovens, and parts thereof "	"
	Iron Safes "	"
	" Manufactures, Galvanized "	"
	" Galvanized, Corrugated, unmanufactured "	1 10 0
	" or Steel Columns, Girders, rolled or riveted "	"
	Pipes, Tubes "	2 0 0
	" Galvanized and Iron Cordage per cwt.	0 3 0
	" Nails "	0 2 0
	" Brackets, Doors, Gates, Kibbles, Lasts ... ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Plummer Blocks and Brasses "	"
	Sashweights, Staples "	"
	Scrapers "	"
	Shafting, cold-rolled or turned, and Couplings "	"
	Tinware "	"
	Tiring Plates "	"
	Troughing "	"
36	Fancy Goods "	"

(b) UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

On Imported Goods not included in the foregoing Schedule,
or in the following Free List ad valorem 10 p. cent.

(c) FREE LIST.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed	1	Transfers
	Music	3	Atlases
	Newspapers—Printed		Charts
	Paper—Blotting, Copying, Felt,		Maps
	Marble, Albuminized, Tracing,		Paintings and Engravings for Public
	Coloured, Surface, Gelatine, Flint,		Institutions
	Glazed, Morocco, Striped, Plaid,		Picture Cards—School
	Printing and Writing (except faint		Works of Art for Public Institutions
	lined)	5	Paint-boxes—Toy
	Paper Fasteners	6	Eyeglasses and Spectacles (except
	Pencils—Carpenters' and Slate		gold and silver)
	Slates, School		Magnets

FREE LIST—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
6	Measuring Tapes	9	Scythes and Scythe Handles
	Photographic—Cameras		Shears
	Scales, Balances, and Weights and Measures		Shovels and Spades
	Scientific Instruments		Sickles
	Spirit Levels		Sieves
	Surveyors' Chains		Tools and Tool Handles
	Telephones		Wire Strainers
8	Blasting Powder, Dynamite, and Lithofracteur	10	Carriage Trimmings
	Detonators		Hames, not Plated or Part Plated
	Fuse		Harness—Minor Articles and Mountings (except Plated)
9	Anvils		Saddlers' Ironmongery, not Plated
	Block and Pulley Sheaves	11	Anchor of every description
	Combined Mower and Binder		Chain Cables and Traces (not galvanized)
	Currycombs		Oars
	Egg Scoops	12	Fireclay Putty
	Eyelet Punches, Eyelets, and Webbing	13	Door Knobs and Handles—Brass, Glass, or China
	Forks—Hay and Digging	14	Acid—Tartaric, Citric, and Muriotic
	Engines—Gas, Portable, and Traction		Alkali—Potash, Canadian
	Glaziers' Diamonds		" Soda ash—Caustic, Nitrate, Silicate, Carbonate, and Bicarbonate
	Hooks—Butchers', Reaping, and Shark		Antifouling Composition
	Irons—Hatters', Italian, Smoothing, Cloth Manufacturers', and Tailors'		Arsenic
	Jacks, lifting		Asphalt
	Knives—Putty, Hay, Shoemakers', Saddlers'		Brimstone—Crude and Flour of Sulphur
	Knife Sharpeners and Powders		Colours—Artists' Canvas, and Pallet Knives
	Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing Manufactures of Fibrous Materials, and Cards for such Machinery		Coppers
	" used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting		Cream of Tartar
	" Roller, &c., connected therewith, not enumerated, for Flour-milling purposes		Dyestuffs, being Aniline Dyes, Bichrome, Dyewoods, Dyewood Extracts, and Indigo, and Spirits of Salts
	" Hydraulic Presses		Glycerine
	" Printing Presses and Machines		Ink, and Ink Powders
	" Lathes, over 3½ tons weight		Myrobalans
	" Drilling Machines, over 2½ tons weight		Oil of Rhodium
	" Punching Machines		" of Lemon
			" of Peppermint
			Phosphorus
			Quinine
			Sal Ammoniac
			Sheep Dip
			Strychnine
			Sulphate of Ammonia
			" Copper
			" Magnesia
			Sumach and Valonia
		15	Flannels and Crimean and Union Shirtings, in the piece
			Moleskin Clothing, and imitations
			Sock, Lining
	Mops		
	Rabbit Traps		
	Raddle		
	Sewing Machines and Slabs		

FREE LIST—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
16	Mill Silk	24	Leather—Hogskin, Levant, Morocco, Roane, Skivers, and imitation thereof
17	Sewing Silk		Patent Roller Composition
	Bookbinding Cloth		Razor Straps
	Cotton Goods in the piece (except Velvets and Velveteens), to be considered as unenumerated articles		Washers—Raw Hide
	Cotton, Raw, Waste, Wick		Wool, Washed or Greasy
	Cotton Thread, Sewing	25	Backs, Wooden, for Brushes
	Linen Goods, in the piece		Bark, for Tanning
	Lint		Bees, and other Material for Brush-making
18	Needles		Cane
19	Boot Elastic		" imitation
	" Hooks		Cardboard, Strawboard, and Mill-board (plain)
	Buckles, not Plated		Corks—Cut and Cork
	Hatters' Materials		Fibre, Cocoa
	Umbrella and Parasol Parts		Flax
20	Bags and Sacks, and Woolpacks		Gum Arabic
	Bagging, Forfar and Hessian		Gutta-percha
	Bunting, in the piece		Hemp and Hemp Packing
	Canvas and Canvas Hose		Hosing and Tubing
	" Penelope		Indiarubber Bottles
	Cloth, American Leather		" Stamps, Erasers, Anti-rattlers, Buffers
	Coir Yarn		Jute
	Felt, Sheathing and Paper, Roofing		Linseed
	Harvest Twines		Oil Cake
	Millhands, except Leather		Osiers
	Nets, Fishing		Pitch, Tar, and Resin
	Oakum and Junk		Rattans
	Oil Baize		Shoe Pegs and Pegwood
	" Cloth		Timber—Balks, Logs, Sleepers (railway), Square, over 4 inches thick;
	Sewing Twine		Trenails and Spokes, in rough;
	Webbing (Foot)		Clear Pine, Sawn Hickory, and Staves in the rough
21	Yarn—Angora, Wool, and Cotton		Vegetable Wax
	Eggs		Veneers, Wood
	Fish, fresh		Wooden Hoops for Casks
	Meat, fresh, except Pork		Wooden Rims for Sieves
22	Ginger, Green	26	Oil—Cod, Seal, and Whale
	Grain—Flour, Gram, Peas, Beans, Bran, Pollard, Wheat, Maize, and Grain unenumerated (except by sea)	27	Diamonds—Mining
	Nuts, viz., Coconuts	28	Coal, Lignite, and Coke
	Rice Offal	29	Ballast, not being stone, enumerated
	Vegetables, fresh		Bottles—Ordinary and Pickle
23	Cocoa Nibs		Bricks, Bath
	Lime Juice		Chalk, and Demonstration
	Salt, Rock		Crucibles
	Saltpetre		Glass Stoppers, ordinary
24	Bone black		Grindstones
	Bones		Holloware
	Flock, Cotton and Woollen		Holystones
	Guano and other Manures		Lithographic Stones
	Hair, Seating and Unmanufactured		Millstones
	Hides and Skins, Raw		Whiting
	Ivory		
	Leather—Patent Enamelled Kid		

FREE LIST—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
31	Antimony in Ingots	32	Metal—Muntz
	Coin, Specie, and Bullion		Ores
	Gold Leaf		Quicksilver
	Precious Stones, unset		Shoemakers' Nails (sparrow-bill),
32	Black Sand		Wrought and Cast Tips, Bright
	Brass—Bar, Sheet, Rod, and Rolled		and Black Mal. Hobs, Nuggets,
	Camp Ovens and Covers		Hungarian Cut Sprigs, Steel Bills,
	Capsules		and Brass Rivets
	Copper—Wire, covered		Solder
	Copper and Yellow Metal Sheathing,		Steel—Bar, Rod, Sheet, Fencing
	and Nails for same		Wire, and Plough and Scarifier
	Emery Cloth, Powder, and Paper		Shares
	Horseshoes		Tanks, Iron (except Galvanized)
	Iron, Bar and Rod		Tin—Block, Ingot, Sheet, Plates,
	" Galvanized, Sheet and Plain		and Tin Plates, decorated
	" Girder Plates, unmanufactured		Tinfoil
	" Hoop, Ore, Pig, Plates		Tubing—Metal (except Iron)
	" and Steel Fencing and Standards		Wire of all kinds (except Gold, Silver,
	(except Fancy Fencing, and Standards,		and Plated)
	Friezing, and Balustrading)	33	Zinc—Ingots, Perforated and Sheet
	" Rails for Rail and Tramways		Animals—Living, not enumerated
	" Scrap, Sheet, Tubing cased	34	Plants and Trees
	with Brass		Seeds and Bulbs—Garden
	" Wire, Wire Galvanized, Wire		" Grass
	Netting, all kinds	35	Casks and Cases, for dry goods and
	" Wrought Iron Tubes and Pipes,		packages in which goods are ordinarily
	under 6 inches internal diameter		imported, and empty returns
	Lead Ore, Pig and Scrap		Hardware, not enumerated
	Metal—Lustre		Type
		36	Specimens of Natural History

TARIFF OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Tariff corrected up to 17th November, 1900.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
1	Books—Account, and Diaries ad valorem	£ s. d. 15 p. cent.
	" of Printed Forms, including Reports or methods	"
	of business	"
	Forms, Circulars and Prospectuses—Printed, Litho-	"
	graphed, or otherwise mechanically produced	"
	Handbills—Printed and engraved	"
	Music	5 per cent.
	Playing Cards of all kinds	20 p. cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., and.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
1	Posters—Printed and engraved ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Stationery, not otherwise enumerated "	"
2	Musical Instruments of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated "	"
3	Artists' Materials "	"
	Oleographs "	20 p. cent.
	Paintings, Engravings, Prints, and Statuary "	"
	Transfers "	"
4	Mouldings—Gilt "	10 p. cent.
	Picture Frames and Backs "	20 p. cent.
	Pipes—Tobacco "	15 p. cent.
	Turnery "	20 p. cent.
5	Billiard Tables and Accessories "	"
	Fireworks "	"
	Fishing Materials (fancy) "	"
	Materials for Cricket and other outdoor games "	10 p. cent.
	Toys "	20 p. cent.
6	Barometers "	10 p. cent.
	Clocks and Watches "	15 p. cent.
	Graphoscopes "	20 p. cent.
	Instruments—Optical and Scientific, not otherwise enumerated "	10 p. cent.
	Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, and Telescopes "	"
	Spectacles and Eyeglasses "	"
	Stereoscopes "	20 p. cent.
	Thermometers "	10 p. cent.
7	Dentists' Materials "	"
	Instruments—Surgical, not otherwise enumerated "	"
8	Firearms, and parts of and accessories, not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Powder—Blasting per lb.	0 0 1
	" Gun and Sporting "	0 0 4
	Shot per cwt.	0 5 0
9	Boilers (steam and parts of), not otherwise enumerated... ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Bottling Plant "	"
	Closets, Earth "	15 p. cent.
	Condensers "	"
	Cutlery, not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Diving Apparatus for other than Pearling "	5 per cent.
	Garden Rollers "	10 p. cent.
	Handtrucks and parts "	20 p. cent.
	Incubators "	15 p. cent.
	Machines and Coolers—Ice Cream "	10 p. cent.
	" and Scales—Weighing "	5 per cent.
	Machinery—Chaff Cutters, Cream Separators, Boilers (land and marine), Electrical, Flour Mills, Horse Gear, Ice-making, Locomotive Engines, Mining, Printing, Pumps and Apparatus for Raising Water, Reapers, Winnowers, Threshing and Mowing Machines, Steam Engines, Winches, crab and steam, not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Machinery, parts of... .. "	10 p. cent.
	Meters—Gas and Water "	"
	Presses (copying and embossing) "	5 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
9	Typewriters ad valorem	5	per cent.
	Woolpresses "		"
10	Bicycles, Tricycles, and parts thereof "	15	p. cent.
	Carriages, Carts, and Waggons "	20	p. cent.
	Dashboards—Leather-covered "		"
	Harness and Saddlery, not otherwise enumerated "	15	p. cent.
	Perambulators "	10	p. cent.
	Saddle Flaps "	20	p. cent.
	Saddles (riding) "		"
	Wheelbarrows "		"
	Wheels for Carriages "	10	p. cent.
	" Carts and Waggons "	20	p. cent.
11	Anchors "	5	per cent.
	Boats "	20	p. cent.
	Cables and Chains "	5	per cent.
	Oars "	10	p. cent.
	Sails "	20	p. cent.
	Slips and Docks (patent) "	5	per cent.
12	Air Bricks "	15	p. cent.
	Bricks (building) per 1,000	0	15 0
	" Fire ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Cement per barrel	0	2 0
	Doors, Sashes, and Frames ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Doors, Wooden (not exceeding 1½ in.) each	0	3 0
	" " (over 1½ in. and not exceeding 1½ in.) "	0	4 0
	" " (over 1½ in.) "	0	5 0
	Mantelpieces ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Tiles "	15	p. cent.
13	Furniture—Household and Cabinetware, not otherwise enumerated "	20	p. cent.
	Lamps and Lampware "	10	p. cent.
14	Acids of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated "	15	p. cent.
	Alkalies of all kinds " " "	5	per cent.
	Alum "		"
	Apothecaries' Wares, not otherwise enumerated "	15	p. cent.
	Bay Rum "	20	p. cent.
	Boot Polish and Blacking "	15	p. cent.
	Bluestone (sulph. copper) "	5	per cent.
	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, not otherwise enumerated "	15	p. cent.
	Inks of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated "	5	per cent.
	Lead—Red and white "	10	p. cent.
	Matches and Vestas "	15	p. cent.
	Medicines—Patent, of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated "		"
	Opium per lb.	1	10 0
	Paints, Colours, and Varnish, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	10	p. cent.
	Powders—Baking, Egg, Yeast, and Custard per lb.	0	0 3
	Soda, Bicarbonate of ad valorem	15	p. cent.
	" Crystals per cwt.	0	2 0
	Spirits—Methylated per gallon	0	2 0
	Sulphate of Iron ad valorem	5	per cent.
15	Carpeting "	10	p. cent.
	Yarn—Spun "	5	per cent.
	Woollen Piece Goods "	10	p. cent.
16	Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Plush, in piece "	15	p. cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
16	Silk, Sewing ad valorem	5 per cent.
17	Calicoes in the piece, not otherwise enumerated ... "	10 p. cent.
	Cotton Piece Goods, not otherwise enumerated ... "	"
	Cottons and Threads—Sewing	5 per cent.
	Flags	15 p. cent.
	Forfars, Dowlas, and Flax Sheeting, in the piece ... "	5 per cent.
	Hessian	"
	Muslins of all kinds, in the piece	10 p. cent.
	Tarpaulins	20 p. cent.
	Tents, Cart Covers, &c.	15 p. cent.
	Textile Piece Goods not containing Silk, not otherwise enumerated ... "	10 p. cent.
18	Counterpanes and Quilts	"
	Drapery, not otherwise enumerated	15 p. cent.
	Haberdashery, not otherwise enumerated	"
	Lace Goods, not otherwise enumerated	"
19	Apparel and Slops	"
	Boots—Men's Leather, invoiced at or under 10s. per pair per doz. pairs ...	0 13 0
	" Women's, invoiced at or under 6s. per pair ...	0 10 0
	" Shoes and Slippers—Children's ... ad valorem	10 p. cent.
	" all other, including Shoes, Slippers, and Goloshes, not otherwise enumerated ... "	15 p. cent.
	Buttons	5 per cent.
	Clothing—Piece Goods for, not otherwise enumerated ...	10 p. cent.
	Dresses and Skirts, made up	15 p. cent.
	Furs	"
	Gloves	"
	Hat and Bonnet Shapes	5 per cent.
	Hats and Caps (for men)	15 p. cent.
	Hosiery	"
	Mantles	"
	Millinery	"
	Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs	10 p. cent.
	Umbrellas and Parasols	15 p. cent.
20	Air Beds and Cushions	10 p. cent.
	Bunting in piece	5 per cent.
	Canvas	"
	Canvas Goods, not otherwise enumerated	15 p. cent.
	Cordage per cwt.	0 5 0
	" not otherwise enumerated	0 8 0
	Felt, Roofing ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Fishing Nets	"
	Jute Piece Goods	5 per cent.
	Mats, Matting, Floorcloths, and Verandah Chicks	10 p. cent.
	Oil Baize in the piece	"
21	Butter per lb.	0 0 2
	Cheese	0 0 2
	Eggs per dozen	0 0 2
	Fish, Fresh ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	" in Paste	"
	" Preserved, Tinned, Salted, or Dried ... per lb.	0 0 1
	Honey	0 0 2
	Lard	0 0 2
	Meats—Bacon	0 0 2

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, *et seq.*, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
21	Meats—Beef, Salted per lb.	0 0 0½
	" Extract of ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	" Fresh per lb.	0 0 0½
	" Hams "	0 0 2
	" Pork, Salted "	0 0 2
	" Potted Hams, Chicken, Tongues, or other Meats ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	" Preserved per lb.	0 0 0½
	" Tongues "	0 0 2
22	Shell Fish ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Beans per bushel	0 0 6
	Biscuits per lb.	0 0 2
	Cakes and Puddings ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Confectionery per lb.	0 0 4
	Flour per ton	1 10 0
	" Self-raising per lb.	0 0 1
	Fruit—Currants "	0 0 2
	" Dates "	0 0 1
	" Dried, not otherwise enumerated "	0 0 3
	" Fresh ad valorem	10 p. cent.
	" Preserved and in syrup "	15 p. cent.
	" Pulp per lb.	0 0 2
	" Raisins "	0 0 3
	Grain and Pulse—Barley, Malting per bushel	0 0 6
	" " " other than Malting "	0 0 4
	" " Gram "	0 0 6
	" " Maize "	0 0 6
	" " Malt "	0 3 0
	" " Oats "	0 0 4
	" " Peas "	0 0 6
	" " " Split per cwt.	0 2 0
	" " Rye per bushel	0 0 4
	" " Wheat "	0 0 6
	Jams, Jellies, and Preserves... .. ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Nuts, Almond, and Cocoanuts "	" "
	" Edible per lb.	0 0 2
	Onions per ton	1 0 0
	Peel—Candied per lb.	0 0 3
	Potatoes per ton	1 0 0
	Saccharine ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Sugar, Glucose per cwt.	0 2 0
	Vegetables—Preserved ad valorem	10 per cent.
	" Fresh "	15 per cent.
23	Aerated and Mineral Waters... .. "	20 per cent.
	Ale, Beer, and Stout, in wood per gallon	0 1 3
	" " bottle "	0 1 6
	Beer—Ginger, Hop, and Spruce ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Bitters, hop "	15 per cent.
	Chicory per lb.	0 0 3
	" Roots ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Cider and Perry per gallon	0 1 0
	Coffee—Date per lb.	0 0 6
	" essence "	0 0 6
	" mixed with Chicory "	0 0 6
	" Roasted or Ground "	0 0 3

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 423, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty
		£ s. d.
23	Cordials, not spirituous ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Essences, being spirituous compounds... .. per gallon	0 16 0
	Ginger, Ground per lb.	0 0 4
	" Whole "	0 0 2
	Hops "	0 0 4
	Milk, preserved ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Milk and Cream, concentrated "	"
	Limejuice "	20 per cent.
	Mustard "	15 per cent.
	Pepper—Ground per lb.	0 0 3
	" Whole "	0 0 1
	Perfumes and Pomades ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Pickles "	15 per cent.
	Sauces "	"
	Salt—Rock "	5 per cent.
	" not otherwise enumerated per ton	1 0 0
	Spice—Horse and Cattle ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Spices—Ground per lb.	0 0 4
	" Whole "	0 0 2
	Spirits—Brandy, Colouring per gallon	0 16 0
	Spirits of Wine, Cordials or Strong Waters of all kinds not otherwise enumerated, for each and every imperial gallon of such spirits of any strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon per gallon	0 16 0
	Spirits of Wine, proof as above, destroyed in bond under regulations to be framed "	0 5 0
	Tobacco—Cigars per lb.	0 6 0
	" Cigarettes "	0 6 0
	" Manufactured "	0 3 0
	" Unmanufactured "	0 1 10½
	" Snuff "	0 6 0
	Vinegar per gallon	0 0 6
	" Raspberry ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Wine—Sparkling per gallon	0 10 0
	" Still "	0 6 6
24	Beeswax per lb.	0 0 2
	Belts and Trusses—Abdominal ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Bristles "	"
	Candles per lb.	0 0 2
	Dog Collars... .. ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Dripping "	15 per cent.
	Feathers "	"
	Glue per lb.	0 0 1
	Grease, Axle ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Hair—Fancy and Wigs "	20 per cent.
	Hides—Green per hide	0 1 6
	Ivory Goods, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Leather—Boot and Shoe Vamps, Uppers, and Laces "	10 per cent.
	" Dressing and Composition "	5 per cent.
	" Goods—Manufactured, not otherwise enumerated "	15 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
24.	Leather—Kip, Whole and Split, Bridle, Stirrup, Bag and Basil, Rim, Skirt, and Sear ad valorem	15	p. cent.
	" Sole and Harness "		"
	" all other kinds, not otherwise enumerated "	5	per cent.
	Sausage Skins "	15	per cent.
	Sheep Skins "		"
	Soap—Fancy, Perfumed, and Toilet "	20	per cent.
	" Powder and Extract "		"
	" all other kinds not otherwise enumerated per cwt.	0	7 6
	Tallow ad valorem	10	per cent.
25	Baskets "	15	per cent.
	Blue "		"
	Baas "	5	per cent.
	Bran per ton	1	0 0
	Bungs ad valorem	5	per cent.
	Cane, not otherwise enumerated "		"
	Cardboard—Unprinted, in the flat "	10	per cent.
	Casks—Empty "	5	per cent.
	Corks "		"
	Gum of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated "	15	p. cent.
	Hay and Chaff per ton	1	10 0
	Indiarubber Goods ad valorem	15	p. cent.
	" Stamps "	20	p. cent.
	Linseed—Whole per bushel	0	0 6
	Millboard ad valorem	5	per cent.
	Oilcake per ton	0	10 0
	Paper and Cardboard Boxes, whether made up or not ad valorem	15	p. cent.
	" Bags "		"
	" (circulating and advertising matter) "		"
	" Cigarette "		"
	" Wall "		"
	Papier-mâché Ware "	20	p. cent.
	Pollard per ton	1	0 0
	Seeds—Canary, Hemp ad valorem	15	p. cent.
	Shellac "	5	per cent.
	Spars "		"
	Starch "	15	p. cent.
	Staves and Hoops "	5	per cent.
	Strawboard "		"
	Timber—Architraves, Mouldings, Skirting Boards, Laths, and Palings "	20	p. cent.
	" Boards, planed, tongued, and grooved "		"
	" in barks, rough or hewn, not otherwise enumerated "	5	per cent.
	" of all kinds, unworked "	10	p. cent.
	" Pine and other Soft Woods, in barks, rough or hewn "	5	per cent.
	" Worked "	20	p. cent.
	Varnish "	10	p. cent.
	Veneer "	20	p. cent.
	Waterproof Material, in the piece "	10	p. cent.
	Wickerware "	15	p. cent.
	Woodenware "		"
	Wooden Houses "	20	p. cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.					Rate of Duty.	
						£	s. d.
26	Oil—Benzole in bottles	...	...	...	ad valorem	15	p. cent.
	" Castor, refined...	...	...	...	"	"	"
	" Cod, Liver, refined	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.
	" Eucalyptus	...	...	...	"	20	p. cent.
	" Harness	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.
	" Salad	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.
29	" Sandalwood	...	...	...	"	20	p. cent.
	Bath Bricks	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.
	Bottles—Empty	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.
	Cornices and Ceiling Roses	...	...	...	"	20	p. cent.
	Earthen, Stone, and Chinaware, not otherwise enume-	...	...	...	rated	15	p. cent.
	Filters	...	...	...	"	10	p. cent.
	Glass in Sheets	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Glassware, not otherwise enumerated...	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.
	Marble, Stone, and Slate, in the rough	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.
	" " worked	...	...	...	"	20	p. cent.
	Plaster of Paris	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	2 0
	Putty	...	...	...	ad valorem	15	p. cent.
	Seltzogenes	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Stones—Grind	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.
	" not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.
	Whiting	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	1 0
	Gold and Silver Leaf	...	...	...	ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	" Plate	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Jewellery of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Precious Stones	...	...	...	"	"	"
31	Silver Goods, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	"	"	"
	" Plate	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Bedsteads	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.
	Birdcages	...	...	...	"	20	p. cent.
	Bottling Wire and Capsules	...	...	...	"	5	per cent.
	Brassware, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.
	Buckets, with enamelled tips	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Castings of all kinds, not being parts of machinery	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Copperware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Enamelled Ware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	"	10	p. cent.
32	Fashion Plates, printed and engraved	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.
	Hammocks...	...	...	...	"	20	p. cent.
	Iron, Corrugated (painted, not galvanized)	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.
	" Galvanized, Corrugated	...	...	...	per ton	1	0 0
	" Gas, Water, and Drain Pipes	...	...	...	ad valorem	5	per cent.
	" Gates and Hurdles	...	...	...	"	"	"
	" Safes	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.
	" Tanks, Grates, Stoves, and Ovens	...	...	...	"	10	p. cent.
	Ironware of all kinds, Galvanized, not otherwise enume-	...	...	...	rated	15	p. cent.
	Metal, Lathing	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Platedware, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Tins—Empty	...	...	...	"	"	"
	Tinware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	"	20	p. cent.
	Wire Mattresses	...	...	...	"	15	p. cent.
33	Camels	...	...	...	each	2	0 0
	Dogs	...	...	...	"	1	0 0

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, *see* Index, page 422, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
33	Horses, not otherwise enumerated each	1 0 0
	Poultry and other Birds ad valorem	10 p. cent.
35	Brewery and Distilling Plant "	5 per cent.
	Brooms and Brushes "	10 p. cent.
	Fancy Goods "	20 p. cent.
	Hardware, not otherwise enumerated... .. "	15 p. cent.
	Holloware, not otherwise enumerated... .. "	"
	Ironmongery, not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Japanned Ware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated "	20 p. cent.
	Oilmen's Stores, not otherwise enumerated "	15 p. cent.
	Photographic Apparatus and Material "	10 p. cent.
	Tobacconists' Ware... .. "	15 p. cent.

EXEMPTIONS.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed, of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	9	Sieves of all kinds
	Bookbinders' Materials		Tools and parts thereof, and Handles.
	Copy-books and Slates for schools	9a	Rolling Stock for Railways and Tramways
	Kindergarten Materials	10	Carriage and Cart-makers' Materials, not otherwise enumerated
	Slate Pencils		Saddlers' Materials, Furniture and Ironmongery, not otherwise enumerated
2	Musical Instruments for Churches and Bands of Defence Forces	13	Furniture-makers' Materials, not otherwise enumerated
3	Atlases, Maps, Charts, Globes, and Picture Cards for School use	14	Asphaltum
	Photographs		Cyanide
8	Explosives of all kinds, not including (powder, gun, and sporting) Ammunition and Fireworks		Disinfectants
9	Agricultural Implements—Harrow, Horse-rakes, Ploughs and Shares		Dyers' Materials
	Agricultural Implements, not otherwise enumerated		Manures of all kinds
	Bench Screws (iron and wood)		Naphtha
	Blocks and Sheaves and Lifting Tackle		Sheep Dip
	Bellows (Blacksmiths' and Moulders')		Soda Ash and Nitrate of Potash
	Crucibles		Sulphur
	Files	15	Tanning Materials—Sumach, Myrobalans, Valonia
	Fire Engines	16	Blankets and Rugs
	Forges, Anvils, and Vices	17	Silk for Flour Dressing
	Hose of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	20	Cotton Waste
	Lithographic Material, including Stones		Bags and Sacks, including Corn and Flour Sacks, Gunny Bags, Ore Bags, and Bagging in the piece for Wool Bales and Sacks
	Retorts		Engine-packing of all kinds
			Felt Sheathing

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
20	Wool Bales	31	Coin and Bullion—Bronze
21	Frozen and Chilled Meat other than Pork	32	Bells for Places of Worship
22	Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Cornflour, and other Farinaceous Foods, not otherwise enumerated		Copper and Metal Sheathing
	Molasses and Golden Syrup		Copper-wire Rod, Sheet, and Ingot
	Oatmeal		Galvanized Plain Sheet Iron
	Rice-paddy, Ground and Meal		Iron—Wire-netting, Fencing Wire, and also Standards, Droppers, and Staples for Fencing only
	Sugar		Iron and Steel—Bar, Rod, Pig, Plate, Hoop, and Sheet
23	Cocoa and Chocolate, not otherwise enumerated		Lead—Sheet, Tea, Scrap, Piping, and Pig
	Cocoa in Slabs		Metals, not otherwise enumerated
	" Nibs		Nails, Screws, Tacks, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Spikes, and Washers
	Coffee, Raw		Quicksilver
	Tea		Railway Stores (Government)—
	Tobacco for Sheepwash		Carriage Waggon and parts
24	Bark for Tanning		Iron and Steel Castings
	Belting for Machinery		Locomotives and parts
	Flock and Horsehair		Rails and Fastenings
	Paraffine Wax		Steam Engines of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated
	Soap-makers' Materials		Wheels, Tires, and Axles
	Stearine		Rails and Fastenings for Railways and Tramways
25	Cardboard for Box-making		Smelting Material, not otherwise enumerated
	Hemp and Flax		Steel
	Kapok		Solder
	Oakum		Tin—Ingot, Block, Plate, Stream, Strip, and Foil
	Paper—Printing, for Newspapers and Posters		Tin-plates and Tinned Sheet Iron
	" Unprinted, in the flat in original wrappers, not otherwise enumerated		Wire—Rope
	Pitch		Zinc—Sheet, Perforated and Plain, and Ingot
	Resin	33	Animals, Living—Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, Horses and Mares for Breeding, Foals under six months, and Animals for the Zoological Gardens
	Seeds—Garden		Bees
	Tar	34	Bulbs
	Timber in short lengths, for Case-making		Plants
26	Boiler Fluid		Trees—Fruit and Ornamental, Scions and Grafts
	Oil—Benzole, Kerosene, Fish, Vegetable, and Turpentine, other than in bottles		Vine Cuttings
	" Mineral		Broom and Brushmakers' Materials
27	Wire Cloth, Gauges and Screens for Quartz-crushing		Candlemakers' Materials, not otherwise enumerated, including Candlewick, Cardboard, Candle Wrappers, Candle Labels, Tissue Paper for Wrapping, and Japan Wax
28	Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	35	Government Stores
29	Asbestos		Governor's Stores
	Chalks, Prepared		Grindery and Material for Shoemakers, not otherwise enumerated
	Fire Clay		
	Glass—Coloured, for Church Windows		
	Stones and Slates Imported by Municipalities for Flagging and Paving		
	Stones—Mill		
31	Coin and Bullion—Gold		
	" Silver		

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
35	Lithographic Material Outside Packages in which Goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for Goods Printing Material, not otherwise enumerated Soapmakers' Materials, including Caustic Silicate, Caustic Soda, Resin, Coconut Oil, Palm Oil, and Olein, not otherwise enumerated Telegraph and Telephone Material, including Instruments Type	36	Immigrants' Baggage and Effects, including only Wearing Apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the State; also implements of occupation or employment of such persons and Household Effects, not exceeding £50 in value, used abroad for more than a year by persons or families bringing them to the State, and not intended for any other person or persons for sale Uniforms and Appointments for Defence Forces

EXPORT DUTY.

For the position of any article, *see* Index, page 422, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
14	Guano royalty per ton	0 10 0

EXCISE DUTY.

23	Beer, Ale, or Stout, brewed or manufactured in Western Australia per gallon	0 0 2
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TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

Corrected up to 8th November, 1900.

IMPORT DUTIES.

(a) SPECIFIED ARTICLES.

For the position of any article, *see* Index, page 422, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty
		£ s. d.
1	Account Books, Stationery, Envelopes, Playing Cards, and Writing Paper of every description, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20 p. cent.
2	Harmoniums * "	"
	Musical Instruments of every description * "	"
	Organs and Cabinet Organs * "	"
	Pianofortes "	"
3	Pictures of every description * "	"

* *See also* List of Exemptions.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
3	Tablets, Memorial ad valorem	20 p. cent.
4	Mouldings made of Wood	"
	Pipes, Clay	"
5	Cricketing Materials	"
	Fireworks	"
	Fishing Tackle	"
	Toys	"
6	Clocks of every description	"
	" specially imported for churches or chapels	10 p. cent.
	Compasses, Ships'	20 p. cent.
	Watches of every description	"
8	Cartridges	"
	Dynamite, and all other explosives, not otherwise enumerated	10 p. cent.
	Gasoline per gallon	0 0 6
	Guns, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Gunpowder for blasting purposes per lb.	0 0 1
	" (F.F.F.), loose	0 0 6
	" Sporting	0 0 1
	Shot	0 0 1
9	Boilers for Machinery ad valorem	10 p. cent.
	Cocks, range or cistern	20 p. cent.
	Crucibles	"
	Cutlery	"
	Engines, steam, gas, electric, and hot air	10 p. cent.
	Engine Packing	"
	" Fittings, all articles used exclusively for	"
	Mops—Woollen and Cotton	20 p. cent.
	Machines and Machinery of every description, not workable by hand and not otherwise enumerated	10 p. cent.
	Rake Handles	20 p. cent.
	Traction Engines and their Carriages	10 p. cent.
	Type Writers, Tables, &c.	20 p. cent.
	Washing Machines	"
	Windmills	10 p. cent.
10	Carriages built for two Wheels and Springs, whether attached to such wheels or not each	20 p. cent.
	Halters ad valorem	"
	Saddlery and Harness of every description	"
	Saddlers' Ironmongery, not plated, exclusively used in the manufacture of saddlery	10 p. cent.
	Whips and Whipthongs	20 p. cent.
11	Boats and Boat Oars	"
	Cables—Chain	"
	Lamps—Ship' Signal	"
	" Binnacle	"
	Ships' Sheaves, Blocks, Deadeyes, Rings, Thimbles, Shackles, Dead Lights, Anchors, Chains, Cables, Signal and Binnacle Lamps, and Compasses	"
12	Architraves made of Wood	"
	Bricks—Building	"
	" Fire	"
	Cements—Mineral per cwt.	0 0 2
	Cement—Pioneer ad valorem	20 p. cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
12	Doors made of Wood ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Gilt Mouldings made of Wood for Picture Frames "	"	"
	Sashes made of Wood "	"	"
	Sash-weights "	"	"
	Skirtings made of Wood "	"	"
13	Slates—Roofing and Flagging "	"	"
	Blinds—Venetian "	"	"
	Bath Chairs "	"	"
	Furniture, manufactured of Wood "	"	"
	Lamps of all kinds, including Chandeliers and Gasaliers "	"	"
14	Workboxes and Desks "	"	"
	Acid—Tartaric and Citric per lb.	0	0 4
	" Muriatic and Sulphuric per cwt.	0	2 6
	Alkali—Soda, Carbonate of per lb.	0	0 1
	" " Crystals "	0	0 0½
	Carbolic Powder ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Chloralum "	"	"
	Cream of Tartar "	"	"
	Drugs, Druggists' and Apothecaries' Wares and Chemicals of every description, not otherwise charged or otherwise exempted from duty "	"	"
	Epsom Salts "	"	"
	Ink (except printing) "	"	"
	Lead—Red per lb.	0	0 0½
	" White "	0	0 0½
	Matches—Lucifer per cubic foot	0	1 0
	" Wax Vestas "	0	3 0
15	Medicinal and Perfumed Oils ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Naphtha per gallon	0	0 6
	Opium per lb.	1	0 10
	Paints of every description "	0	0 0½
	Spirits—Methylated, taken as proof (containing not less than 10 per cent of methyl alcohol) per gallon	0	3 0
	And so in proportion for any quantity not less than one-sixth of a gallon		
	Spirits of Tar "	0	0 6
	Turpentine "	0	1 0
	Blankets ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Carpets and Carpeting of every description "	"	"
	Cloth of every description not otherwise enumerated "	"	"
	Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, and Wool, not otherwise enumerated "	"	"
	Rugs—Hearth of every description "	"	"
	" Woollen "	"	"
	Tweeds of every description "	"	"
16	Silk, Satins, and Velvets, of every description "	"	"
	Forfar and Grey Calicoes "	"	"
17	Rugs—Cotton and Woollen "	"	"
	Wadding "	"	"
18	Drapery of every description not otherwise enumerated "	"	"
	Haberdashery of all kinds "	"	"
19	Apparel of all kinds "	"	"
	Boots, Shoes, and Goloashes "	"	"
	Feathers of every description "	"	"

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
19	Furs of every description ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Gloves—Kid of every description, and all other Gloves manufactured from skins	"	"
	Hats and Caps of every description	"	"
	Hosiery of every description	"	"
	Millinery of all kinds	"	"
	Umbrellas	"	"
20	American Leather Cloth	"	"
	Bags manufactured from Hemp, Jute, or Cotton	"	"
	" Woolpacks each	0	0 4
	Coir Matting ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Matting of every description and manufacture	"	"
	Oil-cloth, Oil-baize, Linoleum, and other similar manufactures	"	"
21	Shoe Thread	"	"
	Whip-cord and other Cords per lb.	0	0 1
	Bacon	0	0 2
	Beef	0	0 1
	Butter	0	0 2
	Cheese	0	0 2
22	Fish, packed in tin ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	" Dried	"	"
	" Pickled, in barrels or kegs	"	"
	Hams per lb.	0	0 2
	Honey	0	0 2
	Mutton	0	0 1
22	Pork	0	0 2
	Almonds, unshelled	0	0 2
	" shelled	0	0 3
	Arrowroot	0	0 1
	Biscuits	0	0 2
	Cocoanuts ad valorem	20	p. cent.
22	Confectionery per lb.	0	0 2
	" Ornaments ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Flour—Wheaten per 100 lbs.	0	2 0
	" Corn per lb.	0	0 1
	Fruits—Grapes, Lemons, Oranges, and Pineapples, when in cases or casks per bushel	0	1 0
	" Fresh, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20	p. cent.
22	" Dried per lb.	0	0 2
	" Candied, Bottled and Canned, also Peels	0	0 3
	Glucose per cwt.	0	6 0
	Grain and Pulse :—		
	Barley per 100 lbs.	0	1 6
	" Patent ad valorem	20	p. cent.
22	" Pearl and Scotch per lb.	0	0 4
	Beans per 100 lbs.	0	1 6
	Maize	0	1 6
	Malt per bushel	0	1 0
	Oats per 100 lbs.	0	1 6
	Peas	0	1 6
22	" Split per lb.	0	0 4
	Pulse per 100 lbs.	0	1 6
22	Rice per lb.	0	0 1

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Grain and Pulse—continued.			
	Sharps per 100 lbs.	0	1	6
	Wheat "	0	1	6
	Not otherwise enumerated "	0	1	6
	Groats—Patent ad valorem	20	p.	cent.
	Jams, Jellies, and Preserves per lb.	0	0	2
	Liquorice per lb.	0	0	2
	Macaroni "	0	0	2
	Maizena "	0	0	1
	Molasses per cwt.*	0	3	6
	Nuts (except cocoanuts) per lb.	0	0	2
	Oatmeal "	0	0	0½
	Onions per cwt.	0	1	0
	Potatoes "	0	0	6
	Sago per lb.	0	0	1
	Sugar Candy "	0	0	2
	" Crushed "	0	0	1
	" Loaf "	0	0	1
	" all other kinds per cwt.*	0	6	0
	Tapioca per lb.	0	0	2
	Treacle per cwt.	0	3	6
	Vegetables, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20	p.	cent.
	Vermicelli per lb.	0	0	2
	Walnuts and other Nuts "	0	0	2
23	Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts, in wood per gallon	0	1	0
	" " " " in bottle "	0	1	6
	(Six reputed quarts, or 1 dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon.)			
	Capers ad valorem	20	p.	cent.
	Chicory per lb.	0	0	4
	Cider and Perry, in wood per gallon	0	1	3
	" " in bottle "	0	1	6
	Cinnamon per lb.	0	0	4
	Cloves "	0	0	4
	Cocoa and Chocolate "	0	0	4
	Coffee—Green "	0	0	2
	" Roasted or Ground "	0	0	4
	Essence of Lemon per gallon	0	15	0
	Ginger—Dried, Ground per lb.	0	0	3
	" Whole "	0	0	2
	" Preserved in syrup "	0	0	2
	Hops "	0	0	2
	Limejuice ad valorem	20	p.	cent.
	Malt Liquors—In wood per gallon	0	1	0
	" " in bottle "	0	1	6
	(Six reputed quarts, or one dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon.)			
	Mustard per lb.	0	0	2
	Nutmegs "	0	0	2
	Pepper—Ground "	0	0	2
	" Whole "	0	0	1
	Perfumery and Perfumed Oils ad valorem	20	p.	cent.

* And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 1 cwt., not being less than 28 lbs.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.						Rate of Duty.	
							£	s. d.
23	Pickles, in bottles, reputed quarts	...	...	...	per dozen		0	3 0
	" " " pints	...	...	...	"		0	2 0
	" " " half-pints	...	...	...	"		0	1 4
	Salt	...	...	...	per cwt.		0	1 6
	Saltpetre	...	...	...	ad valorem	20 p. cent.		
	Sauces, in bottle, reputed quarts	...	...	...	per dozen		0	4 0
	" " " pints	...	...	...	"		0	3 0
	" " " half-pints	...	...	...	"		0	2 0
	" " " quarter-pints	...	...	...	"		0	1 6
	And so. in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen reputed quarts, pints, or half-pints.							
	Spices of all kinds	...	...	...	per lb.		0	0 4
	" Whole	...	...	...	"		0	0 2
	Spirits—Perfumed	...	...	...	per gallon		1	4 0
	" Brandy, Cordials, and all other Liquors or Strong Waters, Geneva, Rum, or Whisky	...	...	...	"		0	15 0
	Spirituous Compounds, no allowance for under proof	...	...	...	"		0	15 0
24	Tea	...	...	...	per lb.		0	0 3
	Tobacco—Manufactured	...	...	...	"		0	3 0
	" Unmanufactured	...	...	...	"		0	3 0
	" Cigars and Cigarettes	...	...	...	"		0	7 0
	" Snuff	...	...	...	"		0	7 0
	Vinegar	...	...	...	per gallon		0	1 0
	Wines, in wood	...	...	...	"		0	6 0
	" in bottle	...	...	...	"		0	8 0
	" sparkling	...	...	...	"		0	10 0
	(Six reputed quarts, or one dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon.)							
	Candles	...	...	...	per lb.		0	0 2
	Combs	...	...	...	ad valorem	20 p. cent.		
	Glue	...	...	...	per lb.		0	0 1
	Hides and Skins, dressed in any manner*	...	...	...	ad valorem	20 p. cent.		
	Leather	...	...	...	"
25	" Goods	...	...	...	"
	Soap—Perfumed and Fancy	...	...	...	per lb.		0	0 3
	" Other	...	...	...	"		0	0 1
	Bark	...	...	...	ad valorem	20 p. cent.		
	Basketware and Wickerware, lined or unlined	...	...	...	"
	Blue	...	...	...	per lb.		0	0 2
	Bran	...	...	...	per 100 lbs.		0	0 10
	Casks	...	...	...	ad valorem	20 p. cent.		
	Firewood	...	...	...	"
	Handles—Fork, Shovel, Spade	...	...	...	"
	" Broom, Mop, or Rake	...	...	...	"
	Hay	...	...	...	"
	Hemp, manufactured for Bagging	...	...	...	"
	Indiarubber Anti-rattlers and Buffers	...	...	...	"
	Linseed	...	...	...	per lb.		0	0 1
	Meal—Linseed	...	...	...	"		0	0 1

* See Exemptions

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 123, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
25	Paper—Uncut, being "News," imported in original wrappers and untrimmed edges as it leaves the mill ad valorem	5 p. cent.
	" Uncut, not elsewhere specified, in sizes not less than Post, viz., 18½ x 14 inch, without printing or ruling thereon, in original wrappers as it leaves the mill "	7½ p. cent.
	" Room "	20 p. cent.
	" Bags, without printing thereon "	"
	Pollard per 100 lbs.	0 0 10
	Seeds—Canary, Hemp, Linseed, and Rape per lb.	0 0 0½
	" Carraway ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Starch per lb.	0 0 1
	Timber—Sawn, under 8 inches per 100 sup. ft.	0 2 6
	" Sawn, 3 inches and over "	0 1 6
	" For casemaking, in short lengths, not exceeding 2 cubic feet in measurement each case	0 0 1½
	" Boards, planed, tongued, and grooved per 100 sup. ft.	0 5 0
	Tubs ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Varnish and Polish of all kinds per gallon	0 1 6
26	Oil—Kerosene, Lubricating, Mineral "	0 0 6
	" Tar "	0 1 3
	" not otherwise enumerated "	0 1 3
28	Coal, small per ton	0 2 0
	" round "	0 3 0
29	Bottles—Glass-stoppered ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	" Fancy, and Decanters* "	"
	Bricks, Bath "	"
	Chinaware of every description "	"
	Crockeryware of every description "	"
	Earthenware Chimney Pots "	"
	Earthenware "	"
	Glass—Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Glass of every description "	"
	" Silvered "	"
	Glassware "	"
	Grindstones "	"
	Looking Glasses "	"
	Pipes and Tiles—Draining "	"
	" Earthenware for conveyance of water "	"
	Plaster of Paris per cwt.	0 0 9
	Tiles—Flooring and Draining ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	" Kiln "	"
	Whiting per cwt.	0 0 9
30	Ice ad valorem	20 p. cent.
31	Jewellery of Gold or Silver, whole or part, and Fancy Goods and trinkets of every description, not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Plate—Gold and Silver, of every description "	"
32	Brassware "	"
	Buckets "	"

* See Exemptions.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
32	Copperware ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Iron Castings—Rough and retorts "		"
	" Bolts and Nuts "	10	p. cent.
	" Fencing, not otherwise specified "	20	p. cent.
	" Galvanized per ton	2	0 0
	" Piping, Ridge Caps, or Spouting ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	" Pipes, not being galvanized "	10	p. cent.
	" Pots "	20	p. cent.
	" Rivets "	10	p. cent.
	" Tanks "	20	p. cent.
	" Wire (not otherwise specified) "		"
	Ironmongery "		"
	Lead—Milled, Sheet, or Piping per cwt.	0	2 6
	Nails—Iron, except Screw Nails per cwt. gross	0	2 6
	Ovens—Camp ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Plated Ware "		"
	Plough Traces "		"
	Railway or Tramway Material, viz., Locomotives, Carriages, Points, Crossings, Rails, Fishplates, Bolts, Spikes, Fastenings, Springs, Wheels, Axles "	10	p. cent.
	Screw Nails "	20	p. cent.
33	Spouting—Galvanized Iron and Zinc "		"
	Zinc—Piping, Ridge Caps, or Spouting "		"
	Cattle per head	2	0 0
34	Horses "	2	0 0
	Sheep or Lambs "	0	2 0
	Pigs "	0	2 6
35	Trees—Fruit each	0	2 0
	Blacking ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Bridges—Iron "		"
	Brooms—Hair, and all other Brooms and Brushes "		"
	Hardware of every description, Mixed Metals, Brass, Copper, or other Metals "		"
	Holloware, of Iron only "		"
	Oilmen's Stores of all kinds, except Pickles, Sauces, and Oils "		"

(b) UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

All goods not enumerated in the foregoing Table of Duties or in the following List of Exemptions, and not being Articles the importation whereof is prohibited ... ad valorem 20 p. cent.

Goods sent to other places with the sanction of proper Officer of Customs for repairs or renovation to pay on return the rate of duty on the cost of such repairs or renovation, which shall be payable on the articles so repaired.

NOTE.—All goods subject to duty at per hundred pounds, or per hundredweight, or per ton, to pay duty on net weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if 25 lbs., or of a quarter of a hundredweight as if 25 lbs., and so in proportion.

(c) EXEMPTIONS.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed Bookbinding—Cloth and Leather Cardboard, uncut Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets Maps and Charts Music—Printed Millboards Newspapers Scale-boards and School Slates Slate in rough Block Slate Pencils and Slates	19	Carriages, built for four Wheels and Springs, whether attached to such Wheels or not Carriage-axles, Arms, Boxes, Shafts, Spokes, Naves, and Felloes (or Poles) in the rough Perambulator Wheels, Axles, Boxes, and Handles Saddlers' Materials
2	Bells, Harmoniums, and Organs, specially imported for Churches or for Chapels	11	Sails, Canvas Whaling Instruments and Gear
3	Atlases, Paintings, and Engravings for Public Institutions Photographs Works of Art for Public Institutions Works of Art, viz., Paintings in Oil or Water Colours, and Marble Statuary	13	Cabinetmakers' and Upholsterers' Materials Globes Veneer Wood
6	Instruments—Scientific, Optical Jewellers' and Watchmakers' Tools	14	Acid—Carbolic Alkali—Soda, Ash " " Caustic " " Pearlash " " Potash " " Silicate of
8	Gas, Acetyline, Generators		Alum in bulk, unground Arsenic—Crude Aluminium, not perforated or worked Bluestone Copperas Cyanide of Potassium Dyewoods and Dyestuffs, for manufacturing purposes only Guano Ink—Printing Kreosote—Crude Lamp Black Ivory Black—Unmanufactured Lime—Carbolate of " Chloride of Logwood Manures of every description Phosphorus Sheep Dip Sulphur Soldering Fluid Sulphate of Magnesia and Copper Sumac Terra Japonica Valonia Vegetable Black
9	Agricultural and Horticultural Tools, Implements, and Machinery, not otherwise enumerated Anvils Bellows—Blacksmiths' Boiler Plates Tubes, unflanged, iron or steel Chaffcutters Engineers' Machines and Tools Forges, Portable Forks, Agricultural Glaziers' Diamonds Knives—Putty, Shoemakers', Hay, Saddlers', and Pruning Machinery for Destruction of Rabbits, Rabbit Traps, or similar articles Machinery and Implements, Dairy-ing Machines—Sewing Mould Boards Moulds—Shares Scythe Stones Sheepshears Spray Producers Spades and Shovels Tools of every description	15	Woolen Waste
		19	Diving Dresses Regalia, &c.—Friendly Societies Umbrella ribs or sticks
		20	Bags—Gunny, Corn, Flour, Bran, Ore, and Wool

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
20	Bags—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce Bagging, Jute, and Canvas, specially imported for making ore bags, or for sail-making Canvas—Navy or Tarpaulin Coir—Yarn " Unmanufactured Cordage and Rope Cornsacks Felt for Sheathing Haircloth for Hopkilns Harvest Yarn Oakum and Junk Rope Yarn Twine for Reapers and Binders	25	Board—Uncut Card Boxes and Cases—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce Cane Casks—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce Corks, and Cork unmanufactured Cotton—Raw, Waste, Wick, and Candle Cocoa Fibre Flax—Unmanufactured Flock—Cotton Hemp—Unmanufactured Jute—Manufactured, for bagging " Unmanufactured Kapok Linseed Oilcake Myrobalans Paper for Fruit Wrapping, not exceeding 10 inches x 10 inches Paper, Glass, and Sand Pitch Quicksilver Rattans, split or unsplit Resin Scythe Handles Seeds, Garden " Clover and Sugar Beet Shellac Tar Timber—In Log Toxa Tow Oil—Black " Coconut, unrefined, Palm, unrefined, Refuse Shale " Cod and Sod, for Tanning purposes " Whale Oil-cake White French Polish
21	Fish—Fresh Isinglass, Brewers'		
22	Fruit, fresh, produce of New South Wales, under declaration that it is the produce of New South Wales Molasses—Raw, for manufacturing purposes, rendered unfit for human consumption		
23	Salt, Rock Tannin and Tannin Extract		
24	Bone Dust Bones Bristles—Unmanufactured Flock—Woollen Hair—Unmanufactured Hides and Skins of every description, raw and unmanufactured Lard Leather—Viz.:—Morocco, Levant, Glove, Kid, Patent Calf, Goat, Coloured, Roan, Calf Kid, Mock Kid, Glacé Kid, Enamelled Hide for Buggy Tops, and Dash Leather Stearine Tallow, Suet, Grease Whalebone, Whale-fins, from the Whale Fisheries Wool—Unmanufactured Axe Handles Baltic Deals, 3-in. and over Bass—Unmanufactured Board—Mill, Paste, and Straw	26	
		28	Coke
		29	Bottles, cut and unground " containing Spirits, Malt Liquor, Wine, Oilmen's Stores " for Fruit Preserving and other commercial commodities " Syphon, for Aerated Waters

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
29	Chalk Clay—Fire, Lumps " " Unmanufactured " Pipe, unmanufactured Emery Cloth, Powder, Paper, and Sandpaper Granite in rough block Grindstones Jars for jam, glass, or earthenware Lithographic Stones Marble in rough blocks Millstones Paper—Glass and Sand Potters Materials, viz.:—Litharge, China, Clay, Cornish Stone, Felspar, Manganese, and Oxide of Cobalt Sand for Moulding Slate in block Stone in rough block Windows—Memorial, imported for Churches and Chapels	32	Wire—Binding " Netting — Rabbit Proof (being 3 feet to 4 feet wide, 1½ in. and 1¼ in. mesh, and 17 gauge) Yellow Metal, Sheathing, and Nails Zinc, Sheet or Plates
31	Bullion Coin Gold Bars " Coin " Dust Silver—Bar, Ingot, or Sheet Antimony, in Ingots Brass—Sheet and Rolled Copper or Yellow Metal—Nails " Brass, Bronze, or Zinc—Ingots, Sheets, or Plates Galvanized Wire Rope Iron—Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, and Pig " Galvanized Sheet Lead—Pig and Scrap Muntz Metal Nails of Yellow Metal or Copper Ores of all kinds of Metals Solder Steel—Unmanufactured Tinfoil Tin and Tin Plates—Unmanufactured Wire—Fencing	33	Animals—Living (Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, and Horses excepted) of every description Poultry, live Stock imported exclusively for stud purposes
32		34	Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs, of every description Seeds for Horticultural and Agricultural purposes
		35	Grindery used exclusively in Boot or Shoe Trade Hatters' Materials, viz.:—Felt Hoods, Shellac, Hat Ventilators, Linings, Hatters' Galloons, and Spall Boards; also Silks, Plush, and Calico prepared for and used exclusively by Hatters Printing Presses and Materials " Type
		36	Ballast Passengers' Baggage and Cabin Furniture, except Musical Instruments and Plate, arriving in the colony at any time within six months before or after the owner thereof; also Household Furniture and Effects, arriving within six months before or after the owner thereof, the same having been in the owner's use for a period of not less than six months before the removal to Tasmania, such Furniture and Effects not being for sale Post Office Packages, if the duty on articles does not exceed one shilling Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, or Botany

NOTE.—All goods imported for the use of His Majesty's Government, and all goods the produce of Tasmania, are also exempt from duty.

EXCISE DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
23	Beer per gallon	£ s. d. 0 0 4
	Tobacco and Cigarettes per lb.	0 2 0

TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Corrected to 15th November, 1900.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, *et seq.*, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
1	Cards—Playing per pack	£ s. d. 0 0 6
	Desks ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Directories of New Zealand, or of any part thereof; also Covers for Directories	25 p. cent.
	Handbills, Programmes, and Circulars, Playbills and Printed Posters	20 p. cent.
	Stationery and Writing Paper, not otherwise enumerated " Manufactured, viz., Account Books. Manuscript Books, Billhead, Invoice, and Statement Forms, Printed or Ruled Paper, Counter Books, Cheque and Draft Forms, Tags, Labels, Blotting Pads, Sketch-books, Book Covers, Copying Letter Books, Manifold Writers, Albums (other than for Photo- graphs), Diaries, Birthday Books, Plain or Faint-lined Ruled Books, Printed Window Tickets Printed, Lithographed, or Embossed Stationery, and Christmas, New Year, Birthday, and Easter Cards and Booklets	" " 25 p. cent.
2	Musical Instruments of all kinds, not otherwise enu- merated	" 20 p. cent.
3	Calendars and Show Cards, all kinds	" 25 p. cent.
	Pictures, Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Photo- graphs, framed or unframed, Picture or Photograph Frames and Mounts	" 20 p. cent.
	Printed Matter relating to Patent or Proprietary Medicines, Trade Catalogues, Price Lists, and Fashion Plates of the goods of firms or persons in the colony	" 25 p. cent.
	Statues, Statuettes, Casts, and Bronzes	" 20 p. cent.
4	Mouldings in the Piece, for Picture Frames, Cornices, or Ceilings	" 15 p. cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 122, *et seq.*, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
4	Tobacco Pipes and Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Holders and Cases, Cigarette Papers and Cases ad valorem	25	p. cent.
5	Fireworks, not otherwise enumerated "	20	p. cent.
	Fishing Tackle, including Artificially-baited Hooks other than Flies "	"	"
	Flies—Artificial "	25	p. cent.
6	Clocks "	20	p. cent.
	Watches "	"	"
8	Cartridges (shot), 10 to 24 bore per 100	0	1 6
	Cartridge Cases "	0	0 9
	Cartridges, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Firearms, all kinds "	"	"
	Powder, sporting per lb.	0	0 6
	Shot per cwt.	0	10 0
9	Bellows, other than forge ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Blocks, wooden tackle "	"	"
	Boilers, land and marine "	"	"
	Brass Cocks, Valves, Unions, Lubricators, and Whistles "	"	"
	Cash-registering Machines "	10	p. cent.
	Crab-winchcs, Cranes, not otherwise enumerated, Capstans and Windlasses "	20	p. cent.
	Cutlery "	"	"
	Lawn Mowers "	"	"
	Machinery, electric and appliances "	10	p. cent.
	" Flour Mills, Woollen Mills, Paper Mills, Rope and Twine Making, Dredging, Saw-milling, Planing, and Wood-working (including lathes), Oil Refining, Boring, and also Machinery for Refrigerating or Preserving Meat, Leather-Splitting Machines, and Band Knives for same "	5	p. cent.
	" Stamping and Blocking Tin "	"	"
	" Not otherwise enumerated "	20	p. cent.
	Sodawater Machines, also machines for aerating liquids... .. "	5	p. cent.
	Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines, not otherwise enumerated "	20	p. cent.
	" and parts thereof, including the Boiler or Boilers therefor, imported specially for mining or gold-saving purposes and processes, or for dairying purposes "	5	p. cent.
	Weighbridges and Weighing Machines "	20	p. cent.
10	Bicycles, Tricycles, and the like Vehicles, also finished or partly finished, or machined parts of same, not otherwise enumerated, including weldless steel tubing cut to short lengths "	"	"
	Carriages, Carts, Drays, Waggoncs, and Perambulators, and wheels for the same "	"	"
	" Shafts, Spokes, and Felloes, dressed, bent Carriage Timber not otherwise enumerated "	"	"
	Saddlery and Harness, Whips and Whip Thongs "	"	"
12	Bricks, known as Firebricks... .. "	"	"
	Cement per barrel	0	2 0
	Doors, glazed with ornamental glass each	0	4 0
	" plain "	0	2 0

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
12	Fireclay, Ground, and Fireclay Goods ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Sashes, glazed with ornamental glass... .. per pair	0 4 0
	" plain "	0 2 0
13	Coffin—Furniture ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Furniture and Cabinetware, not otherwise enumerated, and other than iron "	25 p. cent.
	Lamps, Lanterns, and Lampwick "	20 p. cent.
	Mantlepieces, other than stone "	"
	Upholstery, not otherwise enumerated "	25 p. cent.
14	Acid—Acetic, not otherwise enumerated, containing not more than 30 per cent. of acidity* per lb.	0 0 1½
	" Tartaric "	0 0 1
	Baking Powder, Yeast Preparations, and other Ferments ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Blackening and Boot Gloss "	"
	Blacklead "	"
	Chemicals, not otherwise enumerated, including photographic chemicals, and glacial, acetic acid (B.P. Standard)† "	15 p. cent.
	Cream of Tartar per lb.	0 0 1
	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, and Apothecaries' Wares, not otherwise enumerated† ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Essences, Flavouring, Spirituous per liquid gal.	0 16 0
	" not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	15 p. cent.
	Eucalyptus Oil, in bulk or bottle "	20 p. cent.
	Furniture, Knife, and Plate Powder and Polish "	"
	Glycerine, refined "	"
	Ink, writing "	"
	Matches—	
	Wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches per gross	0 1 0
	" in boxes containing 60 and not more than 100 matches "	0 2 0
	" in boxes containing more than 100 matches, for every 100 matches or fraction thereof contained in one box "	0 2 0
	Wax, Plaid Vestas, in cardboard boxes containing under 100 matches "	0 1 0†
	" Pocket Vestas, in tin or other boxes containing under 100 matches "	0 1 4†
	" Sportsman's, Ovals, and No. 4 tins, in boxes containing not more than 200 matches "	0 4 6†
	" Other kinds, for every 100 matches or fraction thereof contained in one box "	0 2 3†
	Naphtha per gallon	0 0 6
	Opium per lb.	2 0 0
	Paints and Colours, ground in oil or turpentine per cwt.	0 2 6
	" mixed ready for use "	0 5 0
	Patent Medicines ad valorem	15 p. cent.†
	Proprietary Medicines or Medicaments—(1) bearing the name of the proprietor on label or package; (2) bearing a prefixed name in the possessive case; (3) not otherwise enumerated, prepared by any occult secret or art "	"

* For every 10 per cent. of acidity, or fraction thereof, additional ½d. the lb.

† From the 15th September, 1900.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see index, page 422, at seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
14	Soda—Carbonate and Bicarbonate per cwt.	0 1 0
	" Crystals "	0 2 0
	Spirits, cleared from warehouse, Methylated, under prescribed conditions per liquid gal.	0 0 6
	" Methylated "	0 1 0
	Tinctures and Medicinal Spirits, of any recognised pharmacopœia, containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit per lb.	0 1 0
	Tinctures and Medicinal Spirits, of any recognised pharmacopœia, containing 50 per cent. proof spirit or less... ad valorem	15 p. cent.*
	Washing Powder "	20 p. cent.
15	Blankets "	"
	Carpets and Druggets, Floorcloth, Mats, and Matting "	"
	Rugs, Woollen, Opossum, or other "	"
	Yarns, not otherwise enumerated "	"
16	Ribbons and Crape, all kinds "	25 p. cent.
	Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, not otherwise enumerated, composed of silk, mixed with any other material, in the piece... .. "	"
17	Cotton Counterpanes "	20 p. cent.
	" Piece Goods, to include Turkey, Twills, Dress Prints (hand-spun or plain-woven), where the invoice value does not exceed 4d. the yard, and cotton piece goods, not otherwise enumerated "	10 p. cent.
	" viz., Tapestry, Cretonnes, Chintz Art Crêpe Serges, Velveteens, Velvets, and Plushes, all kinds; Damasks, Moquette, Sateens, Linenettes, Crepons, Crimps, Zephyrs, Ginghams, Turkey Twills, Prints, Printed Cottons, Piqués, Vestings, Quiltings and Marcellas, Muslins of all kinds; Nets, Window Nets, Hollands, Curtains and Blinds, Diapers, Ticks, including coloured Belgian, Towellings, Laces "	20 p. cent.
	Forfar, Dowlas, and Flax Sheeting, not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Rugs, Cotton "	"
	Tarpaulins, Tents, Rick and Waggon Covers "	"
18	Drapery, not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Haberdashery, not otherwise enumerated "	"
19	Apparel and ready-made Clothing, and all articles not otherwise enumerated, made up wholly or in part from textile or other piece goods "	25 p. cent.
	Apparel made by British or foreign tailors, dress, mantle, or jacket makers, to the order of residents in the colony, and intended for the individual use of such residents, whether imported by the residents themselves or through an importing firm "	40 p. cent.
	Boots, Shoes and Slippers, not otherwise enumerated; Goloshes, Clogs and Pattens, Vamps, Uppers and Laces "	22½ p. cent.
	Collars and Cuffs, of paper or other material "	25 p. cent.
	Dressing Cases "	20 p. cent.

* From the 15th September, 1903.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, *et seq.*, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
19	Feathers, ornamental, (including ostrich) and artificial flowers ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Furs "	"
	Hats of all kinds, including Straw Hats, also Caps "	"
	Hosiery, not otherwise enumerated "	20 p. cent.
	Lace and Laces, not otherwise enumerated "	25 p. cent.
	Millinery of all kinds, including Trimmed Hats, Caps, and Bonnets "	"
	Shawls "	2 p. cent.
	Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades "	"
	Walking Sticks "	"
20	Bagging and Bags, not otherwise enumerated "	15 p. cent.
	Bags—Calico, Forfar, Hessian, and Linen "	20 p. cent.
	" Flour "	"
	Cordage and Rope, not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Nets and Netting "	"
	Sacks, other than Corn Sacks and Jute Sacks "	15 p. cent.
	Textile Piece Goods other than Cotton or Silk "	20 p. cent.
	Twine, not otherwise enumerated "	"
21	Bacon and Hams per lb.	0 0 2
	Fish—Dried, Pickled, or Salted, not otherwise enumerated per cwt.	0 10 0
	" Potted and Preserved per lb.*	0 0 2
	Food for Animals, of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Honey per lb.	0 0 2
	Isinglass ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Meats—Potted or Preserved "	"
	Oysters, Preserved per lb.*	0 0 2
	Provisions, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20 p. cent.
	Sardines, including the oil per lb.	0 0 2
22	Almonds, in shell "	0 0 2
	" shelled, not otherwise enumerated "	0 0 3
	Biscuits—Ships', Plain, and Unsweetened per cwt.	0 3 0
	" other kinds per lb.	0 0 2
	Boiled Sugars, Comfits, Lozenges, Scotch Mixtures, and Sugar Candy "	† 0 0 2
	Candied Peel and Drained Peel "	0 0 3
	Confectionery, not otherwise enumerated "	† 0 0 2
	Currants and Raisins "	† 0 0 1
	Fruits, Dried "	0 0 2
	Fruit—Fresh, viz. :—	
	§ Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Medlars, Apricots, Quinces, Tomatoes "	0 0 1
	Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, and Strawberries "	0 0 0½
	Lemons "	0 0 0½
	Fruits—Pulp and Partially-preserved Fruit, not otherwise enumerated "	0 0 1½

* Or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.

† Including internal packages.

‡ From 15th September, 1900

§ No duty exceeding ½d. per lb. to be levied on apples and pears from 14th July to 31st December.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

For the position of any article, *see* Index, page 422, *et seq., ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
22	Fruits preserved by Sulphurous Acid per lb.	0	0 1
	" In Juice or Syrup ad valorem	25 p.	cent.
	Grain and Pulse of every kind, not otherwise enumerated per 100lb.	0	0 9
	" " when ground or in any way manufactured, not otherwise enumerated "	0	1 0
	" Barley "	0	2 0
	Glucose per lb.	0	0 1
	Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, and Preserves *	0	0 2
	Jellies Concentrated in Tablets or Powder "	0	0 4
	Liquorice ad valorem	20 p.	cent.
	Maize per 100lb.	0	0 9
	Maizena and Cornflour per lb.	0	0 0½
	Malt per bushel	0	2 0
	Nuts of all kinds, except Cocoanuts per lb.	0	0 2
	Olives ad valorem	20 p.	cent.
	Onions per ton	1	0 0
	Pearl Barley per cwt.	0	1 0
	Peas, Split "	0	2 0
	Prepared Calf-meal per ton	1	5 0
	Rice Malt per lb.	0	0 1
	Saccharine, except in the form of Tabloids or Tablets per oz.	0	1 6
	Sugar per lb.	0	0 0½
	Treacle and Molasses "	0	0 0½
23	Vegetables—Fresh, Dried, or Preserved ad valorem	20 p.	cent.
	Aerated and Mineral Waters and Effervescing beverages "	0	" 0
	Ale, Beer of all sorts, Porter, Cider and Perry per gallon†	0	2 0
	Capers, Carraway Seeds, Catsup, Cayenne Pepper, Chillies, Chutney, Curry-Powder and Paste, Fish-Paste ad valorem	20 p.	cent.
	Chicory per lb.	0	0 3
	Chocolate "	0	0 3
	" confectionery, and all preparations of Chocolate or Cocoa—		
	In plain trade packages "	0	0 3
	In fancy packages or in small packages for retail sale ad valorem	20 p.	cent.
	Cocoa per lb.	0	0 3
	Coffee, essence of ad valorem	20 p.	cent.
	" roasted per lb.	0	0 3½
	Cordials, Bitters, and Liqueurs per liquid gal.	0	16 0
	Hops per lb.	0	0 6
	Milk, preserved ad valorem	25 p.	cent.
	Mustard per lb.	0	0 2
	Perfumed Spirits and Cologne Water per liquid gal.	1	10 0
	Perfumery, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	25 p.	cent.
	Pickles per imperial gal.	0	3 0
	Sarsaparilla ad valorem	15 p.	cent.‡
	Sauces per imperial gal.	0	4 0
	Spices, including Pepper and Pimento, unground per lb.	0	0 2
	" " " " ground... .. "	0	0 4

* Or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.

† Or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles.

‡ From the 15th September, 1900.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty
		£ s. d.
3	Spirits and Strong Waters, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer per proof gal.	0 16 0
	(No allowance beyond 16·5 under proof shall be made for spirits or strong waters of a less hydrometer strength than 16·5 under proof.)	
	* Spirits and Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed, when not exceeding the strength of proof. per liquid gal.	0 16 0
	Spirits or Strong Waters, mixed with ingredients in any proportion exceeding 33 per cent. of proof spirit, and although thereby coming under any other designation, excepting patent or proprietary medicines, or tinctures, and medicinal spirits otherwise enumerated "	0 16 0
	Spirits, Lime or Lemon Juice sweetened; Raspberry Vinegar ad valorem	25 p. cent.
	Syrups; Lime or Lemon Juice sweetened; Raspberry Vinegar "	"
	Tea per lb.	0 0 2†
	Tobacco "	0 3 6
	" unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony, in any licensed tobacco manufactory, for manufacturing purposes only, into tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or snuff "	0 2 0
	" Cigarettes, not exceeding in weight 2½ lb. per 1,000, 17s. 6d. the 1,000; and for all weight in excess of 2½ lb. per 1,000, 6d. the oz.	
	" Cigars "	0 7 0
	" Snuff "	0 7 0
	Vinegar, table‡ per gallon	0 0 6
	Wine, Australian, containing not more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit verified by Sykes' hydrometer "§	0 5 0
	" other than sparkling and Australian, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, verified by Sykes' hydrometer "§	0 6 0
	" Sparkling "	0 9 0
	Wort, Solid per lb.	0 0 6
24	Axle-grease and other solid lubricants ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Candles per lb.†	0 0 1†
	Flock ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Gelatine "	20 per cent.
	Glue and Size per lb.	0 0 1½
	Leather—Bags and Leather Cloth Bags, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20 per cent.
	" Belting and belt Leather, Harness, Bridle, Legging, Bag, Kip (other than East India) per lb.	0 0 4
	" Board or Compo. "	0 0 4

* Spirits and strong waters in cases shall be charged as follows, namely:—Two gallons and under as two gallons; over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallons; over three gallons and not exceeding four as four gallons; and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case.

† From 15th September, 1900.

‡ Not exceeding 6·5 per cent. of acidity, vinegar exceeding 6·5 per cent. of acidity to be treated as acetic acid.

§ Or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles.

|| Or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.

Tariff of New Zealand.

clxxvii

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty	
		£	s. d.
24	Leather—Buff and Split, including Satin Hides and Tweeds per lb.	0	0 3
	" Chamois ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	" Cordovan, Levanted Leather, Roans, Sheepskins, Morocco not otherwise enumerated, Basils per lb.	0	0 3
	" cut into shapes ad valorem	22½	p. cent.
	" East India Kip, Persians, Lambskins, and Goatskins (dressed, other than Morocco), Kangaroo and Wallabi Skins (dressed), Tan and Coloured Calf per lb.	0	0 2
	" Leggings ad valorem	22½	p. cent.
	" Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated	20	p. cent.
	" not otherwise enumerated per lb.	0	0 1
	" Sole Leather "	0	0 2
	Portmanteaux, Trunks, Travelling Bags and Brief Bags, of Leather or Leather Cloth, 10 inches in length and upwards, and Carpet Bags	25	p. cent.
	Sausage Skins and Casings (including brine or salt) per lb.	0	0 3
	Soap, Common, Yellow, and Blue Mottled per cwt.	0	5 0
	" Not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	25	p. cent.
	" Powder, Extract of Soap, Dry Soap, and Soft Soap	20	p. cent.
	Stearine per lb.	0	0 1½
25	" for Match-making* "	0	0 0½
	Basket and Wickerware, not otherwise enumerated, not being Furniture ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Blue per lb.	0	0 2
	Buckets and Tubs, of Wood ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Cardboard Boxes, Complete, or Cardboard, Cut and Shaped for Boxes (including Match-boxes)	25	p. cent.
	Chaff per ton	1	0 0
	Cork, Cut, including Bungs ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Linseed per ton	1	0 0
	Paper Bags, Coarse (including Sugar Bags) per cwt.	0	7 6
	" Not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	25	p. cent.
	Paperhangings "	15	p. cent.
	Paper—Wrapping, Other Kinds, including Brown, Cart-ridge, and Sugar Papers per cwt.	0	5 0
	" " viz., Blue Candle, Glazed Cap, Glazed Casings, Small Hand, Lumber Hand, and Tissue "	0	5 0
	Papier-mâché Ware... .. ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Starch per lb.	0	0 2
	Timber—Palings per 100	0	2 0
	" Posts "	0	8 0
	" Rails "	0	4 0
	" Sawn, Dressed p. 100 sup. ft	0	4 0
	" " Rough "	0	2 0
	" Shingles and Laths per 1,000	0	2 0
	Varnish, Enamel Paints, Gold Size per gallon	0	2 0
	Woodenware and Turnery, not otherwise enumerated, and Veneers ad valorem	20	p. cent.

* From 15th September, 1900.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
26	Harness Oil and Composition and Leather Dressing ... ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Oil—Linseed per gallon	0	0 6
	" Mineral, including Shale-waste or Unrefined Mineral		
	Oil, not otherwise enumerated "	0	0 6
	" Not otherwise enumerated "	0	0 6
	" Olive "	0	0 6
	" perfumed "		
	" Vegetable, in bulk, not otherwise enumerated ... per gallon	25	p. cent.
	" " or other, in bottle ad valorem	15	p. cent.
	Wax, Mineral, Vegetable, and Japanese per lb.	0	0 1½
	" Paraffin "	0	0 ½
29	China, Porcelain, and Parianware ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Earthen, Flooring, and Garden Tiles "		
	Earthenware, Stoneware, and Brownware "		
	Filters "		
	Glass—Crown, Sheet, and Common Window ... per 100 sup. ft.	0	2 0
	Glassware; also Plate Glass and Glass Polished, Coloured, and other kinds not otherwise enumerated, Globes and Chimneys for Lamps ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Granite, sawn on not more than two sides, and not dressed or polished "	5	per cent.
	Marble, Granite, and other Stone, dressed or polished, and articles made therefrom, including Mantelpieces... .. "	25	p. cent.
	Plate Glass, bevelled or silvered, Mirrors and Looking-Glasses, framed or unframed "		
	Putty per cwt.	0	2 0
31	Whiting and Chalk "	0	1 0
	Jewellery; Plate, Gold, or Silver; Greenstone, cut or polished ad valorem	20	p. cent.
32	Brass Manufactures not otherwise enumerated... .. "		
	Composition Piping... .. per cwt.	0	3 6
	Copper Manufactures not otherwise enumerated ... ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	Drainage Pipes and Tiles "		
	Galvanized Iron Manufactures not otherwise enumerated "	25	p. cent.
	Gasometers, and other apparatus for producing Gas, also Gas Meters "	10	p. cent.
	Gas-pipes, Iron "	5	per cent.
	Heel-plates and Toe-stiffeners and Plates "	22½	p. cent.
	Iron Bridges, and Iron Material not otherwise enumerated for the construction of Bridges, Wharves, Jetties, or Patent Slips "	20	p. cent.
	Iron Columns for Buildings and other structural iron-work "		
	Iron Doors for Safes and Vaults "		
	" Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, Screws, and Nails... per cwt.	0	2 0
	" " Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, and Spouting ad valorem	20	p. cent.
	" Gates and Gate Posts, Staples, Standards, Straining Posts, and Apparatus "		
	" Nails... .. per cwt.	0	2 0
	" Pipes and Fittings for same, including Main Cocks ad valorem	5	per cent.
	" Plain galvanized, sheet and hoop per cwt.	0	1 6

* From 154th September, 1900.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 422, et seq., ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
32	Iron Tanks, exceeding 200 gallons, and not exceeding 400 gallons each	0	10	0
	" Tanks of and under 200 gallons "	0	5	0
	" Work and Wire Work ad valorem	20	p.	cent.
	Japanned and Lacquered Metalware "	25	p.	cent.
	Lead, in sheets per cwt.	0	1	6
	" Piping "	0	3	6
	Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, of metal, or of metal in combination with any other material ... ad valorem	20	p.	cent.
	Nails, not otherwise enumerated per cwt.	0	3	0
	Platedware... .. ad valorem	20	p.	cent.
	Printing Machines and Presses "	5	p.	cent.
	Railway and Tramway Plant and Materials, not otherwise enumerated "	20	p.	cent.
	Sad Irons "	25	p.	cent.
	Stereotypes and Matrices "	25	p.	cent.
	Tinware and Tinsmith's Furniture, not otherwise enumerated "	"		
	Waterworks Pipes, iron "	5	p.	cent.
	Wire Mattresses and Webbing "	20	p.	cent.
	Zinc Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated... .. "	25	p.	cent.
	" Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, Piping "	20	p.	cent.
33	Cattle (horned) each	0	10	0
	Horses "	1	0	0
35	Brooms, Brushes, and Brushware, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	25	p.	cent.
	Brushes (hair) and combs, toilet, clothes, and hat brushes "	20	p.	cent.
	Copying Presses "	"		
	Fancy Goods and Toys "	"		
	Hardware, Ironmongery, and Holloware "	"		
	Photographic Goods, not otherwise enumerated "	"		
	Toilet Preparations, not otherwise enumerated "	25	p.	cent.

NOTE.—The word "Iron" where used in this schedule, includes steel, or steel and iron combined.
 In addition to any duty chargeable by law, on any goods imported into the colony, a further duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged when the goods are prison made.
 Neither steam-engines, nor parts of steam-engines, nor steam boilers (land or marine) are included in the expression "machines" or "machinery" in either this table or the table of exemptions

EXEMPTIONS.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Apparatus and appliances solely for teaching purposes, as may be approved by the Commissioner Charts and Maps Copy-books and Drawing-books Printed Books, Papers and Music, not otherwise enumerated School Slates and Educational Apparatus	2	Action-work and keys, in frames or otherwise, for manufacture of organs, harmoniums and pianos, organ pipes and stop-knobs Musical Instruments, specially imported for Volunteer Bands
		3	Artists' Canvas, Colours, Brushes, and Pallet-knives

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
2	Paintings, Statuary, and Works of Art, presented to or imported by any public institution or art association registered as a body corporate, for display in the buildings of such institution or association, and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of	9	Machinery for Dairying purposes* Machinery for Gold-saving purposes and processes Machine Saws Machinery for Agricultural purposes of all kinds, including Chaff-cutters, Corn-crushers, Corn-shellers: also articles used in manufacturing the same, viz.:— Chaff-cutting Knives, Tilt-rakes, Fittings for Threshing Mills, Forgings for Ploughs*
5	Photographs of Personal Friends in letters or packets		Machinery of every description for Mining purposes, including Machine Pumps, but not including Machinery for Dredging*
6	Fish-hooks Magic-lanterns, Lenses and Slides Microscopes and Astronomical Telescopes and Lenses for same Photographic Cameras and Lenses Scientific and Assay Balances, Retorts, Flasks, and other appliances for chemical analysis and assay work		Machinery exclusively for the purpose of the manufacture of Beet-root Sugar*
7	Surgical and Dental Instruments and Appliances		Portable Engines on four or any greater number of wheels, with Boiler of Locomotive type; also Traction Engines*
8	Accoutrements for military purposes, excepting uniform clothing Caps, percussion Powder, blasting and meal Swords		Reapers and Binders and Reaping and Mowing Machines, and extra parts for same; Materials for Manufacturing Agricultural Machinery, viz.:—Reaper Knife Sections, Fingers, Brass and Steel Springs, Malleable Castings, Discs for Harrows, Mould Boards and Ploughshares, Mould Board Plates and Steel Share Plates cut to pattern, Skeith Plates, Ploughs and Harrows, combined Threshers
9	All Agricultural Implements* Artificers' Tools Axes and Hatchets, Spades, Shovels, and Forks, Picks, Mattocks, Quartz and Knapping Hammers, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Reaping Hooks, Soldering Irons, Paperhangers' Scissors, Butchers' Saws and Cleavers Blacksmiths' Bellows Blowers* Chamfering, Crozing, and Howelling Machine, for cask-making* Chain Pulleys and Chains for same* Churns Emery-grinding machines and Emery Wheels Engine Governors* Engineers', Boilermakers', Brass-finishers', Smiths', and all Metal and Wood-workers' Machine and Hand Tools* Fire Engines, including Merry-weather's Chemical Fire Engines Gas Engines and Hammers and Oil Engines Hydraulic Cranes Locomotives		Riddles and Sieves Separators and Coolers for Dairying purposes Set-screws, Engineers' Studs and Split Pins Sewing, Knitting, and Kiltling Machines Steam and Hydraulic Pressure and Vacuum Gauges Steel Rams, black or finished, for Hydraulic Cranes or Jiggers* Type-writers Welded and Flanged Boiler Furnaces, plain or corrugated*
		10	Axles, Axle-arms, and Boxes Bicycles and Tricycles, Fittings for, viz.:—Rubber Tires, Pneumatic Tires, Outside Covers and Inner Tubes, Rubber and Cork Handles

* From 15th September, 1900.

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
10	and Pedal Rubbers; also Drop Forgings and Stampings, Ball Bearings, Weldless Steel Tube in full lengths, Rims, Forks, and Spokes in the rough Carriage and Cart-Makers' Materials, viz.:—Springs, Mountings, Trim-mings, Brass Hinges, Tire-bolts, Shackle-holders, Step Treads, and other iron fittings (except steps, lamp-irons, dash-irons, seat-rails, and fifth wheels), Rubber Cloth, Shafts, Spokes, and Felloes, in the rough; Hubs, all kinds; Poles, if unbent and unplanned, all kinds; Bent Wheel Rims Hogskins Perambulators, and the like Vehicles, fittings for, not otherwise enumerated Saddlers' Ironmongery (except bits, and stirrup-irons), Hames, and Mounts for Harness, Straining, Surcingle, Brace, Girth, and Roller Webs, Collar-check, and the same article plain, of such quality as may be approved by the Commissioner, Legging Buckles Saddle-trees	14	of Ammonia, Anhydrous Am-monion, Aniline Dyes, Arsenic, Bluestone or Sulphate of Cop-per, Borax, Catechu, Chloride of Calcium, Nitrate of Silver, Cochineal, Creosote (crude or com-mercial), Glycerine (crude), Gum Arabic, and Tragacanth, Gum Benzoin, Artificial Gum Arabic, Gum Damar, Phosphorus, Potash, Caustic Potash, and Chlorate of Potash, Pearlash, Cyanide of Po-tassium, Sal-ammoniac, Saltpetre, Acetate of Soda (crude), Soda-ash, Caustic Soda, Nitrate of Soda, Silicate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, Sulphide of Sodium, Strychnine, Sulphur, Chloride of Zinc, Iron-Sulphates, Gall-nuts, Turmeric, Saffron, Nitrous Oxide Gas, Tree-washes, Insecticides, Maltine, Chlorodyne Dye Stuffs and Dyeing Materials, (crude) Essential Oils, except eucalyptus, Cod-liver Oil, Oil of Rhodium Horse-drenches Hyposulphite of Sodium* Ink, Printing Liquid Chlorine* Manures Medicinal Barks, Leaves, Herbs, Flowers, Roots, and Gums Paints and Colours, not otherwise enumerated Prussiate of Potash* Scrub Exterminator Spirits of Tar Turpentine, Driers, and Terebene Water-hardening Chemicals, for Brewers' use
11	Anchors Ship-chandlery, not otherwise enu-merated Ships' Rockets, Blue-lights, and Danger Signals	15	Yarn, viz.:—Coir, Flax, Hemp
12	Bricks, other than firebricks Building Materials, not otherwise enumerated	16	Silk for Flour Dressing
13	Upholsterers' Webbing, Hair-seating, Imitation Hair-seating, Curled Hair, Gimp, and Cord of Wool, Cotton, or Silk, Tufts, and Studs	17	Bootmakers' Linings, Canvas (plain or coloured), Bag and Portmanteau Linings, of such materials, quali-ties, and patterns as may be approved by the Commissioner Butter and Cheese Cloth Calico—White and Grey, also Cotton Sheetings in the Piece Coloured Cotton Shirtings, Flan-nette Shirtings* Corduroy, Moleskin, and Plain Beaverskin, of Cotton, in the piece
14	Acid, viz.:—Boracic, Carbolic, in bulk, Fluoric, Muriatic, Nitric, Oxalic, Oleic, Picric, Pyrogallic, Salicylic, Sulphuric Concentrated Extracts or Essences, in liquid form or preserved in fat, for perfume-manufacturing pur-poses in manufacturing ware-houses, in bottles of not less than 1 lb. in weight Cyanide of Sodium* Disinfectants Drugs and Chemicals, viz.:—Aulm, Sulphate of Aluminium, Sulphate		

* From 15th September, 1900.

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
17	Cotton Waste Forfar, Dowlas, and Flax Sheeting, when cut up under supervision in sizes not exceeding 47in. x 36in. for making Flour Bags, and not exceeding 54in. for lining Wool Mats Tubular-woven Cotton-cloth, in the piece, for Meat Wraps Unbleached Double-warped Duck, in the piece Union Shirtings, the invoice value of which does not exceed 6d. the yard *	18	Umbrella-makers' Materials, viz.: — Reversible and Levantine Silk Mixtures, Gloria and Satin de Chêne of not less than 44in in width, Alpaca Cloth, with border, Zanella Cloth, with border, also other Piece Goods, on such conditions as the Commissioners may approve, Sticks, Runners, Notches, Caps, Ferrules, Cups, Ribs, Stretchers, Tips, and Rings
18	Boot Elastic Brace Elastic and Brace Mountings Buttons, Tapes, Waddings, Pins, Needles Eyelets Gold or Silver Lace or Braid for Military Clothing Minor Articles (required in the making-up of Apparel, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sun-shades) enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the <i>Gazette</i> Sewing Cottons, Silks, and Threads, Crotchet, Darning, and Knitting Cottons, Angola Mendings, not exceeding 45 yards, on Cards Silk Twist—Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Staymakers' Binding, Eyelets, Corset Fasteners, Jean, Ticks, Lasting, Sateen, and Cotell Tailors' Trimmings, viz. :—Plain-coloured Imitation Hair-cloth, Canvas, Plain Verona and Plain Diagonal, and such Patterns of Checked Italian Cloth as may be approved of by the Commissioner of Customs. Italian Cloth of Cotton or Wool, Buckram, Wadding, and Padding, Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Bindings and Braids, Stay Bindings, Russia Braids, Shoulder Pads, Buckles, Silesias, Drab, Slate, and Brown Jeans, Pocketings, Slate, Black, and Dyed Unions and Linens	19	Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, viz. :— Children's, Nos. 0 to 3 Cork Soles and Sock Soles Hatmakers' Materials, viz. :—Silk Plush, Felt Hoods, Shellac, Galloons, Calicoes, Spale Boards for Hat Boxes, Leathers and Linings, Blocks, Moulds, Frames, Ventilators, and Tassels
		20	Papermakers' Felts Binder Twine Blind Webbing and Tape Bunting in the piece Canvas Aprons and Elevators for Reapers and Binders Felt Sheathing Hawsters of 12in. and over Hessians, plain or striped, and Scrim Jute Bagging, Bags, and Sacks Netmakers' Cotton Twine Sail-cloth, Canvas Waterproof Material, in the piece Woolpacks and Woolpockets
		21	Anchovies, salted, in casks
		22	Almonds, Barbary, Sicily, and French, used in Confectioners' Manufactures Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Prepared Groats Candlenuts and Candlenut Kernels Food Preservative, not otherwise enumerated Rice—Dressed or Undressed† " Manufactured into Starch in Bond† Treacle or Molasses, mixed with Bone-black, in proportions, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner
		23	Cocoa Beans Coffee, raw * Rock Salt

* Whenever any dispute arises as to the application of the exemption in favour of coloured cotton, flannelette, or union shirtings, in the case of fabrics alleged to be such shirtings, the Commissioner has power to decide such dispute; and in case of doubt on his part, he may require the fabric in dispute to be cut up for shirt-making, under such conditions as he prescribes.

† From the 16th September, 1900.

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
23	Salt * Tobacco for sheepwash, or for insecticide, after being rendered unfit for human consumption to the satisfaction of the Commissioner	25	Paper, hand made or machine made, book or writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy," when in original wrappers Printing Paper Tanning Materials, crude Wax, bottling Wooden Handles for Tools
24	East India Kip, crust or rough-tanned, but undressed Fur Skins, green or sun dried Goat Skins, crust or rough-tanned, but undressed Honey and Brown Windsor Soap Composition Kangaroo, Wallaby Skins, undressed Leather Cloth Leather, japanned or enamelled; Goat Skins, dressed as morocco, coloured (other than black)	26	Benzine in bulk Oil—Kerosene * Oils, viz., Candlesnut, Fish, Whale, Seal and Penguin, and Palm Shale Oil, once run, suitable for gas-making
25	Ash, Hickory, and Lancewood Timber, unwrought Bags made of New Zealand tow or flax * Brush Woodware Butter Paper, known as parchment paper or waxed paper Cardboard and Pastebord, of sizes not less than that known as "royal" Cardboard Boxes, material for—viz., gold and silver paper, plain and embossed, gelatine and coloured papers, known as "box papers" Card—Clothing, for Woollen Mills Carpenters' Baskets Cartridge Paper for Drawing Books Cloth-lined Boards, not less than "royal" Cloth-lined Papers, Enamelled Paper, Ivorite and Gelatine, Metallic Paper, not less than "demy" Confectioners' Moulding Starch * Copying Paper, medium and double-foolscap, in original mill wrappers and labels Gum Boots Hand-made Cheque Paper Lignum-vite Masticated Para Millboard and Bookbinders' Leather Board	29	Bottles, empty, plain glass, not being cut or ground: also jars up to 3 inches in diameter at the mouth Glass Plates, engraved, for photolithographic work Marble and other Stone, hewn or rough sawn, not dressed or polished Plaster of Paris Stones, mill, grind, oil, and whet
		31	Precious Stones, cut or uncut, and unmounted
		32	Band Saws and Folding Saws, including frames Bellows' Nails Blacksmiths' Anvils, Forges, and Fans All Bolts and Nuts, blank or screwed nuts, black or finished nuts * Brass and Copper, in pigs, bars, tubes or sheets Brass Tubing and Stamped work, in the rough, for gasaliers and brackets Chains, Trace and Plough Chains, or metal articles required to repair or complete riding or driving harness or saddlery, to be repaired or made in the colony Copper and Composition Rod, Bolts, Sheathing and Nails Couch-roll Jackets, Machine Wires, Beater Bars, and Strainer Plates for paper mills Crucibles Empty Iron Drums, not exceeding 10 gallons capacity Galvanising Bath, welded Glassmakers' Moulds

* From the 1 5th September, 1900.

EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32	<p>Iron and Brass-wove Wire and Wire-gauze, also Wire-netting " and Steel Cordage " Boiler Plates and Unflanged End Plates for Boilers, Boiler Tubes not exceeding 6 inches in diameter and unflanged, Bowling's Expansion Rings, Furnace Flues " plain black sheet, rod, bolt, bar, plate, hoop, and pig " Plates, Screws, and Castings for Ships " Rolled Girders " Wire, not otherwise enumerated, including Fencing Wire, plain and barbed Lead, in pigs and bars Metallic Capsules Metal Fittings for Trunks, Portmantaux, Travelling Bags, Leggings, Bags, and Satchels Metal Sheaves for Blocks Perforated or Cellular Sheet Zinc or Iron Rails for Railways and Tramways Rivets and Washers Spiral Springs (except Sofa and Mattress Springs) Surveyors' Steel Bands and Measuring Tapes Tacks of all kinds Tea-packing Lead Tin, in pigs, bars, or sheets Tins, tops of, ornamented Wire, of brass, copper, or lead Zinc, plain sheet " Plates and Copper Plates for photo-lithographic work</p>	35	<p>Candlewick Grindery, except heel and toe-plates Printing Type and Materials, not otherwise enumerated Sensitized Surfaces for photographic purposes Sieves, hair Tinsmiths' Fittings, including stamped or block tin, planished or unplanished</p>
35	<p>Belting for machinery, other than leather Bookbinders' Materials, viz.:—Cloth, Leather, Thread, Head-bands, Webbing, End-papers, Tacketing-gut, Marbling colours, Marble-paper, Blue-paste for ruling ink, Staple Presses, Wire Staples, Staple Sticks Brushes for Cream Separators and Combine-Screens</p>	36	<p>Articles and Materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Commissioner) which are suited only for, and are to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Commissioner in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the <i>Gazette</i> Jars or other dutiable vessels, containing free goods or goods subject to a fixed rate of duty, and being ordinary trade packages for the goods contained in them Official supplies for Consular Officers of countries where a similar exemption exists in favour of British Consuls Passengers' Baggage and Effects, including only wearing apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the colony; also implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of such persons; and household or other effects not exceeding £100 in value, which have been in use for twelve months prior to embarkation by the person or families bringing them to the colony, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale; also cabin furnishings belonging to such persons, and all articles not otherwise enumerated Sheep-dip, Sheep-drenches, Sheep-licks</p>

EXCISE.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
14	Articles in which spirit is a necessary ingredient, manufactured in a warehouse appointed under section 26 of <i>The Customs Law Consolidation Act 1882</i> , namely— Pharmacopœia Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, and Medicinal Spirits, containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirits per lb.	£ s. d. 0 0 9
	Pharmacopœia Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, and Medicinal Spirits, containing less than 50 per cent. of proof spirit "	0 0 3
	Culinary and Flavouring Essences p. liquid gal.	0 12 0
	Perfumed Spirit "	1 0 0
	Toilet Preparations which are subject to 16s. the liquid gallon on importation "	0 12 0
	Toilet Preparations which are subject to 25 per cent. duty on importation "	0 6 0
23	Beer per gallon	0 0 3
	Tobacco per lb.	0 1 0
	Cigars and Snuff "	0 1 6
	Cigarettes—If manufactured by machinery "	0 2 6*
	" If made by hand "	0 1 0*

* From 31st December, 1896.

DUTIES IMPOSED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR UNDER SECTION 17 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES ACT 1888."

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
14	Brewers' Caramel * per lb.	£ s. d. 0 0 3
22	Olive Stones, ground † "	0 0 4
23	Liquid Hops ‡ "	0 6 0
35	The United Asbestos Patent Salamander Decorations§ ... ad valorem	15 per cent.

* See *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1890.

† See *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th May, 1890.

‡ See *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st December, 1893.

§ See *New Zealand Gazette*, 14th May, 1896.

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INDEX.

	Paragraph
Abolition of pensions and retiring allowances	514
Aborigines, ages of, at death	1083
" deaths of	1081 and 1083
" from phthisis	1169
" enumeration of, incomplete	98
" in Australasian Colonies	97 and 98
" " Victoria	96
" marriages of	949, 953, 961, and 975
" married ages of	975
" venereal diseases among	1152
Accidents, deaths from	1191 to 1198 and 1208 to 1218
" in factories and work-rooms	1218
" mines	1218 to 1217
" on tramways	901
" railway, deaths and injuries from	1210 to 1213
Acclimatization Society's Gardens	1906
Accumulation—Part IV.	515 to 672
Adelaide, death rate in	1074
Administration and probate, simplification of procedure	1676
" letters of	1668
Advances by banks	581
" building societies	660
" from revenue unrecovered	225
" to rural settlers	1263
Age at which marriage is contracted	972
" average, at death	1122 and 1123
Ages at death	1088 to 1122
" " from cancer	1175 to 1177
" " phthisis	1161 and 1162
" " of Chinese and aborigines	1082
" " " infants	1100 to 1102
" of aborigines marrying	975
" " bridegrooms and brides in combination, 1898	968
" " Chinese marrying	974
" " children in State schools	1831 and 1833
" " " Sunday schools	1813
" " divorced persons at re-marriage	987
" " inmates of charitable institutions	1913
" " persons arrested	1710, 1711, and 1722
" " " marrying	968 to 981
" " " inequalities of	970
" " " under age	976
" " prisoners	1796 and 1797
" " the people, 1897	121 to 128
" " " in Australasian Colonies, 1891	123 to 128
Agricultural and grazing allotments, conditions of selection, &c... ..	1248
" colleges and technical instruction	1845 and 1451
" labour, rates of	1428 and 1430
" land, leases and rental of	1416
" machinery and implements	1439
" pests	1538 and 1539
" products, imports of certain	1858 and 1859
" " of United States	1424 and 1425
" " prices of	1417 to 1419
" " value of	1422 and 1423, 1638 and 1634
" schedule, alterations in	1806
" statistics, bonuses for collecting	1805
" " method of estimating area under wheat	1807
" " (see also cultivation) and mode of collecting	1804 et seq.
" " summary for 64 years	Folding sheet, Summary No. 2

	Paragraph
Agricultural statistics, date when published	1304
Agriculture, land in the world available for	152
" &c., expenditure on	227 to 234
Alcoholism, deaths from	1157 and 1158
Alienation of crown lands Acts, relating to	1244
" " " (see also Crown lands)	1278 to 1283
Aliens, naturalization of	199 and 200
Allowances, retiring (see Retiring allowances).	
Animals, live (see Live stock).	
" Protection Society	1945
Ante-nuptial births and conceptions	1022 to 1028
" conceptions, period between birth and marriage	1023
Appropriations, special, principal alterations in	240
Aquarium	1899
Area of Melbourne and suburbs	101
" the world	148
" under tillage. 1840 to 1899	1311
" " wheat, new method of obtaining estimate of	1867
" Victoria	2 to 4 and 176
" " in urban and rural districts	99
Areas of British dominions	142 and 151
" Australasian Colonies	3 to 5
" foreign countries	144
" municipalities	173 to 176 and 183
Army and navy cadetships	1656 to 1658
" colonial candidates for	1667
Arrested children, education of	1723 and 1723
" persons, birthplaces and religions	1725 to 1731
" " occupations	1732 and 1733
Arrests 1887, 1893 to 1898.	1702
" at various ages	1710, 1711, and 1722 and Appendix K
" by police (see also Offences)	1703 et seq. and Appendix E
" causes of	1718 et seq. and Appendix E
" " and religions compared	1729 to 1731
" methods adopted in dealing with	1700
" of distinct individuals, in proportion to charges made	1701
" males and females	1707 to 1712
" Victorians and others	1726 and 1727
" percentage of charges to	1700
" proportion to population	1703, 1715, and 1716 and Appendix R
" rate of, adjusted	1712 and Appendix E
Arrivals (see Immigration).	
" excess over departures	87
Art gallery	1696
Artillery, Royal commissions in	1657
Arts, gold and silver used in	572 and 573
Assaults, arrests for	1713 and Appendix K
Assets (see Liabilities).	
" and liabilities of municipalities	367 and 368
" detailed, of thirteen banks	606
Assurance fund under Transfer of Land Act	1663
" life	621 to 629
Asylum for infants	1907 to 1916 and 1922
" the blind	1907 to 1916 and 1928
Atmospheric pressure	7
" " mean, at different stations	1233 and 1239
Atrophy and debility, deaths from	1220 to 1222
Auction, crown lands sold by	1285 and 1286
Auriferous lands, licenses, &c., of, conditions	1250
Australasia, coinage of, exported and retained	541 to 543
" Federal Council of (see Federal Council).	
" gold raised in	1596 and 1597
" husbands and wives, youthful, in	979 and 981
" " in	928
" Royal Humane Society of	1933
Australasian banks, calls paid and outstanding	600
" " changes in paid-up capital of	597

	Paragraph
Australasian banks, 22, combined balance sheet ...	596
" " ownership of capital of ...	599
" " uncalled capital of ...	598
" capitals, births in excess of deaths in ...	1049, and Appendix C
" " birth rates in ...	1001, and Appendix C
" " death rates in ...	1074, and Appendix C
" " " of infants in ...	1108
" " police in ...	1769
" " population of, 1897 ...	104 to 106
" " positions (geographical) of ...	6
" Colonies, aborigines in ...	97 and 98 and Appendix C, table I., note
" " accumulated sinking funds in ...	484, and Appendix C
" " ages of the people in, 1891 ...	122 to 128
" " annual charge for payment of interest in London ...	449
" " apprehensions and summonses in ...	1747 to 1750
" " area of ...	3 to 5
" " arrests or summonses for various offences ...	1757 to 1762
" " bank note circulation in ...	607, and Appendix C
" " banks, assets and liabilities ...	589 to 592
" " " in ...	589 to 607, and Appendix C
" " beer consumed in ...	1552
" " birthplaces of the people in, 1891 ...	111 to 114
" " birth rate in ...	989 to 990 and 994
" " births in excess of deaths in ...	1048 and 1053
" " " of males and females in ...	1008 to 1011
" " " to each marriage in ...	1085 and 1086
" " breadstuffs imported into and exported from, 1898 ...	1856
" " breadwinners and dependents in ...	188 and 189
" " breed of sheep in ...	1469
" " capital value and revenue of telegraphs and telephones ...	840, and Appendix C
" " chief public works loan, expenditure incurred ...	442, and Appendix C
" " Chinese females and half-castes ...	96
" " " in, 1861 to 1891 ...	93 to 95
" " coal raised in ...	1622 to 1624
" " coin supplied to, and withdrawn from ...	545 and 546
" " consumption of and duties from stimulants, &c., per head ...	70 and 71
" " crime in ...	1747 to 1762
" " cultivation in ...	1814 to 1816, and 1829 to 1832
" " customs' duties revenue in ...	340 to 348, and Appendix C
" " " revenue from principal articles ...	817, and Appendix C
" " death rates in ...	1059 to 1063
" " deaths from atrophy and debility in ...	1222
" " " cancer in ...	1178
" " " childbirth in ...	1190 and 1191
" " " hydatids in ...	1155
" " " phthisis in ...	1171
" " " suicide in ...	1204 and 1206
" " " typhoid fever in ...	1145 and 1146
" " " violence in ...	1207
" " " zymotic, parasitic, and dietio diseases, in ...	1181 and 1182
" " debts, funded and unfunded, June 1898 ...	481 to 485
" " defences of, expenditure on ...	1652, and Appendix C
" " deposits in banks of, 1898 ...	589 and 593 to 595
" " divorced persons in ...	940 to 943
" " divorces and separations in ...	1682 and 1688
" " " in ...	948
" " drunkenness in ...	1757, 1758, and 1761
" " due dates of funded loans ...	452, and Appendix C
" " duty on articles other than stimulants, &c. ...	845, and Appendix C
" " " stimulants and tobacco ...	844, and Appendix C
" " education of adults in ...	964, 965, 1890, and 1891

		Paragraph
Australasian Colonies,	education of children in ...	1828 to 1830, 1887, and 1898
"	" electoral rolls ...	... 80
"	" electric telegraphs in ...	835 to 842
"	" expenditure from loans in ...	275 to 277, and Appendix C
"	" " on defences in ...	... 1652
"	" " on immigration in ...	248, 249, and 277
"	" " State education in ...	1854 to 1857
"	" " to be transferred to Commonwealth and retained ...	53 and 59
"	" " under various heads in ...	269 to 277, and Appendix C
"	" exports of dairy produce in ...	... 1506
"	" " home products in ...	712 to 717
"	" fecundity of women in ...	1032 to 1036
"	" federal mail subsidy payable ...	... 806
"	" fire and marine insurance in ...	630 to 634
"	" friendly societies in ...	... 1959
"	" gold raised in ...	1595 to 1597
"	" Governors of ...	... 78
"	" heads of revenue in ...	260 to 264, and Appendix C
"	" husbands and wives in ...	926 to 928
"	" " youthful in ...	978 to 981
"	" illegitimacy in ...	... 1017
"	" immigration and emigration in ...	167 to 171
"	" " gain by, in ...	167 to 171
"	" imports and exports of ...	684 to 699
"	" " per head ...	... 686
"	" " excess of, over exports, in (or vice versa) ...	750 to 753
"	" infantile mortality in ...	1104 to 1106
"	" insolvencies, liquidations, &c., in ...	... 1694
"	" interest on debt per head in ...	... 407
"	" " recouped from reproductive works in ...	403
"	" " public debts of ...	446 to 450, and Appendix C
"	" internal and external debt ...	451, and Appendix C
"	" lambing and shearing seasons in ...	1462 and 1463
"	" land revenue in ...	263 to 268
"	" " systems in ...	1267 to 1277
"	" " under cultivation in ...	1314 to 1316
"	" live stock in ...	1439 to 1444
"	" loan expenditure on various public works ...	441 to 444, and Appendix C
"	" loans authorized and not raised ...	... 430
"	" " of, raised in London, 1894 to 1899 ...	425, and Appendix C
"	" " raised locally, 1894 to 1898 ...	426, and Appendix C
"	" lower houses of parliament ...	28 and 29
"	" lunatic patients in, recoveries and mortality of ...	1923 to 1927
"	" marriageable persons in ...	924 and 925
"	" marriage rates in ...	915, 917 to 920, and 923
"	" marriages to each divorce in ...	... 944
"	" military forces in ...	... 1649
"	" " inspection of ...	... 1653
"	" money orders in ...	825 and 826
"	" " order transactions between Victoria and ...	825
"	" naval defences for, additional ...	1654 and 1655
"	" " forces in ...	... 1650
"	" occupations of the people in, 1891 ...	129 to 137
"	" order of, proportion loans spent on reproductive works ...	... 443
"	" police in ...	... 1768
"	" population of ...	88 to 141 and Appendix C
"	" " and density, capital cities, 1891 and 1897 ...	104 to 106
"	" " effective strength of, in ...	123 and 125 to 127
"	" " principal towns ...	... 108
"	" postal returns of ...	... 798
"	" " revenue and expenditure in ...	... 820

			Paragraph
Australasian Colonies,	post offices in proportion to area in	...	799
"	"	poultry in	1459
"	"	prices of Government stocks of, in London	644 to 647
"	"	proceeds of loans expended and unexpended	489, and Appendix C
"	"	produce per acre of principal crops in	1830 to 1832
"	"	proportion of articles consumed produced locally	68
"	"	" washed and scoured wool exported	1466 and 1467
"	"	Protestants and Roman Catholics in	117 to 120
"	"	public debts of, and purposes for which incurred	481 to 484, and Appendix C
"	"	" " proportion to revenue	487, and Appendix C
"	"	" " value of debentures and stock	458, and Appendix C
"	"	railway capital, revenue, profits, &c., in	879 to 889
"	"	" gauges in	878
"	"	railways in	872 to 898
"	"	" traffic in	890 to 898
"	"	rates of customs duties on principal articles	860, and Appendix F
"	"	relative indebtedness per head	454
"	"	religions of the people in 1891	116 to 120
"	"	revenue and expenditure of	251 to 277
"	"	" " compared	251, and Appendix C
"	"	" " local bodies	381 to 388, and Appendix C
"	"	" " per head	251, 257 and 258, and Appendix C
"	"	" from customs and excise	68, and Appendix C
"	"	" " excise duties	851, and Appendix C
"	"	" " imports for home consumption	848
"	"	" " taxation in	829 to 835, and Appendix C
"	"	" " various sources in	260 to 268, and Appendix C
"	"	" to be transferred to Commonwealth and retained	57, 59, and 60
"	"	savings banks in	615 to 618
"	"	school age in	1827
"	"	schools (state) of, teachers and scholars in	1827 to 1830
"	"	sexes in, equality of	91
"	"	shipping in	780 to 784
"	"	" on register in	790
"	"	signing marriage register with marks in	964 and 965
"	"	silver raised in	1610 to 1614
"	"	sinking funds of local bodies	496
"	"	spirits consumed in	1567
"	"	state-assisted immigration	162
"	"	" debts, funded and unfunded	481 to 488, and Appendix C
"	"	" funded debts, 1875 to 1898	485
"	"	stocks of, prices of, in London	644 to 647
"	"	sugar duty before and after federation	61 and 65
"	"	" production and consumption in	1873
"	"	suicides in	1204 to 1206
"	"	tariffs of	Appendix F
"	"	taxation by customs duties in	840 to 848, and Appendix C
"	"	" in	829 to 835, and Appendix C
"	"	telegrams in	889
"	"	telephone wire in	888
"	"	tobacco consumed in	1866
"	"	trade of, intercolonial and external	692 to 699, and 718 to 723
"	"	trust funds in	502
"	"	twins and triplets in	1014
"	"	unemployed in	140 and 141
"	"	Upper Houses of Parliament	27

			Page
Australasian Colonies, Upper House in (see Legislative Council).			
"	"	vaccinations in ...	1135 and 1196
"	"	value external trade per head ...	697
"	"	" intercolonial trade per head ...	695
"	"	Victorians living in ...	113 and 114
"	"	wheat, growth of, increased in ...	1379
"	"	women at reproductive age in ...	120
"	"	wool produced in ...	1472 to 1474
"	"	prices of ...	1489
"	"	Convention, National, 1891 (see Federation Convention).	
"	"	Federation Conference, 1890 ...	4
"	"	(see also Federation) ...	41 to 71
"	"	statistics, 1898 ...	Appendix C
"	"	summary for 27 years ...	Folding sheet, Summary No. 8.
Australasia, Protestants and Roman Catholics in ...			117 to 120
"	"	public debt, increase of in 23 years ...	438
Australia and Australasia, birth rates in ...			990
"	"	death rates in ...	1062 and 1063
"	"	education in, cost of per scholar and per head ...	
"	"	of population ...	1857
"	"	expenditure in, heads of ...	274
"	"	" from loans in ...	277
"	"	exports in excess of imports in ...	752
"	"	imports and exports of ...	690 and 691
"	"	live stock in ...	1439 to 1444
"	"	marriage rates in ...	920
"	"	population of, increase of ...	90
"	"	railways in ...	876 and 877
"	"	revenue and expenditure of ...	258
"	"	" from various sources in ...	268
"	"	shipping in ...	783 and 784
"	"	taxation in ...	332
Australia, chief sources of customs revenue in ...			348
Australian colonies, loans of, cost of floating ...			428
"	"	financial crisis ...	601 to 605
"	"	meat in London ...	1526 and 1527
"	"	wool, prices of ...	1485 to 1489
Bacon and ham curing establishments ...			1579
Ballarat, birth rate in ...			1004
"	"	death rate in ...	1078
"	"	population of, 1891, 1896, and 1897 ...	107
"	"	school of mines ...	1394
Bank clearing house returns ...			672
"	"	deposits, British and Colonial, at date of suspension ...	691
"	"	British, in Australasian banks ...	595
"	"	crisis ...	601 to 605
"	"	in London, rates of interest on ...	588
"	"	rates of interest on ...	587 and 588
"	"	note circulation, cost of ...	footnote to 576
"	"	in Australasian colonies, United Kingdom ...	607 and 608
"	"	notes, duty on ...	302
"	"	revenue from duty on ...	221, 226, and Appendix A
"	"	of England rate of discount ...	586
"	"	rates of discount ...	585 and 586
"	"	exchange ...	584
Bankruptcies ...			1686 to 1695
Banks (see also Financial Institutions).			
"	"	analysis of returns ...	578
"	"	and Currency Statute, 1887 ...	583
"	"	Australasian, calls paid and outstanding ...	600
"	"	capital of, uncalled ...	598
"	"	changes in paid-up capital of ...	597
"	"	combined balance sheet ...	596
"	"	ownership of capital of ...	599
"	"	coin and bullion held by ...	575 to 580, 589 to 596
"	"	deposits and advances of ...	581
"	"	in, 1894 to 1898 ...	663 and 664

	Paragraph
Banks, deposits of government in	581 and 582
" financial position of	575
" in Australasian Colonies	589 to 607
" " " assets and liabilities	589 to 592
" New South Wales, assets of	606
" liabilities and assets of, according to quarterly balance sheets	575 to 579 and 589 to 596
" metallic reserve necessary for	592
" (of issue)	574 to 609
" reconstructed, disposal of deposits in	602
" " extended deposit receipts outstanding	608 and 604
" savings	609 to 620
" " interest on deposits in	611 and 616
" suspension, British and Colonial deposits at date of	601
Barley, area under and produce of	1817 to 1828
" malting and other	1827 and 1828
Beaumaris tramway	902
Beef, net imports and consumption of, 1887 to 1898	1452 to 1454
Beehives	1892
Beer brewed and consumed in various countries... ..	1552
" consumed per head	1551
" revenue from, 1866 to 1898... ..	766 and 767
Beet-growing experiments in Victoria	1868
Beet sugar bounties in Europe	1877
" factory, operations 1898 and 1899	1548
" " of	1870 and 1871
" industry, prospects of	1868 to 1872
" in European countries	1876
" mode of cultivating	1889
Bendigo, birth rate in	1006
" death rate in	1078
" population of, 1891, 1896, and 1897	107
Benevolent asylums (see also charitable institutions)	1907 <i>et seq.</i>
" societies	1943
Bills of sale	658 to 658
Bimetallic ratios between gold and silver	559
Bimetallism, and matters appertaining thereto	559 to 578
Birthplaces of criminals	1725 to 1727
" executed	1744
" inmates of charitable institutions... ..	1911
" prisoners	1798 and 1799
" the people, 1897	109 and 110
" " in Australasian Colonies, 1891	111 to 114
Birth rate, 1860 to 1898	984
" in Australasian Colonies	967 to 990 and 994
" " and European countries compared	994
" British possessions	991
" capital cities of Australasia	1001
" European countries	992 to 994
" in city of London	1002
" " Melbourne and suburbs	995 to 1001 and 1006
" town and country	995 to 997
" towns, British and Foreign	1004 and 1005
" Foreign	1005
" " Scottish	1008
" " Victorian	1006
" low, in Ireland and France	993
Births	982 to 1055
" 1898	982 and 983
" annual rate	984
" ante-nuptial, ages of parents at marriage	1024
" ante-nuptially conceived	1022 to 1028
" ages of parents	1027 and 1028
" period between marriage and birth	1025
" ante-nuptial, period between birth and marriage	1028
" excess of, over deaths	86, 1046 to 1055
" from tenth to eighteenth month after marriage	1042

	Paragraph
Births, illegitimate	1016 to 1022 and 1030
" " and ante-nuptially conceived, in Victoria and New South Wales	1030
" " in town and country	1021
" " various countries	1019
" in each quarter	1043
" proportion to married women, in Australasian Colonies	1032
" of males and females	1007 to 1012
" " in various countries	1010 to 1012
" twins and triplets	1013 and 1014
" probability of, at different ages	1039 and 1040
" rates of natality in Europe, at age periods	1042A
" still	1015
" to each marriage	1033 to 1038
" " in Australasian Colonies	1035 and 1036
" " various countries	1037
" " married woman	985 and 986
" within eighteen months of marriage	1039
" at different ages and within twelve months after marriage	1040 and 1041
Blind asylum (see also charitable institutions)	1907 to 1916, and 1928
Board of inquiry into unemployment	1947
Boats licensed	791
Bonds, Australian, price of	644
Bond, stocks in	770
Bonds, Treasury, authorized	203, and 412 to 414
" Victorian, price of	641 to 643
Bonus, agricultural and other	241, 244, 1517 and 1518
" on export of fruit	1517
Books and requisites for State schools	1848
Boring operations, cost of diamond drills for	1630
Boroughs (see also municipalities)	173 to 198
Botanic garden	1905
Boundaries of Victoria	2
Bounties on beet sugar in Europe	1377
Breadstuffs available for consumption	1346 to 1348
" " in New South Wales	1351
" " United Kingdom	1352
" " various countries	1352
" consumed per head	1347 to 1352
" imports and exports of, 1887 to 1898	1352 to 1356
" millers' returns, larger consumption	1350
" net exports of, 1887 to 1899	1353
Breadwinners and dependents in Australasian Colonies	138 and 139
Breweries	1549 to 1552
Brickyards and potteries	1561
Bridegrooms and Brides (see marriages).	
Brisbane, death rate in	1074
British and foreign towns, birth rate in	1004 and 1005
" deposits in Australasian banks	595 and 601
" dominions, areas and populations of	142 and 143
" " birth rates in	991
" " cultivation of principal crops in	1333 to 1341
" " death rates in	1064
" " defence forces (local) in	1651
" " electric telegraphs in	844
" " imports and exports of	700 to 705
" " " in excess of exports in	755 and 756
" " indebtedness of, increase in	459
" " live stock in	1445
" " loans of, recent	427
" " marriage rates in	921
" " metallic currency in	517
" " population of, compared with foreign countries	145
" " public debts of	455 to 462
" " railways in	895
" " revenues from customs in	853
" " " of	278 to 281

	Paragraph
British dominions, shipping in	785 and 786
" " taxation in	388 to 386
" town-, death rate in	1075 and 1076
" " of infants in	1108
Broken Hill silver mines	1612
Bronchitis, deaths from, in various countries	1186
Building societies	659 to 664
" " advances by	660
" " moneys on deposit	662 to 664
" " rates of interest on deposits	661
Bullion and coin, imports and exports of, 1889 to 1898	683
" gold and silver, net imports, exports	589 and 540
" net export of	587
Burns and scalds, deaths from	1194 and 1198
Butter and cheese factories	1572 to 1578
" Victorian, analysis of	1575
" " average price in London	1504 and 1506
" " cost of selling in London	1506 and 1507
" exported from Australasian Colonies	1501 to 1508
" factories, various products of	1573
" factory averages	1576
" made	1514
" total production of	1574
Cablegrams (see also telegrams, telegraphs)	841 to 848
Cable rates, subsidies for reduced	842
Cadetships, military and naval	1656 and 1658
" naval	1658
Calf and pig feeding, experiments in	1516
Calls in Australasian banks, paid and outstanding	600
Canada, defence forces in	1651
" interest on public debt, recouped from reproductive works	408
Cancer, ages at deaths from	1175 to 1177
" deaths from	1178 to 1182
" " in Australasian colonies	1178
" seat of, in males and females	1181 and 1182
" sexes of those who died from	1178 and 1174
Candle works	1570 and 1571
Cane sugar produced in various countries	1875
Cape of Good Hope, poultry in	1460
Capital Cities of Australasia, longitude and latitude	6
" " population and density	104 to 106
Capital of Australasian banks, ownership of	599
" paid-up of Australasian banks, changes in	598
" uncalled, of Australasian banks... ..	598
" value of private land, with and without improvements	1288
Castlemaine, birth rate in	1006
" death rate in	1078
" population of, 1891 and 1897	107
Cattle (see also Live stock).	
" fat, average price in Melbourne and country	1521
" net imports of, and consumption, 1887 to 1898	1452 to 1455
" increase and deaths, on certain stations	1433
" production, value of	1519
" sexes and ages, on certain stations	1434
" slaughtered, average price of	1522
Causes of arrest	1714 <i>et seq.</i>
" death (see also Deaths, causes of)	1125 to 1224
" " classification of	1124 and 1125
" " of octogenarians	1223 and 1224
" insanity	1927
" tried	1773 to 1783
Census of Australasian Colonies, 1891—ages	132 to 128
" " birthplaces	111 to 114
" " breadwinners and dependents	188 and 189
" " occupations	129 to 187
" " religions	116 to 120
" " unemployed	140 and 141

	Paragraph
Chaffey's irrigation settlement	1896
Charges, percentage of, to arrests	1700
" police (see Arrests).	
Charitable institutions	1907 to 1945
" " accommodation in	1907 and 1906
" " deaths in	1909
" " grants to	1914
" " inmates of	1909 to 1916
" " " ages of	1913
" " " birthplaces of	1911
" " " cost per head of	1915 and 1916
" " " religions of	1913
" " "Hospital Sunday" fund distributed amongst	1918 and 1919
" " medical, &c., expenditure on	281, and Appendix A
" " receipts and expenditure of	1914 to 1916
Charity Organization Society	1935
Cheese exported from Australasian Colonies	1503
" factories	1572 to 1574
" total production of	1574
Childbirth and puerperal fever, deaths from	1187 to 1192
" deaths from, in Women's Hospital	1189
Children, proportion of, dying annually	1113
" to a marriage	1033 to 1038
" under five years, deaths of	1110 to 1119
Children's Hospital (see also Charitable Institutions)	1907 to 1916 and 1931
" " sickness and deaths in	1229
Chinese, 1854 to 1891	93
" ages at death of	1063
" deaths of	1061 and 1063
" " from phthisis	1169
" defective records of departures	166
" females and half-castes in Australasian Colonies	95
" immigration and emigration of	163 to 166
" in Australasian Colonies, 1861 to 1891	93 to 95
" marriages of	950, 954, 960, and 974
" married, ages of	974
" miners	184
" naturalized	199 and 200
" not all born in China	94
" suicides of	1208
Churches and clergy	1809 to 1811
" performing most marriages	986
Cities, towns, and boroughs (see also Municipalities)	173 to 198
City of Melbourne, revenue and expenditure	363, 364
Classification of occupations	129 and 130
" causes of death	1124 and 1125
" imports and exports	675 to 677
" land available for settlement	1284
" " for purposes of land tax	313
" manufactories	1542
" rateable property in municipalities	187 to 198
" State schools and teachers	1860 to 1865
Clearing-house returns	673
Clergy and church services	1809 to 1811
Climate	7
Coal	1621 to 1627
" miners	1626 and 1627
" mining accidents	1317
" price of	1623
" raised in Australasian Colonies and various countries	1622 to 1624
" silver and wool, large exports of, in New South Wales	1639
" Victorian, used on railways	863
Coinage at mint, London	549 to 551
" at mint, Melbourne	522 and 523
" " Sydney	533 and 534
" (gold) in Australia and other countries	556
" (gold), unnecessary, Australian mints	558

	Paragraph
Coinage of Australia, exported and retained	541 to 543
" of the world, various countries	555 and 556
" silver	546 to 550 and 555 to 558
" silver in Australasia, profit derivable from	547 and 548
" " in the United States	560 and 561
" " profit on	558 to 560
" " seigniorage on	558
" value of, in principal countries	569
Coin and bullion, gold, silver, net imports, exports	589 and 540
" " imports and exports of, 1899 to 1898	688
" " in banks	575 to 580, 589 to 596
" (gold) and bullion reserve in bank	591 and 592
" " exports of	536 and 541
" " in circulation, weight lost by	553
Coins and accounts in Victoria and other countries	515 to 517
Coin supplied to and withdrawn from Australasian Colonies	545 and 546
Coliban water supply scheme	1400 and 1403
College, Gordon Technical	1898
" Working Men's	1892 and 1894
Colleges, agricultural	1845
" grammar schools, &c.	1879 and 1880
Colonial applicants for service in Royal Navy, arrangements for	1659
Commerce (see Interchange, Imports and Exports).	
Commissions in engineers and artillery	1657
Commitments for trial	1702 to 1708
" " in Australasian Colonies	1747 to 1757
" " United Kingdom	1768 to 1767
" " results of	1787 and 1738
Commodities—wholesale, fall in prices of	564
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill 1898—Digest of main provisions...51	
" " " " " compared with Bill of 1891...53	
" financial clauses	52
" leading features	50
(See Federation.)	
Companies Act, transactions and fees under	1696
" joint stock, in Victoria and United Kingdom	665
" mining	666
" number of existing	669
" trading, floated in Victoria, 1894 to 1898	667 and 668
Compositions, insolvencies, and liquidations	1690
Compulsory sequestrations	1690
Conceptions, ante-nuptial	1022 to 1028
Concubinages and marriages in Victoria and New South Wales	1081
Concubinage, women living in	1029 to 1031
Confinements from 10th to 18th month after marriage	1042
Conference, Australasian Federation (see Federation).	
Conjugal condition of those marrying divorced persons	985
Consols, rise in value of	562 and 563
Constitution and Government—Part I.	9 to 78
Constitutional diseases, deaths from	1159 to 1182
Consumption, deaths from	1159 to 1171
" of beer in various countries	1549 to 1552
" breadstuffs	1846 to 1857
" spirits in various countries	1557
" wine in various countries	1886
Contracts for conveyance of foreign mails	805 to 818
" sale and letting	656 to 658
Convalescent homes	1941
Convention, National Australasian, 1891 (see Federation Convention).	
Convictions by magistrates, sentences	1734 to 1786
" in superior courts	1789 to 1743 and 1770
Criminals in Australasian Colonies	1747 to 1757
" United Kingdom	1768 to 1767
Criminals, summarily convicted	1702 to 1708
Cookery lessons in State schools	1848
Copyrights	1641
Coroners' inquests	1807 and 1808

		Paragraph
Corporations, revenue and expenditure of, in Australasian Colonies		881 to 884, and Appendix C
Cost of and earnings of prisoners	...	1803
" reservoirs	...	1407
" sewerage, estimated	...	1413 and 1414
" State education	...	1849 to 1857
" treating silver ores	...	1614
" per head in charitable institutions	...	1915 and 1916
Cotton, production and consumption of	...	1388
Countries and towns, European, rates of natality in	...	992 to 994
" European and other, agricultural crops in	...	1233 to 1243
" " produce in, value of	...	1425
" " areas and populations of	...	142 to 145
" " beer brewed and consumed in	...	1552
" " birth rates in	...	992 to 994
" " towns of	...	1005
" " births in excess of deaths in	...	1060, 1051, 1064, and 1055
" " of males and females in	...	1010 to 1012
" " to each marriage in	...	1037
" " breadstuffs consumed in	...	1252
" " coal raised in	...	1624
" " coinage in, value of	...	509
" " of gold and silver in	...	555 and 556
" " cost of sugar production and yield per acre in	...	1890 and 1881
" " cotton production and consumption of	...	1388
" " cultivation of principal crops in	...	1333 to 1343
" " death rate in	...	1065 and 1066 to 1061
" " towns of	...	1077
" " deaths from alcoholism in	...	1158
" " bronchitis and pneumonia in	...	1186
" " cancer in	...	1179 and 1180
" " childbirth in	...	1192
" " diphtheria and croup in	...	1142
" " measles in	...	1140
" " scarlet fever in	...	1141
" " small-pox in	...	1133
" " syphilis in	...	1151
" " tubercular diseases in	...	1173
" " typhus and typhoid fevers in	...	1147 and 1148
" " violence in	...	1206 and 1209
" " whooping cough in	...	1143
" " deaths in hospital in	...	1233 and 1234
" " divorces and separation in	...	945 and 946
" " education, rudimentary, in	...	966 and 967
" " electric telegraphs in	...	844 to 847
" " emigration from, to Victoria	...	159 and 160
" " gold produce of	...	1599
" " illegitimacy in	...	1019
" " immigration and emigration in	...	171 and 172
" " imports and exports of	...	704 to 706
" " in excess of exports in	...	757
" " industrial consumption gold silver	...	573
" " infantile mortality in	...	1106
" " interest on public debts of	...	408 and 409
" " live stock in	...	1446 and 1447
" " male and female births in	...	1010
" " marriage rates in	...	922
" " medical men in proportion to population in	...	1237
" " net imports, exports, silver coin, bullion	...	540
" " or exports, gold coin, bullion	...	539
" " population of, strength of	...	124 to 127
" " public debts of	...	463 to 468
" " railways, capital cost and receipts of	...	881, 882, and 883

	Paragraph
Countries, European and other, railways, freight on	898
" " " in	896 to 898
" " " proportion to population and area	878
" " re-marriages in	988
" " revenues from customs and excise in	286 and 263
" " " of	282 to 287
" " savings banks in	620
" " shipping in	787
" " signing marriage register with marks in	966 and 967
" " silver produce of	1615
" " spirits consumed in	1557
" " sugar produced and consumed in	1878 to 1882
" " suicides in	1206
" " taxation in	386 to 389
" " vaccinations in	1185
" " value of agricultural produce in	1426
" " wheat yield per acre in	1837 and 1838
" " wine produced and consumed in	1884 to 1886
" " wool production and supply in	1495 to 1497
" " various, proportion of sexes	147
County courts, business of	1775 to 1777
Courts, debts and damages awarded by	1783
" of general sessions	1770 and 1772
" mines	1778
" petty sessions, business of	1779 to 1782
" supreme, sittings of	1771 and 1778
Cows (see live stock).	
Credit balances of public account	501
Cream separators, number in use	1498
Crime (see also Offences).	
" in Australasian Colonies	1747 to 1762
" " United Kingdom	1763 to 1767
" " and Australasia compared	1765 to 1767
" since the introduction of secular education	Appendix E
" statistics of	1698 to 1808
" undetected	1745 and 1746
Crimes dealt with by magistrates	1702 to 1708
Criminal cases tried in various courts	1770 and 1779
" statistics, methods adopted	1700
Criminals, ages and education of	1722, 1723, 1796, and 1800
" birthplaces and religions of	1725 to 1727 and 1798
" children, education of	1723 and 1723
" ... committed for trial, convicted, &c.	1787 and 1788
" executed	1744
" occupations of	1782 and 1783
" sentenced by magistrates	1784 to 1786
" " superior courts	1789 to 1742
" " to be whipped	1786, 1743, and 1743
" " solitary confinement	1741
" sexes of	1707 to 1712, and 1785 to 1792
Crisis, financial, in Australia	601 to 605
Crops, liens on	653
" minor (see also Cultivation)	1862 <i>et seq.</i>
" principal, in Australasian Colonies	1814 to 1816
" " British and foreign countries... ..	1853 to 1889
" " land under	1817
" " produce of	1818
" specific weight of	1437
Croup and diphtheria, deaths from in various countries	1142
Crown lands	1244 to 1308
" advances to rural settlers	1262
" "alienated," absolutely and conditionally	1382
" "alienated," and amounts realized, 1898	1285 to 1287
" (see also Lands).	
" "alienated" to end of 1898	1278 and 1279
" auriferous, swamp, conditions of selection, &c.	1250 and 1251

	Paragraph
Crown lands, available for selection	1283 and 1284
" average area and rent of runs, &c.	1298 and 1299
" classification of	1245
" conditions, &c., of agricultural, &c., allotments	1246
" " pastoral and grazing leases	1246 and 1247
" general, conditions, &c., of perpetual leases	1249
" grazing leases, 1894 to 1896... ..	1296
" in Australasian Colonies, systems of selection, &c.	1267 to 1277
" " Mallee district, conditions of selection, &c. 1253 to 1256A and 1253	
" " occupation of, 1898	1297 to 1302
" modes and conditions of selection and leasing	1246 to 1256
" " of alienating	1244 to 1266
" pastoral leases, &c.	1297 to 1302
" " occupation	1246
" public estate on 31st December, 1896	1252
" revenue from	1308
" " " in Australasian Colonies	263 to 267
" saleable by auction	1252
" selected	1280 to 1284
" " 1870 to 1898	1290 and 1291
" " price paid for	1289
" sold by auction	1285 and 1286
" " on deferred payments	1286
" unalienated	1281 to 1284
" " classification of	1245 and 1284
" village settlements, &c., on	1260 to 1263
Cultivation, average produce of crops under 1819 and 1820 and 1821 to 1826	
" increase or decrease of in different countries, 1880-81 to 1896-9 1818	
" in Australasian Colonies 1814 to 1816 and 1819 to 1832	
" land under, 1840 and 1899 1811	
" " in Australian Colonies 1814 to 1816	
" " per head 1812	
" of gardens and orchards 1889 and 1890	
" minor crops 1862 et seq.	
" " hops 1864	
" " tobacco 1865	
" " vines 1883 to 1885	
" principal crops 1817 to 1843	
" " in Australasian, British, and foreign countries 1829 to 1848	
" " in Australasian Colonies 1829 to 1832	
" " British and foreign countries 1833 to 1843	
" sugar 1867 to 1882	
" sugar-beet, directions for the 1869	
" " United States 1874	
" " in Victoria, prospects of 1868 to 1872	
" wattles 1864	
" wheat 1817 et seq.	
" of wheat, the world... .. 1839 to 1843	
" on Government experimental farm 1844	
" proportion of each crop under 1861	
Cultivators, number of 1810	
Curator of intestate estates, proceedings of 1671	
Currency and coining 515 to 573	
" metallic, in British dominions... .. 517	
" of United States 566 to 568	
" (see also Silver, Gold, Bi-metallism).	
" system of, in Australasia 557	
Customs and excise duties, taxation by, in foreign countries 353 to 355	
" " expenditure on 227 to 234 and Appendix A.	
" revenue in Australasia and foreign countries compared 354 and 355	
" " Australasian colonies 63 and Appendix C.	
" bond, stocks in 770	
" duties, changes in rates of 678	
" " increase and decrease in rates 212 and 296	
" " decreased, revenue increased, 1894-5 to 1896-7 296	
" " intercolonial, remission on adoption of free-trade 349	

	Paragraph
Customs duties in Australasian Colonies	Appendix F
" " rates of, on various articles imported	678
" " " on principal articles, in Australasian Colonies	850
" " revenue from... ..	231 and 236
" " " detailed	294 to 299
" " taxation by	298 to 298
" " " in Australasian Colonies	840 to 848
" " " British dominions	852
" revenue, 1894 to 1898	761 and 762
" " chief sources of in Australia	848
" " cost of collecting	299
" " estimated and received	298
" " for a series of years	294
" " from principal articles in Australian Colonies... ..	847 and 848
" " " various articles imported	678
" " in Victoria and Western Australia compared	64
" " proportion of, to total taxation	298
" tariffs in Australasian Colonies	Appendix F
Dairy by-products, utilization of	1578
" cattle, pigs, and milk	1498 and 1499
" farmers, number in colony	1498
" farming, profits of	1518
" farms and cattle, &c.	1498 to 1514
" capital value of	1511
" produce, quantity, and value	1508 to 1514
" products in United States, manufactured, value of... ..	1510
" returns of Leongatha labour colony	1500
Damages claimed and awarded by courts	1782
Dead letters	795 and 798
Deaf and Dumb Asylum (see also Charitable Institutions)	1907 to 1917 and 1929
Death, average age at	1122 and 1128
Death rate, 1880 to 1898	1087 to 1089
" apparent and real	1092 to 1095
" at each age, 1881-90 and 1894 to 1898... ..	1085 to 1087
" from childbirth, &c., in Victoria and other countries... ..	1187 to 1192
" " phthisis	1164
" " various causes	1125 et seq.
" highest and lowest, in general hospitals	1226
" in Australasian capital cities	1074
" " " Colonies	1059 to 1063
" " British dominions	1064
" " city of Melbourne and suburbs	1070 to 1073
" " European countries	1065 and 1088 to 1091
" " town and country	1066 to 1069
" " towns, British	1075 and 1078
" " " foreign	1077
" " " Victorian	1078
" in Victorian and certain European countries	1088 to 1091 and 1095
" normal in town and Country	1068
" of infants	1096 to 1119
" " in Australasian Colonies	1105
" " various countries	1108
" ordinary and "adjusted"	1092 to 1095
Deaths	1044 to 1236
" 1898	1044 and 1045
" according to months and seasons	1079 and 1080
" and injuries from mining accidents	1213 to 1217
" at each age, 1898 and 1891-95	1088 and 1084
" " various ages	1088 to 1122
" causes of, 1881-90 and 1894 to 1898	1125
" " in order of fatality	1226
" " " Victoria and England compared	1128 and 1139
" " classification in England and Australia	1124 and 1125
" excess of births over	1046 to 1056
" " " in Australasian Colonies	1048
" from atrophy and debility	1220 to 1222

	Paragraph
Deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia in various countries ...	1185
" " burns and scalds ...	1194 and 1196
" " cancer ...	1173 to 1181
" " " in Australasian Colonies ...	1178
" " childbirth and puerperal fever ...	1187 to 1193
" " constitutional diseases ...	1159 to 1182
" " developmental diseases ...	1168
" " dietetic diseases (alcoholism, &c.) ...	1157 and 1158
" " diphtheria and croup in various countries ...	1142
" " factory accidents ...	1218
" " hydatids ...	1154 to 1156
" " ill-defined or unspecified causes ...	1219 to 1222
" " influenza at each age ...	1149 and 1150
" " local diseases ...	1184 to 1192
" " lung diseases, &c. ...	1185 and 1186
" " measles and scarlatina ...	1140 and 1141
" " mining accidents, causes of ...	1216
" " parasitic diseases ...	1153 to 1156
" " phthisis and other tubercular diseases ...	1159 to 1172
" " railway accidents ...	1210 to 1212
" " suicide in Victoria and other countries ...	1200 to 1206
" " sunstroke ...	1194 and 1199
" " tubercular diseases in various countries ...	1172
" " typhoid fever ...	1144 to 1148
" " various diseases ...	1125 to 1224
" " venereal diseases among aborigines ...	1152
" " " in various countries ...	1151 and 1152
" " violence (accidents, suicide, &c.) ...	1193 to 1218
" " " in Australasian Colonies and other countries ...	1207 to 1209
" " whooping cough in various countries ...	1148
" " zymotic diseases chiefly affecting children ...	1138 and 1139
" " " or febrile diseases ...	1130 to 1152
" " " parasitic, and dietetic diseases in Australasian Colonies ...	1181 and 1132
" in gaols and penal establishments ...	1232 and 1796
" hospitals and other public institutions ...	1225 to 1236, and 1703
" " for children ...	1229
" " women ...	1228, 1235 and 1236
" of aborigines from phthisis ...	1170
" children, proportion at each age ...	1117
" " under five years of age ...	1110 to 1119
" Chinese and aborigines ...	1081 and 1082
" " from phthisis ...	1163
" friendly society members ...	1954
" infants ...	1096 to 1109
" " in Melbourne and country ...	1097
" " " proportion to births ...	1107
" " " towns of England and Australia ...	1108
" " " women's hospital ...	1109 and 1228
" males and females ...	1056 and 1058
" " " from phthisis ...	1160
" " " " violence ...	1194 to 1197
" octogenarians at each age ...	1120 and 1121
" " causes of ...	1223 and 1224
Death, value of property left at ...	1668
Debility, deaths from ...	1220 to 1222
Debt, municipal ...	475 to 483
" public (see Public debt). ...	
" " (see also Public debt, Loans, and Interest) ...	385 to 474
" " redemption funds ...	238 and 239
Deceased persons, estates of ...	1668 to 1676
" " " 1878-1898 ...	670 and 671
" " " revenue from duty on ...	221, 226, 1670, and Appendix A
Deeds of arrangement, 1898 ...	1690
Defences, expenditure on ...	227 to 234, and 1646 to 1648
" in Australasian Colonies ...	1649 to 1654
" Part VIII. ...	1643 to 1669

	Paragraph
Deficits in revenue, 1888-4 to 1897-8	204 and 205
Density of population in Australasian cities	106
" " " Colonies	91
" " " Melbourne and suburbs	101 and 102
" " " various countries	146
Dependents and breadwinners in Australasian Colonies	188 and 189
Depositors and deposits in savings banks	609 to 620
Deposit receipts, extended, of reconstructed banks, outstanding	608 and 604
Deposits in banks	581, 587 to 589, 601 to 604
" " government	581 and 582
" " of Australasia	589, 598 to 596
" " " British	589, 598 to 595
" " " rates of interest on	587 and 589
" " building societies	662 to 664
" " financial institutions, 1894-98	663 and 664
" " life assurance offices	624
" " reconstructed banks, disposal of	602
" " savings banks	609 to 620
" " suspended banks, colonial and British	601
Deserted husbands and wives, marriages by	947
Design, schools of	1894
Developmental diseases, deaths from	1188
Diamond drills	1680 and 1681
Dietic diseases, deaths from	1157
Diphtheria and croup, deaths from, in various countries	1142
Disablement, liability to, annually, in friendly societies	1956
Discount, average, Bank of England, rates of, 1888 to 1898	586
" rates of	585 and 586
Dispensaries, free	1942
Dissolution of marriages	1677 to 1688
Distilleries	1558 to 1555
" materials used	1555
Dividends of gold mining companies	1604
Divorce Act 1889	948, 1679, and 1680
" " principal provisions	1679 and 1680
" " and re-marriage, interval between	938
Divorced persons	934 to 948
" " in Australasian Colonies	948 to 945
" " proportion to married, in Australasian Colonies	942
" " marriages of... ..	934 to 939
" " married by different denominations	989
" " remarriages	934 to 939
" " remarried, ages of	987
" " " in town and country	936
Divorce, fees received in	1684
" " rate in Australasian Colonies	1681 to 1683
Divorces	1677 to 1683
" " and separations in various countries	945 and 946
" " in Australasian Colonies	1682 and 1683
" " " United States, high proportion	946
Doctors in various countries	1287
Dollar, bullion value of	560
Domestic economy lessons in State schools	1848
Dookie experimental farm	1844
Drawbacks of customs duty	768 and 769
" " on Victorian manufactured goods	769
Dredges owned by Harbor Trust	793 and 798
Drunkards, habitual, board of inquiry	1948
" religions of	1729 to 1731
Drunkenness, and consequent offences	1719
" " arrests for	1718 to 1721
" " " in proportion to population	1717 to 1720
" " " in Australasian Colonies	1757, 1758 and 1761
Droughts, recurrence decennially	1241
Duties of customs (see Customs duties)	678, and Appendix F
" " and excise, revenue from	221 to 226, and Appendix A
" " in Australasian Colonies	Appendix F

	Paragraph
Duties of customs in Victoria	678 <i>et seq.</i> , and Appendix F
" on estates of deceased persons	1669 and 1670
" , imports, rates on principal articles. in Australasian Colonies	350
" stamp	325 to 327
Duty on bank notes	302
" stimulants and tobacco in Australasian Colonies	344
Dwellings in municipalities	173, 174, 180, and 181
Earnings, rise in, certain trades, wages boards	1949
Earth (see World).	
Education at university	1815 to 1819
" children at school age receiving	1678, 1679, and 1881 to 1884
" expenditure on	206, 245, 1849 to 1858, and Appendix A
" in Australasian Colonies	1854 to 1857
" higher, cost of	1858
" improvement in twenty years	1863
" kindergarten system of	1841
" of adults	1889
" in Australasian Colonies	1890 and 1891
" , children in "	1887 and 1888
" of different religions	1866, 1867, 1885, and 1886
" , persons arrested	1723 to 1724
" , prisoners	1800
" primary	1830 <i>et seq.</i>
" secular, crime since the introduction of	Appendix E
" signing marriage register with marks	957 to 967
" State, primary cost of	1849 to 1857
" systems of Australasian Colonies	1827 to 1830
" technical, Royal Commission on	1844
Eggs, imports and exports of	1860
Electoral districts in Australasian Colonies	27 to 30
" rolls	19
" in Australasian Colonies	30
Electors in Australasian Colonies	27 to 30
" on the rolls	19 and 20
" rights	16
Electric light works	1582
" telegraphs (see Telegraphs)	833 to 847
Emigration (see Immigration and Emigration).	
" and immigration in Australasian Colonies	155 to 172
" of adults, children, and infants	167 to 171
" Chinese	157
" defects in returns	163 to 166
" excess over immigration	159, 160, and 166
" loss by, to various countries	156 to 159
" out of Europe of different nationalities	159
Endowment, annual, to Melbourne University	172
" of municipalities	244 and 1858
England, birth of males and females in	857, 359
" death rate from various causes in	1010 to 1012
" in	1127 and 1128
" town and country districts of	1088 to 1091 and 1095
" deaths and injuries from mining accidents in	1069
" from cancer in	1215
" hydatids in	1179
" phthisis in	1156
" typhoid fever in	1168
" expectation of life in	1147
" lunatic patients in	1123
" marriages of minors in	1922 to 1926
" pauperism in	977
" price of meat in	1247
" wheat and other agricultural products in	1527
" wool (Australian) in	1430 and 1431
" suicides in, modes of	1489
Ensilage	1502
	1395

Paragraph

Equity, fees in ...	...	...	...	...	1684
" transactions in ...	...	...	...	...	1667
Estates assessed for land tax ...	...	...	...	...	318 to 323
" intestate ...	...	...	...	...	1668 to 1676
" " order of distribution ...	...	...	...	...	1672
" of deceased persons ...	...	...	...	...	1668 to 1676
" " " 1878 to 1898 ...	...	...	...	...	670 and 671
" " " duties on ...	...	...	...	...	1669 and 1670
Events in Victorian History ...	...	...	...	...	8
Examination for matriculation ...	...	...	...	...	1815 and 1816
" military and naval cadetships ...	...	...	...	...	1656 and 1658
" State school scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	1846 and 1847
Exchange, rates of ...	...	...	...	...	584
Excise duties, revenue from ...	...	...	...	...	231 to 226, and Appendix A
" " in Australasian Colonies ...	...	...	...	...	351, and Appendix C
Excise duty on sugar, probable after Federation ...	...	...	...	...	61
" " tobacco and spirits ...	...	...	...	...	212
" revenue in foreign countries ...	...	...	...	...	353 to 355
Execution, sheriffs, writs of ...	...	...	...	...	1783
Executions ...	...	...	...	...	1744
Executive power ...	...	...	...	...	9
Exhibition trustees, revenue and expenditure of, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	1899
Exhibitions at grammar schools ...	...	...	...	...	1890
" " State schools ...	...	...	...	...	1847
Expectation of life in Victoria and England ...	...	...	...	...	1123
Expenditure (see also Revenue and Expenditure) ...	...	...	...	...	223 <i>et seq.</i> , and Appendix A
" 1892-3 and 1897-8, chief items compared ...	...	...	...	...	228
" annual, in subsidies, grants, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	244
" authorized and incurred, 1888-4 to 1897-8 ...	...	...	...	...	219 and 220
" decreases in, on various items ...	...	...	...	...	228
" from loans ...	...	...	...	...	242
" " in Australasian Colonies ...	...	...	...	...	275 to 277, and Appendix C
" government and municipal, from revenue and loans ...	...	...	...	...	374 to 377, and Appendices A and B
" heads of, 1892-3 and 1897-8 ...	...	...	...	...	227 and 228
" " 1892-3 to 1897-8 detailed ...	...	...	...	...	231
" " 1886-7 to 1897-8 ...	...	...	...	...	232
" " in Australasian Colonies ...	...	...	...	...	269 to 277, and Appendix C
" in Australasian Colonies ...	...	...	...	...	1652
" of Australasian Colonies ...	...	...	...	...	251 to 277, and Appendix C
" on agricultural and other bonuses ...	...	...	...	...	1517 and 1518
" " agricultural, dairying, and other industries ...	...	...	...	...	241, and Appendix A
" " defences, 1898-9 ...	...	...	...	...	1646 to 1648
" " immigration ...	...	...	...	...	247 to 249 and 277
" " industrial and reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	1989
" " pensions, retiring allowances, &c., increase in ...	...	...	...	...	228
" " police, gaols, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	1805 and 1806
" " public instruction ...	...	...	...	...	205, 206, 1849 to 1858
" " " works ...	...	...	...	...	248 and 250, and Appendix A
" " rabbit extermination ...	...	...	...	...	1528 and 1529
" " sewerage ...	...	...	...	...	1415
" " State education ...	...	...	...	...	1849 to 1857
" " (advanced instruction) ...	...	...	...	...	1858
" " proportion of interest to, in various countries ...	...	...	...	...	408
" " recouped and unrecouped, 1897-8 ...	...	...	...	...	225
" (see also revenue and expenditure) retrenchment in ...	...	...	...	...	206
" special ...	...	...	...	...	237
" summary of, 1874-5 to 1897-8 ...	...	...	...	...	232
" to be transferred to Commonwealth and retained ...	...	...	...	...	58 and 59
" under special appropriations, new items of... ..	...	...	...	...	240
" " " reduced ...	...	...	...	...	233
Experimental farm, Dookie ...	...	...	...	...	1844
Export, net, of coin and bullion... ..	...	...	...	...	587
" " of wool on sheep and sheepskins ...	...	...	...	...	1471
" " price of wool ...	...	...	...	...	1485
" " season for wool in Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	1468
Exports (see also imports and exports) ...	...	...	...	...	677 <i>et seq.</i>

	Paragraph
Exports for drawback	768 and 769
" increase in volume but decrease in value of	740
" index numbers of principal articles of	Appendix D
" " " groups	789
" in excess of imports in Australasian Colonies	750 to 753
" large, of wool, coal, and silver in New South Wales	1639
" of agricultural products from United States	1424 and 1425
" " dairy produce	1501 to 1503
" " eleven chief articles	730
" " gold coin	585
" " home produce from Australasian Colonies	712 to 717
" " products, compared with imports for consumption, Victoria and New South Wales	1638
" " meat, 1896 to 1898	1456
" " poultry	1458
" " principal articles to different countries	734 and 735
" " " value of	729 to 731
" " rabbit skins	1530
" " Victorian products	708 to 711
" " " increase or decrease of	707 to 711
" " wool from Australasian Colonies	1478 and 1479
" trade index numbers of	Appendix D
Extra subjects in State Schools	1845
Eye and ear hospital (see also Charitable Institutions)	1907 to 1916 and 1930
Factories (see Manufactories).	
" accidents in	1218
" Act, wages board, rise in earnings	1950
" and Shops Act 1896	1950
" (see also Manufactures) various kinds, persons engaged census 1891	1532
Factory, definition, classification, &c.	1538 to 1542
" legislation	1950
Failures	1686 to 1695
" in England and Wales	1695
" of banks in Australasia	601 to 605
Fallow, land in	1394
Farm and dairy products, exports of	1501 to 1503
" Government experimental	1344
" holdings, number of	1810
" labour, wages paid for	1428 and 1430
Farms, leases and rental of	1416
" plant and improvements on	1429
Febrile or zymotic diseases, deaths from	1130 to 1152
Fecundity of women in Australasian Colonies	1032 to 1036
Federal Council Act 1885	33
" " Acts passed by	40
" " expenses of	38
" " of Australasia	33 to 40
" " sessions held	34
" " Seventh Session	37
" " Sixth Session	34 to 36
" " subjects referred to	39
Federal stock, consideration affecting creation of	473
Federation, alterations in the Bill required by New South Wales	55
" articles consumed in federating colonies locally produced	68
" colonies self-supporting as to certain articles	69
" comparative yields in federating colonies under several proposed Tariffs	66
" conference, Australasian, 1890, resolutions of	43
" conferences at Corowa and Bathurst	45
" " of Premiers, 1895 to 1898—Resolutions	41 and 42
" constitutions of proposed Commonwealth and four leading federations	56
" consumption of and duties from stimulants, &c., in each colony per head	70
" customs and excise revenue in Australasian Colonies—excise replacing loss by remission of duties	63

	Paragraph
Federation, digest of main provisions of the Commonwealth Bill 1898 ...	51
" effect on sugar duties	61
" election of delegates... ..	47
" Enabling Acts	46
" expenditure to be transferred and retained	58, 59, and 60
" financial clauses of the Commonwealth Bill 1898	52
" funded debts of federating States	431 and 432
" leading features of the Commonwealth Bill 1898	50
" loss to revenues by remission of duties	62
" movement	41 to 71
" names of and payments to delegates	48
" National Convention 1891	44
" position of Western Australia	64
" referendum of the Commonwealth—votes, &c.	54
" revenue collected by Commonwealth, distribution of surplus	65
" revenues to be transferred and retained	57
" Tariffs suggested	67
" the Bill of 1898 compared with that of 1891	53
Federations, meetings of Delegates Convention	49
Fees received by registrar-general	1696
" in equity, divorce, and probate	1684
Fellmongeries, &c.	1562 and 1563
Female refuges (see also Charitable Institutions)	1907 to 1916 and 1940
Females, not qualified to be elected as or vote for, members of Parliament	10
Fiji, statistics of	Appendix C
Finance account, 1897-8 and 1898-9	201 and 202
" " Part III. (see also Appendices A, B and C)	201 to 514
Financial crisis in Australia	601 to 605
" institutions, deposits in, 1894 to 1898	663 and 664
Fines, fees, &c., revenue from	226, and Appendix A
Fire brigade boards, loans of	491
" " revenue and expenditure of	373
" insurance in Australasia	629 to 640
" inquests	1808
Fires	635 to 640
" and Fire Brigades Board in Sydney	640
" causes of	636
" " in Sydney	640
" in town and country	635 to 639
" occupations at premises destroyed by	639
Floggings of criminals	1786, 1742, and 1743
Flour and other breadstuffs, consumption of	1846 to 1857
" mills	1545 and 1546
Flood, live stock slaughtered for...	1449 to 1451
" rabbits used for	1531
" wheat, available for consumption	1346 to 1857
Forces, military and naval (see also Defences)	1643 to 1653
Foreign countries, area and population	144 to 151
" " proportion of sexes	147
" " (see Countries, European and other.)	
" moneys and value of	516
" postage, rates of	804
" trade—1887 to 1898	723
" weights and measures	674
Foreigners, naturalization of	199 and 200
" unnaturalized, not eligible to vote for members of Parliament	11
Forest saw-mills	1565
Fortifications at Albany and King George's Sound	1655
France and Germany, yield and price of sugar beet in	1382
" birth rate in	998
" death rate in	1088 to 1091 and 1095
" marriage rate in	916
Free dispensaries	1942
" libraries	1902
Free-trade, intercolonial, remission of duties on adoption of	849
Freezing works, meat	1580
Freight, rates of, on wool	1490

	Paragraph
Friendly societies	1952 to 1969
Fruit, bonus on export of	1517
" gathered... ..	1890
" imported into the United Kingdom	1891
Funded debt (see Public Debt).	
Gallery, national	1896
Gaols and penal establishments, expenditure on	227, 232, 1805, and Appendix A
" prisoners (see also Prisoners)	1784 to 1806
" deaths in	1795
" police, &c., expenditure on	1805 and 1806
" punishments in	1801 and 1802
" sickness and deaths in	1232, 1794 and 1795
Garden, botanic	1906
Gardens and orchards	1889 and 1890
" parks in Melbourne	1903 to 1906
" zoological and acclimatization	1906
Gas and coke works	1581
Geelong, birth rate in	1006
" death rate in	1078
" population of, 1891, 1896, and 1897	107
" waterworks	1400 and 1404
General sessions, courts of	1770 and 1772
Germany and France, yield and price of sugar beet in	1382
" death rate in	1088 to 1091 and 1095
Gold, alluvial and quartz	1601
" and silver, relative production and values of	1617 to 1619
" " standard countries	569 and 570
" wool, imports of	728
" bullion, imports and exports of	586
" coin and bullion in banks	575 to 580, 589 to 592
" " net imports, exports, principal countries	539
" " Australian, exported and retained	541 to 543
" " exports of	535
" " United Kingdom, light, called in	564
" " loss of weight by circulation of	553
" " passing through banks' clearing house	672
" coinage at London mint	549 and 551
" " Melbourne mint	522 and 523
" " Sydney mint	583 and 584
" " in various countries	555 and 556
" " of the world	555
" " unnecessary, Australian mints	538
" " coined at London mint, nominal value of	561
" " diamond drills employed in searching for	1630 and 1631
" " from quartz and other matrices, average yield of	569 and 570
" " industrial consumption of in the world	1608
" " in principal countries of world	573
" " price of	907
" " raised, 1851 to 1898	1593 to 1594
" " in Australasian Colonies	1595 to 1597
" " British and foreign countries	1599
" " South Africa	1598
" " the world	1599 and 1600
" " value of, to each miner	1602 and 1603
" " received and issued at Melbourne mint	519 to 525
" " reefs	1601
" " reserve of United States in aid of currency	566
" " used in arts and manufactures	572 and 573
" " Victorian and other, received at mint	525
" " weight and fineness of	528 and 529
Gold-fields reservoirs	1405
" revenue from	1628
Gold-mines at great depth	1609
" miners, earnings of	1602 and 1603
" " number of	153
" " mining accidents	1213 to 1215

	Paragraph
Gold mining companies, dividends paid by	1604
" " " State aid to	1629
" " machinery	1605 and 1606
Gordon technical college	1893
Government (see Constitution).	
" and constitution.—Part I.	9 to 78
" debentures, price of	641 to 647
" deposits in banks	577, 581, and 582
" " suspended banks	601
" farm, experimental	1344
" securities in London, value of	642
" " yield to investors	648
" Statist's transactions and fees	1697
Governors of Australasian Colonies	78
" Victoria	72 and 73
Governor, reduction of salary	206
Graduates of university	1817 and 1818
Grammar schools, &c.	1879 and 1880
Grants, subsidies, endowments, &c., annual	244
" to agricultural, dairying, and other industries	241, 244, 1517, and 1518
Gratuities, retiring allowances, &c.	503 to 514
Grazing area leases, 1884 to 1898...	1296
" " occupation of Crown lands, conditions, &c....	1247
Habitual drunkards, board of inquiry	1948
Half-caste Chinese and aborigines	95 and 96
Harbor Trust, dredges of, and quantities dredged	792 and 793
" loans	486
" revenue and expenditure	369 and 370
Harbor, &c., trusts in Australasian Colonies, revenue and expenditure	381 to 383, and Appendix C
Hay, area under and produce of...	1317 to 1328
Health society	1934
Heat apoplexy, deaths from	1199
Hobart, death rate in	1074
Home for convalescents	1941
Homestead associations	1261
" blocks in South Australia	1272
Honey produced	1392
Hops, cultivation of	1364
Hospital, Children's	1907 to 1916, and 1931
" eye and ear	1907 to 1916, and 1930
Hospitals (see also Charitable institutions)	1907 <i>et seq.</i>
" for insane (see also Charitable institutions)	1907 <i>et seq.</i>
" periods of residence in, various complaints	1227
" sickness and mortality in	1225 to 1236
Hospital Sunday fund	1918 and 1919
" Women's (see Women's hospital).	
Horses (see Live stock).	
Humane Society of Australasia	1933
Husbands and wives deserted	947
" " in Australasian Colonies	926 to 928
" " " youthful	978 to 981
Hydatids, deaths from	1154 to 1156
Idiot asylum (see also Charitable Institutions)	1907 <i>et seq.</i>
Illegitimacy	1016 to 1022 and 1030
" concubinage, &c., in Victoria and New South Wales...	1030 and 1031
" in Australasian Colonies	1017
" town and country	1021
" United Kingdom	1018
" various countries	1019
" position of Victoria in respect to	1020
Illegitimates, estates of	1674
Illiterates, marriages of	957 to 967
" " in Australasian Colonies	964 and 965
Immigration and emigration	155 to 172

	Paragraph
Immigration and emigration from and to different countries ...	155 to 172
" " in Australasian Colonies ...	167 to 171
" " of adults, children, and infants ...	157
" " Chinese ...	163 to 166
" " recorded 1892 to 1897 ...	155
" assisted and free ...	161
" defects in returns ...	159 and 160
" excess of emigration over ...	156 to 159
" expenditure on ...	247 to 249, and 277
" gain by, from various countries ...	159
" into Western Australia, net ...	170
" in various countries ...	171
Import duties, rates in Australasian Colonies ...	Appendix F
" on principal articles, in Australasian Colonies ...	350
" revenues from ... 221, 226, 260 to 262, 294 to 299, 340 to 342,	and Appendix A
" duty on live stock, rates of ...	909
Imports and exports, 1895 to 1898 ...	679
" " at each port ...	724
" " balance of trade in 62 years ...	747 to 749
" " classification and index of ...	675 to 677
" " effects of borrowing on ...	753
" " external, in Australasian Colonies, per head ...	697
" " fall in prices of ...	743
" " from and to different countries ...	718 to 723
" " improvement last five years ...	680
" " increase or decrease of, from and to various	
countries ...	719 and 720
" intercolonial and external ...	692 to 699, and 718 to 723
" " in Australasian Colonies per head ...	695
" mode of valuing ...	676
" net, gold and silver coin and bullion ...	539 and 540
" of agricultural, &c., produce, difference in fall in price ...	744
" of Australasian Colonies ...	684 to 699
" " " per head ...	684
" breadstuffs ...	1852 to 1856
" British dominions ...	709 to 708
" each article, 1894 to 1898 ...	677
" eggs ...	1300
" foreign countries ...	704 to 706
" gold bullion ...	536
" of merchandise and coin and bullion, 1889 to 1893 ...	683
" Victorian, British, and foreign produce ...	707 to 717
" per head ...	681 and 682
" trade, index numbers of ...	736 to 745
" variation in value and volume of ...	736 to 745
" 1894 to 1898 compared ...	727 and 731
by sea ...	Note to table following 677
customs revenue from various articles ...	678
for consumption and exports home products compared, Victoria	
and New South Wales ...	1638
in Australasian colonies for home consumption ...	343
bond (or stocks in bond) ...	770
index numbers of principal groups ...	742
net, of cattle and sheep, or beef and mutton, 1887 to 1898 ...	1432
of agricultural products, net ...	1358 and 1359
free goods ...	Note to table following 677
goods, <i>ad valorem</i> duties ...	Note to table following 677
goods, warehoused ...	Note to table following 677
" with duties at fixed rates ...	Note to table following 677
live stock overland ...	908 and 909
principal articles ...	725 to 728
" for home consumption, index numbers of ...	745
" from different countries ...	732 and 733
ten chief articles ...	728
wool and gold, 1891 to 1898 ...	728
over exports, excess of, 1887 to 1898 ...	746 to 753

	Paragraph
Imports over exports, excess of in Australasian Colonies	750 to 758
" " " British dominions	755 and 756
" " " foreign countries	757
" overland	Note to table following 677
rates of customs duty on various articles	678
revenue from customs duties on	840 to 848, 761 and 762
transhipped	758 and 759
Improvements on farms...	1429
Income tax	212, 803 to 812
" classification of amounts payable	811
" " incomes	809
" cost of collection	812
" incomes from personal exertion and property...	806
" " of absentees...	810
" number and incomes of taxpayers	805
" payable, average rate, and tax unpaid	807, 808
" rates of	804
" revenue from	221, 226, and Appendix A
Index, nosological	1124 and 1125
" numbers of imports and exports	789 to 745
" of classified list of imports and exports	677
" price numbers of precious metals and commodities	562
Industrial museum	1897
" schools (see also Charitable institutions)	1907 to 1916 and 1887 to 1839
Industries, agricultural, dairying, &c., grants to	241 and 244
Infant asylum (see also Charitable institutions)	1907 to 1916 and 1932
Infantile mortality	1096 to 1119
" " in Australasian Colonies	1104 to 1106
" " English towns	1108
" " Melbourne and country	1107
" " various countries	1106
Infants, deaths of, in Women's hospital	1109 and 1228
" proportion of, dying annually	1114
Infirmity (see Sickness).	
Influenza, deaths from, at each age	1149 and 1150
Inquests	1807
" fire	1808
Insanity (see also Lunatics), causes of	1927
Insolvencies	1686 to 1695
Insolvency Act 1897, principal provisions	1686
Insolvencies in Australasian Colonies	1694
" New South Wales	1693
Insolvents, occupations of	1692
Inspection of military forces in Australasia	1653
Institutions, public, deaths in	1282
Insurance, fire and marine	630 to 640
" life	621 to 629
Instruction, public, expenditure on	227 to 234, and 1819 to 1858
" in State schools (see Education).	
Interchange—Part V.	678 to 909
Intercolonial and external trade	692 to 699 and 718 to 723
" duties, remission on adoption of intercolonial free trade	849
" trade, 1887 to 1898	721 and 722
Interest allowed by building societies, rates of	661
" on Australasian loans, annual charge for payment of	449
" bank deposits, rates of	587 and 588
" Government and corporation loans	494
" municipal debt	481
" public debt...	899 to 408
" &c., on public debt, expenditure on	227
" on public debt, expenses of paying	404 to 407
" " " in Australasian Colonies	407 to 409 and Appendix C
" " " United Kingdom	461
" " " various countries	408
" " " " in proportion to expenditure	408 and 409
" " " of Australasian Colonies	446 to 450

	Paragraph
Interest on public debt, payable and paid	441
" " " per head	495 and 496
" " " rates of	391, 394 to 399
" " " recouped from reproductive works	402 and 403
" " " reduction in rates of	395
" " " saving in, by renewals next fifty years	469 and 470
" " " loans, actual rates of	421
" " " for different works	400
" " " savings banks deposits, expenditure on	227 and 231
" " " rates of	611 and 616
" " " realized by life assurance offices, rates of	623
Intestates estates	1668 to 1676
" Estates Act 1896	1675
" estates, order of distribution	1672
" percentage of, 1878 to 1898	670
Introductory remarks	1 to 8
Ireland, birth rate in	993
" marriage rate in	footnote to 922
Irrigation	1396 to 1398
" national works for	1396 and 1397
" settlement at Mildura	1398
Joint stock companies, in Victoria and United Kingdom	665
Judicial and legal, expenditure	227 to 234, and Appendix A
" separations	1677 to 1683
" " and divorces in various countries	945 and 946
Kindergarten instruction	1841
Labour colonies	1264 to 1266
" rates of wages	904
Labourers, agricultural, wages of	1428 and 1430
Lambing seasons in Australasia	1462
Land (see also Crown lands).	
" Act 1898	1245
" Act now in force relating to sale and occupation of Crown lands	1244
" available for occupation at end of 1898	1283 and 1284
" Crown	1244 to 1303
" fit for occupation in the world	152
" forces	1643
" " in Australasian Colonies	1649
" in fallow	1394
" private, improved and unimproved, capital value of	1288
" " mortgages of	648 to 652
" " purchase for closer settlement	1259
" revenue	1303
" " in Australasian Colonies	263 to 267, Appendix C
" selected, licence liens on, 1886 to 1898	1295
" settlement, purchase of private lands	1259
" " recommendations of unemployment board	1947
" systems in Australasian Colonies	1267 to 1277
" system of Victoria	1344 to 1266
" tax	313 to 324
" " classification of land for	313
" " cost of administering Act	324
" " estates assessed	313 to 323
" " extent and proportion of land assessed	314 and 315
" " payable annually	321 and 322
" " proprietors, number and size of the estates assessed	313
" " revenue from	221, 226, and Appendix A
" tax, value of estates assessed	319 to 323
" titles to acts connected with	1661 to 1666
" Transfer Statute	1661 to 1666
" under cultivation (see Cultivation).	
" under principal crops	1317
Latitudes and longitudes of Australasian cities	6

	Paragraph
Law, crime, &c.—Part IX.	1661 to 1808
" order and protection, expenditure on	227 to 234, and Appendix A
Leases of farms	1416
" under present land acts	1296 to 1802
Legislative Assembly—electors on the rolls	19
" " members and electors of, proportion of to population	25
" " members to each electoral district	18 and 23
" " population, members, electors, and votes polled	23
" " proportion of votes polled	24
" " qualification of electors	10
" " " members	10
" " reductions of members' reimbursements	206
Legislative Council—electors on the rolls	19
" " members and electors of, proportion of to population	25
" " members of, to each electoral province	18 and 21
" " proportion of votes polled	22
" " provinces, population and electors on rolls	21
" " qualification of electors	10
" " " members	10
" " uncontested elections	22
Legislature, expenditure on	227 to 234, and Appendix A
Leongatha labour colony	1265 and 1266
" " " dairy returns	1500
Letters, dead	795 and 796
" newspapers, and packets	794 <i>et seq.</i>
" of administration, &c.	1668 to 1676
Liabilities and assets of banks	575 to 579, 589 to 596
" " life assurance offices	624
" note, of United States Treasury	565
Libraries, free, &c.	1902
Library, Melbourne public	1895
" Patent office....	1900
" Supreme court	1901
Licence liens, 1886 to 1898	1295
Licensed vehicles in Melbourne	908
Licences and leases, pastoral, 1898	1297 to 1302
Licensing Act fund	500
Liens, licences, of selections, 1886 to 1898	1295
" on wool and crops	653
Life assurance	621 to 629
" " companies in Victoria, liabilities and assets of	624
" " " receipts and expenditure of	621 and 622
" " in United Kingdom	629
" " premiums paid annually	628 and 629
" insurance, public service fees	627
Lighters and boats licensed	791
Light lines (railway) constructed	862
Liquidations, insolvencies, and compositions	1690
Litigation	1773 to 1783
" decrease of	1773 to 1783
Live stock (see also Cattle, Sheep)	1431 to 1458
" average price at sale-yards, Melbourne and country	1520
" density of	1441 and 1442
" equivalent of, in sheep	1440
" imports of, overland	908 and 909
" in Australasian Colonies	1439 to 1444
" British possessions	1445
" foreign countries	1446 and 1447
" the world	1448
" mortgaged	653 to 655
" per head of population	1448
" square mile in 1891	1438
" rates of import duty	909
" slaughtered	1449 to 1451
" average price of	1522 and 1523
Loan issued in London, 1899	415
Loans (see also Public debt and interest).	

	Paragraph
Loans, advances from to local bodies	390
" authorized but not raised	410
" " " in Australasian Colonies	480
" expended and unexpended, proceeds of, in Australasian Colonies	439 and 440
" expenditure from	242
" " " in Australasian Colonies	275 to 277
" " on public works	243
" " various public works in Australasian Colonies	441 to 444
" expenses of floating and redeeming	416
" " of Australasian Colonies	428
" floated in London, imperial taxation on	471
" funded, authorized	411
" future Australasian, advantages of uniformity	474
" government, relent to local bodies	445
" in Australasian colonies, due dates	452
" local, of New South Wales, cost of flotation	429
" municipal, receipts and expenditure	365 and 366
" net proceeds of	419
" of Australasian Colonies raised in London 1894 to 1899	425
" " " locally, 1894 to 1898	426
" chief local bodies and corporations	496
" Fire brigade boards	491
" Government and Corporations... ..	492 to 494
" Harbor Trust... ..	486
" India and British possessions, floated in London	427
" Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	487, 488
" Metropolitan Board of Works	572, 487 and 488
" municipalities	475 to 485
" New South Wales, 1881 to 1898, particulars of	423 and 424
" Tramways Trust	489 and 490
" Victoria, floated in London, 1859 to 1898, particulars of ...	419 to 421
" " Melbourne	418
" prices fixed and obtained for, 1874 to 1898... ..	417
" " obtained for in 1859 to 1898	419 to 421
" public for waterworks	1399
" " imports and exports affected by	753
" " to mining companies	1629
" purposes for which incurred (see also Public debt and interest)	388 and 389
" redeemed or converted	396
" redemption of	394
" unexpended, balances of	243
Local bodies, advances to from loans	390
" " revenue and expenditure in Australasian Colonies	381 to 384
" diseases, deaths from	1184 to 1192
" government (see also municipalities)	31 and 32
London bank deposits, rates of interest on	588
" birth rate in	1002
" mint	582, 545, 549 to 551
" " coinage at	549 to 551
" " profit on silver and bronze coinage at	558
" price of wheat in	1420
" " wool, Australian, in	1489
Longitude and latitude of Victoria	2
Lower House in Australasian colonies, members, electors' districts,	
votes polled, &c.	28 and 29
Lower House in Victoria (see Legislative Assembly).	
Lunatic asylums (see also Charitable institutions)	1907 et seq.
Lunacy, collections in	1685
Lunatics in Australasia and England compared	1922 to 1926
" (see also Insanity), boarded out and on probation	1920
" employment of	1921
" mortality and recoveries of	1923 to 1926
Machine labour, rates of	1430
Machinery used in mining	1605 and 1606
" " on farms	1429
Maffra beet-sugar factory, operations	1370 to 1372

	Paragraph
Magistrates, sentences by	1734 to 1736
Mail charges, reduction in European	812
" contracts	805 and 806
" English, time occupied in transmission	807 to 810
" service, inland, cost of	818
" services to United Kingdom	805 to 813
" " " cost of	811 to 813
" subsidy payable by each colony	806
Mallee Land Account—Redemption fund	238
" lands, areas unoccupied	1284 and 1301
" " conditions of selection, &c.	1253 to 1256A, and 1258
" " leases, &c. of, 1898	1800 to 1802
" perpetual leases	1256A
Mansergh's sewerage scheme for Melbourne	1412 to 1414
Manslaughter, arrests for	1718
Manufactories, adjusted returns	1540 and 1541
" bacon and ham curing establishments	1579
" boot	1569
" breweries	1549 to 1552
" brickyards and potteries	1561
" butter and cheese	1572 to 1578
" changes effected by re-classification	1539
" chief products of	1583
" classified number, hands, plant, &c.	1543
" distilleries	1553 to 1555
" flour mills	1545 and 1546
" former definitions of a factory	1537
" gold and silver used in	572 and 573
" grades of workers	1544
" hands employed, census and annual returns compared	1533
" materials used in	1584
" persons engaged, census 1891	1532
" relative sizes of, in Victoria and New South Wales	1589
" soap and candle works	1570 and 1571
" tanneries, &c.	1562 and 1563
" tobacco	1558 and 1559
" total production of certain articles	1585
" value of materials used and articles produced in, 1881 and 1891	1586
" Victoria and New South Wales compared	1587 to 1590
" woollen mills	1566 to 1568
" works, &c.	1532 to 1591
Manufactures, principal, in Victoria and New South Wales	1590
Manufacturing produce, value of	1586
Marine insurance	680 to 684
Marriage, age at which contracted	972
" chance of, after concubinal relations	1026
" children to a	1033 to 1038
" rate, 1860 to 1898	912
" " at various periods	918
" " fluctuations in	914
" " in Australia and Australasia	920
" " Australasian and European countries compared	923
" " Colonies	915, 917 to 920, and 923
" " British possessions	921
" " European countries	922
" " France and Switzerland	916
" rate in town and country	929
Marriageable persons in Australasian Colonies	924 and 925
Marriages	910 to 981
" 1894 to 1898	910 and 911
" after concubinage in Victoria and New South Wales	1031
" at different ages	968 to 981
" by different religious denominations	951 to 956, 962 and 963
" duplicate	952
" extreme ages of	971
" increased age of contracting parties	972 and 973
" in each quarter	930

	Paragraph
Metropolitan Board of Works, sewerage by	1412 to 1415
" population	99 to 103
Migration	155 to 172
Mildura irrigation settlement	1398
Military and naval expenditure	1646 to 1648
" forces	1643 to 1651
" cadetships	1656
Milk produced on farms, value of	1508
" yield 1895-6 to 1899-1900	1498
" " and purposes for which used	1514
" " in different months at Leongatha	1500
" " per cow in different districts	1499
Mills, flour	1545 and 1546
" woollen	1566 to 1568
Minerals raised—gold (see also Gold)	1592 to 1609
" " other than gold	1610 to 1627
" " silver	1610 to 1625
Miner, value of gold raised to each	1602 and 1603
Miners for minerals other than gold	1626 and 1627
Mines, courts of	1778
" deepest in Australasian Colonies	1609
" schools of	1894
Mining accidents, causes of	1216
" " deaths and injuries from	1213 to 1217
" companies	668
" " dividends of	1604
" " public loans to	1629
" diamond drills used in	1630 and 1631
" expenditure on	227 to 234 and Appendix A
" grants in aid of	1629
" machinery	1605 and 1606
" population	153 and 154
" produce, value of	1632 to 1634
Ministers, clergy, &c., number of	1809
" of the Crown, reductions of salaries	206
" " salaries of	13
Ministries, and average duration of	74 and 75
Minor crops	1862 <i>et seq.</i>
Minors, marriages of, in Australasian Colonies	978
Mint (see also Coin and Coinage)	518
" allowances	527
" charges	526
" gold received and issued at	519 to 525
" London	582, 545, 549 to 551
" Melbourne	518 to 532
" new Australian, at Perth	544
" receipts and expenditure of	530 to 532
" subsidies	footnote to 530
" Sydney	532 to 534
" weight and fineness of gold pieces coined at	528 and 529
Mints, Australian, unnecessary gold coinage	552
" " value of to British Empire	552
" foreign	555 and 556
Monetary crisis in Australia	601 to 605
Money (see Gold or Silver).	
" bi-metallic (see Bi-metallism).	
" consols, rise in value of	562 and 563
" foreign, sterling value of	516
" in circulation in principal countries (see also Coin)	569 and 570
" orders	822 to 829
" " average value of	826 and 828
" " in Australasian Colonies	825 and 826
" " the United Kingdom	827 and 828
" " proportion of, to population	829
" " rates of commission on	828
" passing through banks' clearing house	672
" standard for, in different countries	559

Paragraph

Mortality (see also Deaths and Death rates).	
" of infants	1096 to 1119
" " 1898	1096
" " expected	1118
Mortgages, liens, and releases	648 to 653
" of land	648 to 653
" " live stock	653 to 655
" " personalty (see also Bills and Contracts of Sale)	656 to 658
Municipal debt, proper growth of	476
Municipalities	31 and 173 to 192
" areas and populations of	173 to 192
" assets and liabilities	367 and 368
" borrowings by, in London	477 and 478
" debts of	475 to 485
" decrease in value of properties since 1891	195
" due dates of loans outstanding	484 and 485
" dwellings in	173, 174, 180 and 181
" endowment of	357 and 359
" expenditure in excess of revenue in	360 and 361
" in Australasian Colonies, revenue and expenditure	381 to 383
" increase annual value property since 1874 and 1884	194 to 198
" loan receipts and expenditure	365 and 366
" loans, purposes for which raised	480
" " raised in 1897	479
" population of	173, 174, 177, and 182
" rateable property in	178 and 174
" " " classification of	187 to 194
" ratepayers in	179
" rates allowed and levied in	183 to 186
" relief from further payments to sinking fund	358
" revenue and expenditure of	356 to 366 and Appendix B
" salaries in, proportion to revenue	362
" sinking funds	482 to 483A
" value of land in, without improvements	1288
Murder and attempts at, arrests for	1713
Murray ports, shipping at	779
Museum, industrial	1897
" in exhibition building	1899
" national	1898
Natality, rates of, in Europe, at age periods	1042A
National Australasian convention 1891 (see Federal convention),	
" debt (see Public debt).	
" " of United Kingdom	460 to 462
" gallery	1896
" irrigation works	1896 and 1897
" museum	1898
Nationality of persons arrested	1725 to 1727
Natives of Victoria living in other Australasian Colonies	113 and 114
Naturalization	199 and 200
Naval cadetships	1658
" defences, additional for Australasian Colonies	1654 and 1655
" forces in Australasian Colonies	1650
" " strength and establishment of	1644 and 1645
Navy, royal, colonial applicants for service in	1659
New Guinea, statistics of (see also Australasian Colonies)	Appendix C
New South Wales, assets of banks in	606
" breadstuffs available for consumption in	1851
" coal miners in	1627
" cost of floating local loans	429
" crime in	1747 to 1762
" illegitimacy, concubinage, &c., compared with Victoria	1030 and 1031
" insolvencies in	1633
" land system of	1268
" large exports of wool, coal, and silver	1639
" loans of, 1881 to 1898	423 and 424

	Paragraph
New South Wales, occupations in	129, 180, and 182
" prisoners in	1804
" value of pastoral produce in	1525
Newspapers and letters per head in Australasian Colonies	798
" packets posted	794 <i>et seq.</i>
New Zealand, land and system of	1276
" occupations in (see also Australasian Colonies)	129, 180, and 187
" village settlements in	1277
Night shelters	1944
Nosological index	1124 and 1125
Nosology, new and old compared	1129
Oats, area under and produce of	1817 to 1828
Observatory, meteorological observations taken at	1238 to 1248
Octogenarians, age at death of	1120 and 1181
" causes of death of	1223 and 1224
Occupations of criminals	1782 and 1788
" occupiers of premises destroyed by fire	689
" the people	129 to 187
" in Australasian Colonies, 1891	129 to 187
Offences dealt with by summons	1699
" for which arrests were made	1702 <i>et seq.</i>
" criminals executed	1744
" in Australasian Colonies	1747 to 1762
" prisons, punishment for	1801 and 1802
" minor	1721
" reported	1698
" various, in Australasian Colonies	1757 to 1762
Old-age pensions, Royal Commission on	1950 and 1951
"One man one vote" in Australasian Colonies	17 and 28
Orchards	1889 and 1890
Order of colonies, capital cost per mile of railways	880
" in respect to assets and liabilities of banks	590
" births of males and females, proportions of	1009
" birth rates	989
" customs duties per head	846
" crime	1750 to 1756, and 1759 to 1762
" deaths from zymotic, parasitic, and dietic diseases	1181 and 1182
" death rates	1061
" debt incurred for reproductive works	448
" density of population and equality of sexes, 1897	91
" depositors and deposits in savings banks	617 and 618
" expenditure on State education	1855 and 1856
" exports of home products	714
" imports and exports	687
" per head	689
" infantile mortality	1105
" letters and newspapers per head	800
" marriage rates	919
" marriages to each divorce in	944
" population, increase of	89
" railways open	874 and 875
" revenue and expenditure	256 and 257
" revenue and expenditure per head	257
" scholars and attendance at State schools	1829 and 1830
" shipping entered and cleared	783
" taxation	831
" per head	880
" telegraph line, extent of	886 and 887
" unemployed	141
" countries in respect to proportions at strong and weak ages	127
Orphan asylums (see also Charitable Institutions)	1907 <i>et seq.</i>

	Paragraph
Paper currency of United States	568
Parasitic diseases, deaths from	1153 to 1156
Parcels post	797
Parks and gardens in Melbourne	1903 to 1906
Parliament, electors on the rolls	19
" electors' rights to vote for members of	16
" executive authority under	9
" in Australasian Colonies, members, districts, appointments, electors, &c.	27 to 30
" members and electors of, proportion of, to population	25
" " of, may not accept office of profit	14
" " number and qualification of	10 to 12, and 13
" " payment of	15
" " persons incapacitated as	11 and 12
" " to electors, proportion of	26
" Ministers of, number of and provision for	13
" of Victoria	10 to 26
" plural voting of electors	17
" qualification of electors	10
Parliaments, Victorian, summary of	76 and 77
Part I.—Constitution and Government	9 to 78
" II.—Population	79 to 200
" III.—Finance	201 to 514
" IV.—Accumulation	515 to 672
" V.—Interchange	673 to 909
" VI.—Vital Statistics	910 to 1243
" VII.—Production	1244 to 1642
" VIII.—Defences	1643 to 1660
" IX.—Law, Crime, &c.	1661 to 1808
" X.—Social Condition	1809 to 1959
Passengers on railways	856
" in Australasian Colonies	890 and 891
" tramways, and receipts therefrom	900
Pastoral occupation of Crown lands, 1898	1297 to 1299
" " conditions, &c.	1246
" Mallee lands	1300 to 1303
" produce (see also Wool), value of	1524, 1525, 1633, and 1634
" statistics	1431 to 1497, 1519 to 1525, and 1633
Patent-office library	1900
Patents	1640
Pauperism in England and Wales	1946
Payment of Members of Parliament	15
Penal establishments	1784 to 1806
" sickness and deaths in	1233
Pensions, abolition of	514
" and retiring allowances	503 to 514
" old-age, Royal Commission on	1950 and 1951
Perpetual leases of Mallee lands, 1898	1300
Perth, death rate in	1074
Petty sessions, courts of	1779 to 1782
Phthisis, ages at death from	1161 and 1162
" amongst aboriginals	1170
" Chinese	1169
" Polynesians in Queensland	footnote to 1171
" death rate in England from	1168
" deaths from	1159 to 1171
" in Australasian Colonies	1171
" of males and females from	1160
" in Melbourne and country	1167
Phylloxera vastatrix	1883
Picture gallery, national	1896
Pig and calf feeding, experiments in	1516
Pilotage rates	783
Pilots' pensions	513
Plant and improvements on farms	1479
Plural vote, measure of	20
" voting	17

	Paragraph
Pneumatic tubes	850
Pneumonia, deaths from, in various countries	1186
Police, arrests by	1700 <i>et seq.</i>
" and gaols, &c., expenditure on	1805 and 1806
" in Australasian capitals	1769
" " colonies	1768
" expenditure on	227 to 284
" gaols (see Gaols).	
" number of	1768 and 1769
" pensions	507 and 508
Policies, life assurance, in force	625 and 626
Population—Part II.	79 to 200
" according to ages	121 to 128
" " birthplaces	109 and 110
" " religions	115 to 120
" apparent increase of in 1897	83 to 87
" Australasian capitals, 1891 and 1897	104 to 106
" " colonies	88 to 141
" " " according to ages	122 to 128
" " " birthplaces	111 to 114
" " " occupations	129 to 137
" " " religions	116 to 120
" " strength of	123 and 125 to 127
" British dominions	142
" density of, in Australasian capital cities	106
" " various countries	146
" estimated	79, 82, and 1846
" estimate, mode of forming	80
" foreign countries	144 to 151
" gain by arrivals and loss by departures	155 to 160
" increase of by excess of births over deaths	86 and 1046 to 1055
" " immigration over emigration	87
" " rate of natural	1052 to 1055
" Melbourne and suburbs	101 to 106
" metropolitan	99 to 103
" mining	158 and 154
" municipal estimate of	81, 173, 174, 177, and 178
" of Australasia and British dominions compared	143
" " municipalities	173, 174, and 177
" " principal towns in Australasia	108
" " the world	148 to 151
" outside municipalities	178
" principal inland towns, 1891 and 1897	107
" suburban, increase and decrease since 1891	108
" urban and rural	99 and 100
" Victorians in Australasia	118 and 114
Ports, imports and exports at various	724
" shipping entered and cleared at various	778 and 779
" Victorian, transshipments in	758
Position, geographical, of Australasian capitals	6
" " Victoria	2
Postage and other stamps issued	819
" rates, foreign	804
Postal correspondence per head	801
" department, loss on working	280
" notes	880 and 881
" returns	794 <i>et seq.</i>
" " of Australasian Colonies	798
" " United Kingdom	802 and 808
" revenue and expenditure	814 to 818
" " in Australasian colonies	820
" " defective accounts of	814
" " estimates of, unreliable	223
" staff	831
" subsidies	805 and 806
Post and Telegraphs, revenue from	321, 226, and Appendix A
" office (see also Mails and Letters)	794 to 801

	Paragraph
Post office, cost of inland mail service (see also Posts, Postal) ...	818
" " orders ...	822 to 823
" " savings banks ...	699
" offices in proportion to area in Australasian Colonies ...	739
" parcels ...	797
Potatoes, area under and produce of ...	1317 to 1322
Potteries ...	1561
Poultry ...	1457 to 1460 and 1636
" exports of ...	1456
" in Australasian Colonies ...	1459
" Cape of Good Hope ...	1460
" wealth from, annual ...	1636
Premiums, life, fire, and marine insurance, paid annually ...	628 to 634
Price, index of ...	736 to 745
" " precious metals and commodities ...	562
" level of imports and exports compared ...	743
" of coal ...	1623
" gold ...	907
" meat in London ...	1527
" silver, fall in ...	559
" wheat in London and England ...	1420 and 1421
" wool in London and Melbourne ...	1486 to 1489
Prices general, fall in ...	562 to 564
" " causes and effects of ...	564
" imports and exports, fall in ...	739 to 745
" index of, imports and exports ...	Appendix D
" in Melbourne, wholesale and retail ...	905 and 906
" of agricultural produce ...	1417 to 1419
" " in England ...	1420 and 1421
" live stock, Melbourne and country ...	1520 and 1521
" silver in Melbourne ...	1613
" stocks in London, Victorian ...	642
" " " Australian... ...	644
" " " British and colonial ...	645 to 647
" " Melbourne ...	641
Primage duty ...	212
Principal events ...	8
" towns in Australasia, population ...	108
Prisons (see Gaols).	
Prisoners' ages, birthplaces, and religions of ...	1796 to 1799
" Aid Society ...	1936
" cost and earnings of ...	1803
" deaths of ...	1795
" distinct individuals ...	1785 to 1791
" education of ...	1800
" grounds of detention of ...	1792 and 1793
" incarcerated several times during the year ...	1790 and 1791
" in Victoria and New South Wales compared ...	1804
" not guilty of crime ...	1793
" proportion of, to population ...	1787 to 1789
Privy Council Bench. First Australian judge appointed ...	36
Probate and administration, simplification of procedure ...	1676
" " succession duties, revenue from ... 221, 226, 1670, and Appendix A ...	
" &c., duty, rates and amounts paid ...	1669 and 1670
" fees received in ...	1684
Probates and letters of administration ...	1668 to 1676
Produce, dairy, quantity and value of ...	1514
" miscellaneous, value of ...	1635
" pastoral, value of ...	1524, 1525, 1635, and 1634
" principal crops ...	1317 to 1328
Production, annual, value of, and payments abroad ...	1637
" Part VII. ...	1244 to 1642
Products, domestic, exports of, compared with imports for consumption, ...	
Victoria and New South Wales ...	1638
Promotions in public service, stoppage of ...	206
Properties rated in municipalities, classification... ...	187 to 198
Property assessed for land tax ...	313 to 323

	Paragraph
Property, decrease in value since 1891	195
" increase in annual value since 1874 and 1884	194 to 198
" left by deceased persons	1668 to 1676
" rateable, value of	173, 174, and 187 to 198
Prosecutions for non-attendance at school	1888
Protestants and Roman Catholics in Australasian Colonies	117 to 120
Public account, balance to credit of	501
" and municipal debt	492 to 494
" charities	1907 to 1945
" debt (see also Loans)	885 to 474 and Appendix C
" 30th June, 1898	886 and 887
" " 1899	Appendix C
" Australasian colonies	481 to 454
" " " interest on	446 to 450
" " " internal and external	Appendix C
" " " proportion to revenues... ..	487
" " " purposes for which contracted	441 to 444
" " " value of debentures and stock	458
" British dominions	455 to 462
" foreign countries	463 to 468
" funded and unfunded, definition	885
" growth of	892 and 898
" interest charges, &c., expenditure on	227
" " of (see also Interest)	894 to 408
" of Australasia, increase in 23 years... ..	438
" redemption funds	288 and 289
" unfunded, treasury bonds	414
" United Kingdom	460 to 462
" when authorized	891
" " repayable	894
debts, conversion and consolidation of	472 to 474
estate (see also Crown lands)	1244 to 1266, and 1278 to 1282
" 1898	1282
institutions, sickness and deaths in	1225 to 1236
instruction (see Education).	
" expenditure on	227 to 284, 1845 to 1858
lands (see also Crown lands)	1244 to 1808
library, Melbourne	1896
money spent in various years	877
reserves in Melbourne	1908 to 1906
schools (see also Schools)	1820 to 1864
" (not State)	1879 and 1880
service, anomalies in higher classes	210
" life insurance fees	627
" officers in various departments, 1891 and 1897	209
" retrenchment in	206 to 211
works, expenditure from loans on, in Australasian Colonies	441 to 444
" " on	243 and 250
" revenue from	221, 226
Punishment for offences in gaols	1801 and 1802
" of separate and solitary confinement	1741
" whipping	1786, 1742, and 1748
Quarries, stone	1591
Quartz, average yield of gold from	1607
Queensland, land system of	1269
(see also Australasian Colonies), occupations in, 1891	129, 180, and 183
Rabbits, State expenditure on destruction of	1528 and 1529
" skins, export of	1580
" used for food	1581
Railway accidents, deaths from	1210 to 1212
" construction, transfer of, to Board of Land and Works	853
" debt	867
" employes, number, salaries, retrenchment	206 to 211
" lines in Australasian Colonies, gauges of	878
" passengers and servants killed and injured	1211
" revenue, falling off	211

	Paragraph
Railways (see also Tramways)	851 to 898
" authorized but not commenced	854
" average freight per ton carried in various countries	853
" being constructed	853
" capital cost of	868 to 871
" " per mile in various countries	881
" coal (Victorian) for use of	863
" debt contracted for	867
" earnings and expenses of, per mile	865 and 866
" " (gross) of, per diem	883 and 884
" " per mile open in various countries	882
" " train mile in various countries	884 and 885
" expenditure on	868 to 871
" extension	212
" in Australasian colonies	872 to 893
" " " revenue of, &c.	879 to 889
" " " and European countries	878
" " Australia and Australasia	876 and 877
" " British and foreign countries	881, 882, 885, 889, and 893 to 898
" " United Kingdom	878, 881, 882, 889, 894 and 895
" " United States	881, 882, 896 and 897
" " world	898
" length, cost, &c., of lines open	861
" " open, mileage, passengers, &c., carried... ..	856
" light lines constructed	862
" loss on working	229
" opened for traffic from 1893-4 to 1898-9	857
" receipts and working expenses of	858 to 861
" " (gross) and expenditure of, 1858 to 1898-9	871
" " (net) and cost of, compared	869 and 870
" revenue from	221, 226 and Appendix A
" road competition with	864
" rolling-stock on	855
" traffic in Australasian colonies... ..	890 to 892
Rainfall	7
" in Victoria, 1895 to 1898	1409
" mean, Melbourne and Australasian towns, &c.	1238 to 1243
Rateable property, classification of	187 to 198
" " increase and decrease in number and values	194 to 198
" " total and annual value of	173 and 174 and 187 to 198
Ratepayers in municipalities	179
Rates of agricultural labour	1428 and 1430
" customs duties on various articles	678
" discount in England, 1888 to 1898	586
" exchange and discount in banks	584 to 586
" foreign postage	804
" interest for deposits in banks	587 and 588
" " " building societies	661
" " " savings banks	611 and 616
" " on public debt	391, 394 to 400
" labour	904
Ratings in municipalities	183 to 186
Real estate, value, increase since 1874 and 1884, decrease since 1891	194 to 198
Receipts and expenditure, special, to 30th June, 1898	236 and 237
Reconstructed banks, extended deposit receipts outstanding	603 and 604
" " disposal of deposits in	602
Redemption of public debt funds	238 and 239
Referendum of Commonwealth Bill, 1898	54
Reformatory schools (see Charitable institutions).	
Refrigerating dépôt, products shipped through	1502
Refuges for females	1940
Registrar-general transactions and fees	1636
Reimbursement of expenses of Members of Parliament	15
Releases of mortgages	648, 651 and 652
Religions of criminals	1725 to 1731
" criminals executed	1744
" inmates of charitable institutions	1912

	Paragraph
Religions of persons arrested	1725 to 1781
" prisoners	1798 and 1799
" the people, 1897	115
" " in Australasian Colonies, 1891	116 to 120
Religious denominations, churches, clergy, and Sunday schools of education of children of different	1809 to 1814
" " of private schools	1866, 1867, 1870, and 1879
Re-marriages	1866, 1867, and 1870
" of divorced persons	981 to 988
" " interval between divorce and	984 to 989
" " interval between divorce and	988
Remission of duties, loss to revenues by, after federation	62
Rent of mallee blocks and allotments	1297 and 1800
" runs and grazing rights	1297 to 1802
Rentals of farms	1416
Rent of Crown lands	226
Reserves in Melbourne	1908 to 1906
Reservoirs	1899 to 1407
Respiratory diseases, deaths from	1185 and 1186
Retiring allowances	508 to 514
" abolition of	514
Retrenchment, 1892-3 to 1898-9	206 to 211
" in public service	206 to 211
Revenue, advances from, unrecovered	225
" by taxation (see also Taxation)	288 and 289, and Appendix A
" changes effected by legislation	212
" collected by Commonwealth under federation, distribution of surplus	65
" diminished under various heads	222
" effect on by increased excise duty on tobacco	296
" estimated and raised, 1893-4 to 1897-8	217 and 218
" from Crown lands	1803
" " customs, and cost of collecting	294 to 299, 761 to 767
" " and excise in Australasian Colonies	63, and Appendix C
" " chief sources of in Australia	848
" " duties on various articles imported	678
" " gold-fields	1628
" imports in Australasian Colonies for home consumption	848
" probate, &c., duties, 1871 to 1898	1670
" railways, falling off	212, also Appendix A
" spirits, wine, and beer, 1866 to 1898	766 and 767
" stamp duties	326, 327, and Appendix A
" " and postal estimates, unreliable	22
" " various sources,	221 to 226, and Appendix A
" " in Australasian Colonies	260 to 268, and Appendix C
heads of	291
" detailed	224
" in Victoria and New South Wales compared	262
in Australasian colonies	251 to 268, and Appendix C
" " from Crown lands	263 to 267, and Appendix C
of Australasian Colonies to be transferred to Commonwealth and retained	57, 59, and 60
" British dominions	278 to 281
" foreign countries	282 to 287
" municipalities	173 and 174, and Appendix B
surplus or deficiency of 1888-4 to 1897-8	204 and 205
suspense accounts, receipts and expenditure	286
and expenditure, 1888-4 to 1897-8	204 and 205
" 1897-8 to 1899-1900	Appendix A
" 1897-8 and previous years	201 to 205, 212 et seq.
" from loans, municipal	365, 366
" government and municipal	374 to 380, and Appendices A and B
" municipal	356 to 366, and Appendix B
" of Australasian Colonies	251 to 277, and Appendix C
" charitable institutions	1914 to 1916
" Exhibition trustees	1898

	Paragraph
Revenue and expenditure of fire brigades' boards	373
" " " " four leading federations	285
" " " " Harbor Trust	369, 370
" " " " life assurance offices	621 and 622
" " " " local bodies in Australasian Colonies	381 to 384
" " " " Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	371 and 372
" " " " Sydney and London mints	532
" " " " waterworks	1402
" " " " mint	530 to 532
" " " " on telegraphs and telephones	834, and Appendix A
" " " " per head, 1883-4 to 1897-8	215 and 216
" " " " post and telegraph offices	814 to 818 and 834
" " " " railways	858 to 861
" " " " University	1819
" " " " Victoria and New South Wales, difference in statements of	252
" " " " postal, in Australasian Colonies	820, and Appendix C
" " " " special, to 30th June, 1898	235 to 237
Revision of electoral rolls	19
Road and railway competition	864
Rolling-stock on railways	835
Roman Catholics and Protestants in Australasian Colonies	116 to 120
Royal Humane Society of Australasia	1934
" mint (see also Mint)	518 to 532
" navy, arrangements for colonial applicants for service in	1659
Runs and grazing rights	1296 to 1299
Sailing vessels	775 and 776
Salaries, official, reductions of	206 to 211
" of Ministers of the Crown	13
" " municipal officers, proportion to revenue	362
Sale and letting, contracts for	656 to 658
Salvation Army Rescue Homes (see also Charitable Institutions) Sandhurst (now Bendigo, which see).	1907 <i>et seq.</i>
Savings banks	609 to 620
" " deposits, 1894 to 1898	663 and 664
" " " expenditure on interest on	227, 231, and Appendix A
" " in Australasian colonies	615 to 618
" " " European countries	620
" " " United Kingdom	619 and 620
" " " male and female depositors	612
" " " rates of interest in	611 and 616
" " " small depositors	613
Saw-mills	1565
Scarlet fever, deaths from	1141
Scholars exempt from further attendance at school	1837
" in Australasian Colonies, cost of instruction of	1854 to 1857
" " State schools	1820 to 1822
" " " ages of	1831 and 1832
" " " sexes of	1833
" " Sunday schools	1812 to 1814
" " " proportion of, to population	1814
" " private schools to each teacher	1870 to 1872
" " " sexes of	1872 and 1873
Scholarships at State schools	1846
" grammar schools	1880
School age in Australasian Colonies	1827
" buildings belonging to the State	1859
" prosecutions for non-attendance at	1838
Schools (see also Colleges).	
" classification of, under <i>Public Service Act</i> 1883	1860
" decrease of	1824
" for the blind	1928
" grammar, and colleges, &c.	1879 and 1880
" increase of, 1872-98	1825
" industrial and reformatory	1907 to 1916 and 1937 to 1939

	Paragraph
Schools of design	1894
" mines	1894
" private	1864 to 1880
" " ages and sexes of scholars in	1871 to 1878
" " connected with each religious denomination,	
teachers and scholars in	1866 and 1867
" savings on closing and amalgamation of	1850
" State	1820 to 1864
" " 1872-98	1820
" " and teachers, classification of	1860 to 1863
" " and private, ages of children in	1831 and 1832 and 1874
" " attendance at	1885 to 1888
" " books and requisites for	1848
" " buildings, number of, and accommodation	1859
" " domestic economy lessons...	1848
" " drill and gymnastics in	1859
" " exhibitions at	1847
" " expenditure on	1849 to 1857
" " " in Australasian Colonies	1854 to 1857
" " free and extra subjects at	1839, 1840, 1845
" " kindergarten instruction in	1841
" " in Australasian Colonies	1827 to 1830 and 1854 to 1857
" " scholars in	1820 to 1822
" " scholarships at	1846
" " sexes of children in	1833
" " singing and drawing in	1840
" " swimming clubs in	1842
" " teachers in	1820, 1823, 1826 to 1828
" Sunday	1812 to 1814
Science, &c., expenditure on	231, and Appendix A
Scottish towns, birth rates in	1003
Secondary education, expenditure on	1858
Seed, wheat used for	1847
Selection, Crown lands available for	1283 and 1284
" of Crown lands, progress of (see also Crown lands)	1289 to 1291
" " " terms, conditions, &c....	1245 to 1258
Selections, average size of	1293
" forfeited, 1898	1294
Selectors, number of, 1870 to 1898	1290 and 1291
" purchase money unpaid	1280
Sentences by magistrates	1734 to 1736
" superior courts	1739 to 1742
Separations, judicial	945 and 946 and 1677 to 1683
Sequestration of estates	1686 to 1695
Sessions, courts of general	1770 and 1772
" " petty	1779 to 1783
Sewerage of Melbourne and suburbs	1412 to 1415
" " " estimated cost of	1413 and 1414
" " " expenditure on	1415
Sexes in Australasian Colonies	91
" proportion of, in various countries	147
Shearing seasons in Australasia	1463
Sheep (see also Live Stock), natural increase on certain stations	1435
" breed of, in Australasian Colonies	1469
" net imports and consumption of, 1887 to 1898	1452 to 1455
" slaughtered, average price of	1523
" sexes and ages of, on certain stations	1437
" shorn and weight of clip, on certain stations	1436
Shelters, night	1944
Sheriffs' writs	1783
Shipping	771 to 798
" at each port	778 and 779
" entered and cleared	771 et seq.
" " nationality of	778 and 774
" in Australasian Colonies	780 to 784
" British possessions and foreign countries	785 to 787
" vessels owned in Victoria	789

	Paragraph
Shipping with cargoes and in ballast	777
Ships belonging to Australasian Colonies	790
" built and registered	788
" crews of, and proportion to tonnage	774 to 776
" of naval forces	1645
" on the register	789
" steam and sailing	775 and 776
Shires (see also Municipalities)	174 to 196
Sickness and deaths amongst friendly societies	1952 to 1958
" " in hospitals and public institutions	1225 to 1236
" " " prisons	1794 and 1795
" higher in friendly societies than outside	1957
Signing marriage register with marks	957 to 967
" " " " each religious denomination	962 and 963
" " " " in Australasian Colonies	964 and 965
" " " " foreign countries	966 and 967
Silt raised by dredges	793
Silver and gold, standard countries	569 and 570
" coin (see also Coin).	
" " and bullion, net imports, exports, principal countries	540
" " in excess of requirements in United Kingdom	558
" " supplied to and withdrawn from colonies	545
" " value of, in principal countries	569
" coinage, fall in value of	560
" " in Australasia, profit derivable from	547 and 548
" " " various countries	555 and 556
" " seigniorage on	558
" " of the world	555
" " reduced bullion value of	560
" " weight and fineness of	560
" industrial consumption of, in the world	578
" in world	569
" legislation in United States	561
" mines at Broken Hill	1612
" money in relation to gold (see Bi-metallism).	
" ores, cost of treating	1614
" price of, fall in	559 to 563
" " in London, 1861-98	559
" " Melbourne	1613
" " United States	559
" " measures taken by United States to raise note to table, paragraph	561
" produced in Australasian Colonies	1610 to 1614
" " " the world	1615 to 1618
" " " principal countries	1615
" Purchases Act in United States, repeal of	561
" " by the United States	561
" question (see Bi-metallism).	
" relative fall in price of	562 and 563
" used in manufactures	572 and 573
Sinking funds, accumulated, in Australasian Colonies	434
" " for extinction of public debt	238, 239, 411, and 434
" " municipal	482 and 483A
" fund, municipalities relieved from payments to	358
" funds of local bodies in Australasian Colonies	496
Skin milk, results of feeding with, in United States	1515
Small-pox in various countries	1183
Social condition—part X.	1809 to 1959
Solitary confinement, criminals sentenced to	1741
Soap and candle works	1570 and 1571
Societies, friendly	1952 to 1959
Society for the protection of animals	1945
South Africa, gold raised in	1598
" " local forces in	1651
" Australia, homestead blocks in	1272
" " land system of	1270 to 1272
" " occupations of the people in	129, 180, and 184
" " village settlements in	1271

	Paragraph
Special appropriations, principal alterations in	240
Spirits, consumption of, in various countries	1557
" manufactured	1554
" revenue from, 1866 to 1898	766 and 767
" Victorian, consumed	1556
Stamp duties	825 to 827
" estimates of revenue from, unreliable	228
" revenue from	221 to 226, and Appendix A
" printing, cost of	328
Stamps, issued 1897 and 1898	819
State aid to education	1849 to 1858
" mining	1629
" assisted immigration	161 and 162
" schools (see also Schools)	1820 to 1863
" extra subjects taught in	1845
" technical instruction, Royal Commission on	1844
" employés, retrenchment	206 to 212
" expenditure on rabbit destruction	1528 and 1529
Statist, Government, transactions and fees	1697
Stawell, birth rate in	1006
" death rate in	1078
" population of, 1891, 1896, and 1897	107
Steam-engines on farms	1429
" used in mining	1605
Steamers	775 and 776
Still births	1015
Stimulants and tobacco, duty from, in Australasian Colonies	344
" &c., consumed in Australasian Colonies per head	70 and 71
" duties from	70 and 71
Stock, Government, prices of	641 to 647
" live (see also Live stock)	1431 to 1458
" mortgages	653 to 655
" prices of, at Melbourne and country sale yards	1520
" tax, rates of	909
" Victorian Government	897
Stocks in bond	770
Stone quarries	1591
Students attending lectures	1815 and 1816
" matriculated	1815
Subsidies, grants, &c., annual	244
Suburbs of Melbourne, birth-rate in	998 and 999
" increase or decrease in population since 1891	108
Suez canal, Victorian goods passing through, 1894 to 1895	760
Sugar, average price of in Victoria and United Kingdom, 1872 to 1897	1379
" cost of production at Maffra	1372
" in various countries	1880
" cultivation and consumption of	1367 to 1382
" duty, as affected by Federation	61 and 65
" in Australasia	1873
" in United States	1874
" of the world, 1872 to 1899	1878
" refineries	1547
" yield per acre in various countries	1881
Sugar-beet, bounties in Europe	1877
" industry in Victoria, prospects of	1862 to 1872
" in European countries	1876
" mode of cultivating	1869
" yield and price in France and Germany	1882
Suicide, deaths from, in Victoria and other countries	1200 to 1206
" modes of, in Victoria and England	1201 and 1202
Suicides of Chinese	1203
Summary convictions	1702 to 1708
" disposal and sentences by magistrates	1734 to 1736
Summons, offences dealt with by	1699
Sunday schools	1812 to 1814
Supernatuation allowances	503 to 514
Supreme court, civil sittings	1775

	Paragraph
Supreme court, criminal sittings	1770
" library	1901
Suspension of banks, deposits at date of	601
Surplus revenue, 1888-4 to 1897-8	204 and 205
" collected by Commonwealth under Federation, distribu- tion among States	65
Swamp lands, conditions, &c., of leases of	1251
Swimming clubs in State schools	1842
Switzerland, marriage rate of	916
Sydney, death rate in	1074
" Fire Brigades Board and fires in	640
mint	532 to 584
Syphilis, deaths from, in various countries	1151
Tanneries, fellmongeries, &c.	1562 and 1563
Tariff, increase and decrease	212
Tariffs of Australasian Colonies	Appendix F
" proposed under Federation, comparative yields in federating colonies	66
" suggested under federation	67
Tasmania (see also Australasian Colonies), occupations in	129, 130, and 136
" land system of	1274
" village settlements in	1275
Tax on bank notes	302, and Appendix A
" incomes (see also Income Tax)	303 to 312
" land, and cost of collecting (see also Land tax)	313 to 324
Taxes repealed and imposed, 1881 to 1898	300 and 301
Taxation, 1892-3 and 1897-8	283 and 289
" 1898-9 and 1899-1900	Appendix A
" by customs duties in Australasian Colonies	340 to 348, and Appendix C
" " British possessions	352
" " foreign countries	353 to 355
" stamp duties	325 to 327, and Appendix A
" changes in, by legislation	212
" general	288 to 285
" " and municipal	378 to 380
" in Australasian Colonies	329 to 335 and Appendix C
" " British possessions	333 to 335
" " foreign countries	336 to 339
" on chief articles of import	297
" " imports for consumption in Australasian Colonies	343
" per head	289 and 290
" remission of, on adoption of intercolonial free-trade	349
" received on chief articles imported	297
" revenue from	221 to 226, 288 to 324, and Appendix C
" sources of	291 to 299 and 580
Tea, consumption of, per head in Australasian Colonies	1387
Teachers (see also Schools).	
" classification and salaries of	1861 to 1863
" in private schools	1868 to 1871
" State schools	1820 to 1828
" Sunday schools	1812
Technical education, Royal Commission on	1844
" schools	1892 to 1894
Telegram, course of, from Australia to London	843
Telegrams in Australasian Colonies	839
" to and from Europe and Asia	841
" transmitted, number and cost of	833
Telegraph and telephone revenue and expenditure	834
" department, loss in working	250
" subsidies payable by Victoria	842
Telegraphs in Australasian Colonies	835 to 842
" " British and foreign countries	844 to 847
" " the world	846 and 847
" reduced cable rates to Europe	843
" revenue from	221, 226, and Appendix C
Telephones	848 and 849
Telephone wire, length of, in Australasian Colonies	838

Temperature at Melbourne at

" " " "

Tillage (see also Cultivation),

Time occupied in conveyance

Titles to land, Acts connected

Tobacco consumed in Austral

" cultivation and cons

" duty on in Australas

" excise duty on

" increased excise duty

" manufactories

" production and cons

Tonnage of vessels entered at

Town and country, birth rate

" " death rate

" " fires in

" " illegitima

" " marriage

" " re-marria

Towns, British and foreign, t

" municipal (see also M

" principal in Australas

" Victorian, birth rates

Trade, external, 1893 to 1898

" improvement, 1893 to

" index numbers, basis

" " condi

" " of ex]

" " "

" " value

" " "

" marks ...

" with various countrie

Trading companies registere

Tramway accidents ...

" lines, mileage, pas

" to Beaumaris

Tramways ...

" Trust loans ...

Transactions and fees in Re

" in equity ...

" under Transfe

Transfer of Land Act ...

" " assu

Transhipments ...

Treasury bonds authorized

" " to cover rev

" United States, not

Triplets ...

Trust funds ...

" " in Australasian

" " now controlled l

" Melbourne Harbor (s

" Tramways (see Tram

Trustees Savings Banks

Truancy in State schools, p

Trusts for irrigation and w

Tubercular diseases, deaths

Twins and triplets ...

Typhoid fever, deaths from

Undetected crime ...

Unemployed in Australasia

Unemployment, Board of i

Unfunded debt (see also P

Uninhabited dwellings in n

	Paragraph
Union of Australian colonies (see Federation) ...	41 to 71
United Kingdom, average price of sugar in, 1872 to 1897 ...	1379
" " bank note circulation in ...	608
" " breadstuffs available in ...	1353
" " coal raised in ...	1624
" " crime in ...	1763 to 1767
" " currency in, system of ...	557
" " death rates in towns of ...	1075 and 1076
" " deaths from childbirth in ...	1188
" " " small-pox in ...	1183
" " " in each season in ...	1080
" " failures in ...	1695
" " fruit imported into ...	1891
" " illegitimacy in ...	1018
" " imports in excess of exports in ...	754
" " infantile mortality in ...	1108
" " life assurance in ...	629
" " mail services to, cost of ...	811 to 813
" " marriage rate in ...	915
" " medical men in proportion to population in ...	1287
" " money orders in ...	827 and 828
" " " sent from Victoria to ...	834
" " national debt of ...	460 to 462
" " postal returns of ...	802 and 803
" " railways in ...	878, 881, 882, 889, 894, and 895
" " savings banks in ...	619 and 620
" " vaccinations in ...	1185 and 1186
" " violent deaths in ...	1208 and 1209
" " wheat, average yield of, in ...	1386 and 1387
States, breadstuffs available in ...	1352
" " coal raised in ...	1624
" " deaths from railway accidents in ...	1212
" " divorces in, high proportion of ...	946
" " exports of agricultural produce from ...	1424 and 1425
" " monetary stocks and paper currency of ...	567 and 568
" " money and currency of ...	566 to 568
" " price of silver in ...	note to table following 559
" " railways in ...	881, 882, 896, and 897
" " results of feeding with skim milk in ...	1515
" " silver purchased by ...	561
" " sugar production and consumption in ...	1374
" " treasury, note liabilities of ...	565
" " value of manufactured dairy products in ...	1510
" " " silver in dollar of ...	560 and 561
" " vines and wine-making in ...	1384
University (of Melbourne) ...	1815 to 1819
" " annual endowment ...	244
" " graduates ...	1817 and 1818
" " matriculation examination at ...	1815 and 1816
" " receipts and expenditure of ...	1819
" " students ...	1815 and 1816
Upper House in Australasian Colonies, members, districts, appointment, electors, &c. ...	27
" " Victoria (see Legislative Council).	
Urban and rural (see Town and country).	
" " population ...	99 and 100
Vaccinations ...	1184 to 1187
Vaccination, cost of ...	1137
Vaccinations in proportion to births, 1876 to 1898 ...	1194
" " various countries ...	1135
Valuation of friendly societies ...	1935
" " imports and exports, mode of ...	676
Value of agricultural machinery and implements ...	1429
" " pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce ...	1633 and 1634
" " produce ...	1422 to 1426, 1633 and 1634
" " cattle production ...	1519

Value of coinage in princip
 " colonial governm
 " estates assessed fo
 " gold raised to eac
 " manufacturing pr
 " materials used an
 " mining produce
 " miscellaneous pri
 " pastoral produce
 " property left by d
 " silver dollar (U.S.
 " unimproved land
 " world's productio
 Vegetable products, bonus
 Vehicles licensed in Melbo
 Venereal diseases, deaths f
 Victoria, expectation of li
 " extreme points o
 " land system of
 " occupations in
 " position, bounda
 Victorian Constitution ...
 " goods passing th
 " government stoc
 " statistics, summe
 " towns, birth rate
 " " death rat
 Victorians arrested ...
 " living in each A
 Village settlements ...
 " " in Sou
 " " " Tas
 Vines, cultivation of ...
 Violent deaths ...
 Vital statistics.—Part IV.
 Voluntary sequestrations

Wages Boards under Facto
 " in Melbourne ...
 " of agricultural labo
 Warrnambool, birth rate i
 " population
 War vessels in Victoria ...
 Water consumption in Mel
 " " vari
 " supply and irrigatic
 " " Coliban sche
 " " &c., boards,
 Colonies
 " " revenue fro
 Waterworks and reservoirs
 " loans, govern
 " Melbourne, r
 " proposed writ
 " trusts under
 " under govern
 " " local b
 Wattle, cultivation of...
 Wealth, probate returns un
 Weight of crops, specific
 Weights and measures ...
 Western Australia, custon
 " " immig
 " " land s
 " " occupi
 " " positio

	Paragraph
Wheat, area under, new method of obtaining estimate of	1307
" average prices of	1417 to 1420
" " produce of	1819 and 1820
" " " in Australasian Colonies	1830 to 1832
" " " " United Kingdom and other countries	1835 to 1838
" card, <i>fac simile</i> of	1308
" consumption in Victoria and other countries	1849 to 1852
" countries which export or import	1341
" crop of world and principal countries	1340 to 1343
" cultivation of	1817 to 1820
" flour and bread available for consumption	1846 to 1857
" harvest, relative yield of in different years	562
" required for seed	1347
" supply of world overtaken by population	1357
Whipping ordered for criminals	1736, 1742, and 1743
Whooping cough, deaths from, in various countries	1143
Wine-making and vines	1883 to 1886
Wine produced and consumed in various countries	1884 to 1886
" revenue from, 1866 to 1898	766 and 767
Wives and husbands deserted	947
Women at reproductive age in Australasian Colonies	128
" deaths of, in women's hospital	1235 and 1236
" living in concubinage	1029 to 1031
" refuges for	1940
Women's Hospital (see also Charitable Institutions)	1907 <i>et seq.</i>
" " deaths from childbirth in	1189
" " " of infants in	1109 and 1228
" " sickness and deaths in	1228, 1235, and 1236
Wool and gold, imports of, 1891 to 1898	728
" Australasian, imported into Europe and America	1494
" average weight per sheep	1436
" charges of realization in London and Melbourne	1491 to 1493
" coal, and silver, large exports of, in New South Wales	1639
" exported, proportion washed and scoured, in each colony	1466 and 1467
" " rates of freight	1490
" export season in Victoria	1468
" liens on	653
" loss of weight in scouring	1465
" markets in Victoria and other colonies	1480
" merino fleece, good quality, approximate prices of	1487 and 1488
" net export of, on sheep and sheepskins	1471
" of New South Wales passing through Victoria	688
" prices of, in London and Melbourne	1485 to 1489
" produced	1470
" " in Australasian Colonies	1473 to 1474
" production and distribution in world	1495 to 1497
" " by seasons	1475 and 1476
" proportion sold locally to that exported	1483 and 1484
" season in Victoria	1461
" sold in Melbourne, net return to grower	1493
" washing establishments	1562 and 1563
" weight of greasy fleeces	1464
Woolen mills	1566 to 1568
Working men's blocks in South Australia	1272
" college	1892
Works, public, expenditure on	243 and 250
World, area and population of the	148
" coinage of the	555 and 569
" gold, produce of the	1599, 1600, and 1617
" gold and silver in	569
" industrial consumption of gold and silver in	573
" land available for occupation in the	152
" live stock of the	1448
" metals, precious, in	569
" railways of the	898
" silver produce of the	1615 to 1618
" telegraphs of the	846 and 847

Index.

World, wheat consumption and production of the	..	..	..	..
" wool production and distribution of the	..	..	..	..
World's wheat supply overtaken by population	..	..	..	..
" production of sugar—1872 to 1899	...	...	...	...
Writs issued	...	...	...	...
Zoological and acclimatisation gardens
Zymotic diseases affecting children
" " deaths from

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